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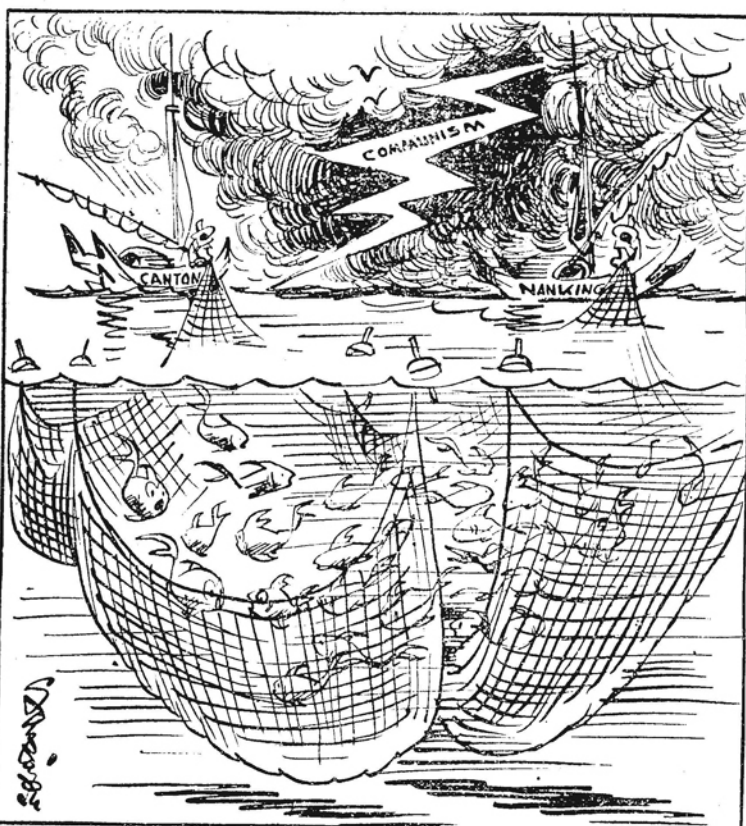
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THE STORM BLOWING UP

BY SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Chinese Export Threatened

In the telegrams to-day it is announced that President Hoover had issued a decree raising the duty on dried eggs imported into the United States from G.S. 18 to G.S. 27 a pound, which is likely to prove a serious business for this branch of China's export trade. It may be recalled that when this matter was investigated in Washington a few weeks ago two diametrically opposite points of view were presented. The American chicken farmers, who asked for this higher duty, pointed out that on account of the cheapness of the imported article, they were being compelled to sell their eggs at a loss, and had been doing so for years. Replying to this the bakers and confectioners frankly expressed scepticism regarding these alleged losses over so long a period of time, and on this ground opposed any increase in duty. Victory in the controversy has gone to the farmers, and there are distinct fears that as a consequence of the higher duty this export may vanish from China. In comparison with the trade in eggs with Europe it is comparatively small, but it is a specialized industry confined to the interior, and it is to be feared that many people there will find themselves very hard hit as a result of no longer being able to compete with the American domestic product.

The Root of Banditry

The penetrating analysis made in the despatch by the special correspondent of the "North-China Daily News" at Hankow of the growth of the Communist menace in the Yangtze Valley will have been read with great interest and attention. The despatch brilliantly brought out the fact that Communism would not have gained the ground it has had not successive years of lawlessness and oppression deprived

the people of their power of resistance and driven despair like iron into their souls. The depressing view that the Government have a very long row to hoe before they can obtain the mastery of the situation will not be palatable to optimists. It would be difficult to deny that the marshalling of the facts of the different forms of banditry in the provinces afflicted justifies the most cautious acceptance of the idea that a speedy relief can come. The trouble is that these years of outrage and outlaws have destroyed the social system on which the contentment and existence of the peasantry depend. In South Kiangsi the Kuomintang with their intensive campaign of 1927 have so destroyed the social fabric that even if the Communists were driven out there would be nothing to take their place. That probably explains the report that General Chiang Kai-shek is taking with him, attached to his Army, some students of political science. The task, in short, of the Government is not merely to eradicate evil but to implant good. It is a task which cannot be compassed in the twinkling of an eye.

The First Chinese Car

The enterprise of Mukden Arsenal in turning to the more pacific pursuit of building motor trucks is commendable. If the Arsenal can produce efficient trucks at competitive prices the new industry will be assured of a great future in developing Manchuria. It is not quite correct to say that the Arsenal has produced the first car built in China. Chuko Liang, the famous Premier of Shu, during the Three Kingdoms period of China, astonished his foes by building wooden oxen and horses which propelled by some force which history does not explain probably laid the foundation of the first mechanized army. To come to a more practical period in 1913 an engineering work at Tientsin owned

by Messrs. K. Liddell and Co., built a number of cars somewhat similar to the old Hillman model. While the Mukden Arsenal imported the engines and other parts, the Tientsin firm constructed their cars entirely in their own works, importing only the magnetos, tyres and other fittings. The venture was not very successful but it did reveal the engineering possibilities of a local factory.

A Emphatic Contradiction

Apparently certain reports have been published to suggest that Mr. Ho Ching-sheng and Mr. Chow Pao-han have left the Sino-French Transasiatic Expedition on account of treatment received by them from M. Point, the head of the Expedition. These reports have now been most emphatically contradicted from the most authoritative source. The "Journal de Pekin" states that a telegram from Suchow received at Tientsin on June 17, addressed to a local correspondent of the Expedition by M. Point himself, definitely asserts that Mr. Ho Ching-sheng and Mr. Chow Pao-han "have left the expedition of their own accord in the region of Edsling" because of "the difficulties met with on the road."

Quake-Proof Artist

It is not surprising to hear that the exhibition of Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright's works at the German Academy of Art is creating lively interest. Essentially a pioneer, with a pronounced flair for the soundly original in architecture and art, he first came, somewhat violently it is true, to the notice of Far Eastern residents by his erection of the Tokyo Imperial Hotel, than which there is no more curious hostility in the world. It is by this structure rather than by the many other edifices which he has been responsible for in Europe and his native land that he will best be remembered. He built it to comply with certain extreme conditions, in the face of criticism so violent that he more than once threatened to abandon the work and return home, and as time and the rigours of earthquake have proved, his ideas

irreproachably sound. "I should welcome an earthquake," he said at the dinner given in his honour shortly before the Hotel was opened, "of unparalleled violence because my hotel will never even shake. It will remain until it is decided to tear it down—and what a job that will be!" Only a short year after this statement was made the supreme test came, and when the last of the 300 odd tremors had passed and flames had consumed everything in their path on that memorable September 1, only the Imperial and four other buildings towered above the waste of what had been the Japanese capital—and the Imperial was the only one without even a crack in its apparently fragile walls. Characterized in America as the "New School of the Middle West" and in Europe as "The American Expression in Architecture," he is, as stated, an authority in many other directions, as can be seen by the exhibition referred to. His book, "Interpretation of Japanese Prints," aroused as much controversy when published in 1912 as did that written exposition of his architectural philosophy, "Experimenting in Human Lives," twelve years later.

An Honour Regained

Arriving at Farther Point, Quebec, four days and 12 hours after she left Cherbourg, the Empress of Britain on her second trip has established a record for the Atlantic crossing, and has lowered the distance between the two continents by five hours. Of course, the distance between Cherbourg and Quebec is shorter than between Cherbourg and New York, but the new record passage is expected greatly to transform communications between the New World and the Old. Through the development of air services in the eastern part of the American continent the delivery of mails will be expedited as far as Chicago by at least 24 hours, and the co-operation of fast passenger trains is expected to popularize the Canadian route for it will mean considerable saving of time on New York. These are inestimable advantages in these days of rapid transportation, and the indications are that Quebec's standing as a world port handling the Atlantic trade will be considerably enhanced. The Canadian Pacific Company are to be congratulated on their enterprise.

The Hero of Liege

The death of General Bertrand, the heroic defender of the ring of forts round Liege against the swift German attack through Belgium during the first few weeks of the war, recalls a battle which probably did as much as anything in the early stages of that great conflict to upset the well-laid plans of the invaders. For a week the German hordes were held up and Marshal Joffre was given breathing space in which to prepare his defence against the entry into France. The city has since been granted the Cross of the Legion of Honour and a representation of the Perron Liegeois, which symbolises the liberty of Liege, has been reproduced on a postage stamp. The devotion of General Bertrand and his men to their duty will not be forgotten in history, and the general's sudden death while attending a theatrical performance will arouse widespread regret.

Japanese Policy

Comments in the Japanese press show that a considerable significance is attached to the appointment of Count Uchida as Governor of the Southern Manchuria Railway. As one paper puts it the selection of a diplomat of Count Uchida's wide experience has been influenced by three main considerations: the creation of a close understanding with the Chinese Government for the maintenance of peace in Manchuria, the safeguarding of Japanese economic interests there, without prejudice to the activities of Chinese or other nationals, and the necessity for "warning China and any foreign countries other than Japan" against the violation of railway agreements entered into in Manchuria and Mongolia.

CHINESE POLITICS

GEN. CHIANG AT THE FRONT

House Booked at Kuling for Season: Plan of Campaign

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Wuhu, June 21.

Kiukiang was in its best clothes this morning in welcome for General Chiang Kai-shek. The gunboats—British, American, Japanese, Chinese, and a weird-looking vessel which flew the French flag—were dressed, and from the windows of houses along the Bund there fluttered the red, blue, and white ensign of the republic. More elaborate decorations were visible in the inside, narrower streets of the city, gaily coloured shop signs varying the national banner. Pavilions were erected along part of the route the general was to take. In short, all the preparations appeared to be to greet a triumphant leader instead of the commander-in-chief of an army which is about to embark upon as ticklish a campaign as any it is likely to undertake.

Strict precautions against possible attacks on the President on his way through the town were taken. The route along which his car will presumably drive was lined on both sides by soldiers, at an average of one every few yards. All these men stood with fixed bayonets and their discipline could be gauged by the manner in which they sprang to attention and presented arms when one or other of the senior officers, who seemed to be having an anxious time, rode past on his shabby little charger. Troops in khaki with special red arm-bands, probably part of the President's personal bodyguard, were conspicuous with their Mausers. It looked as though anyone who contemplated starting anything would be in for a rough time.

After having left the port for some hours, the ship has not yet passed the gunboats in which the President is travelling. Kiukiang was warm almost to suffocation, and the prospect of the well-coming troops having had to remain on parade all through the day is shuddering.

Kiukiang, normally a hive of rumours, has a different story from Shanghai as to General Chiang Kai-shek's destination. Hankow also has the same report, and in both cases the authority for the report is of the best. This report has it that General Chiang Kai-shek, after going to Nanchang to direct the campaign against the Reds, will do his directing from Kuling, where he has rented a large foreign house. This report has been greeted with mixed feelings both in Hankow and Kuling. From past experience it is feared that the presence of the Generalissimo on the mountain will mean the quartering all round the mountain, and especially at Kiukiang, of large numbers of soldiers. And these soldiers are not always what they should be.

In somewhat similar circumstances in the past, it has been found that upon the news of any outbreak of trouble in the Kiukiang-Nanchang neighbourhood, all the sedan chair coolies and porters upon whom a comfortable trip up the mountain and down again depends, are commandeered by the forces, either to remove some official hurriedly from his mountain perch, or to do the necessary carrying for the regiments being moved to meet the threat. Since in such circumstances foreign women and children may have to be evacuated from the mountain, this commandeering of coolies may have a serious effect. At all events, the possibility is likely to be a worry during the summer months for the commander of the British Gunboat in the river, who assumes the position of consul for the port, under Hankow's authority, since the withdrawal of the regular British consul there.

The optimistic section of the community, however, look upon General Chiang Kai-shek's presence in Kuling as a guarantee against trouble. They point out that the prestige of the generalissimo will be enough to check any arbitrary acts by the troops at the foot of the mountain, and they look forward to a quiet and cool summer holiday amid the mists and breezes a few thousand feet above sea level.

Already those of the firms which can do so have moved their summer offices up the mountain. There only remain those poor wage-slaves who must swelter through the hot weather on the river's edge, breaking the monotony of their existence by flying week-end visits to their more fortunate friends up above.

If wild rumours from the interior were not enough—for genuine news is not easy to get in Kiukiang—it would be patent that great things are stirring in the hinterland from the movements of troops alone. The number of troops which have been poured into the province varies greatly: a conservative limit is the two hundred thousand mentioned in a previous report. At the other end of the scale is an estimate of five hundred thousand, made by a gentleman who is prepared to support it with complicated reckonings based on the arrival of transports in Kiukiang at the rate of one every six hours and the average number of troops which can be packed into one long-suffering vessel.

Transport officers of western armies would be amazed and horrified at the conditions under which troops are jammed like sardines into a none-too-clean ship and sent all the way from Nanking upriver. One such transport passed carried ponies stabled along the passenger deck of what would be the equivalent of the intermediate class in one of Jardine Matheson's vessels. Troops were piled disconsolately all over the decks. From the view obtained in passing, it seemed that the bowels of the ship also bore their complement of sweating, grey-clad soldiers. If these were anything like so closely packed as those who had places near the bulwarks, they must have been in something like the Black Hole of Calcutta.

What sort of expedients are adopted as sanitary arrangements on one of these transports—which are, after all, only river boats designed for cargo and a limited number of passengers—causes the imagination to halt. At the best the Chinese soldier is not a particular fellow in such arrangements, and what the transports will be like when they are handed over to their owners again, beggars conjecture.

Nothing of a reliable nature can be learned of the progress of the campaign in the interior. Some even say that it has not yet seriously started. The official reports speak of great victories. But these in close touch—or as close as possible—with the hinterland was dubious heads. Kiukiang even had the report a few days ago that Nanchang had fallen. Hankow had it too. But to whom it had fallen and how, nobody knew. The report can be dismissed as an example of the harum-scarum rumours which get into circulation nobody knows how. It nevertheless has some significance, if past experience is anything by which to go: since in the past, when similar rumours have been abroad, they have usually followed a reverse suffered by government forces further to the south. This may be the case now.

Large numbers of coolies from the Kiukiang district have been pressed into carrying service by the troops which have passed through. As one result many able-bodied carriers have been frightened into hiding. Deserters attempting to board foreign vessels going upriver are frequent. The I.C.S. Suifu had to call in a detachment of armed sailors under Lieut. Com. Troubridge Keeling on the Widgeon before fifty of these deserters could be got off. These men scramble on board with their bundles and attempt to lose themselves among these stowage-passengers. A watchful purser and his assistants have to ferret them out. Then they refuse to pay their passage money, and the assistance of the navy has to be sought. Usually the deserters leave quietly under the gentle persuasion of a rifle-butt dropped on a cloth-clad toe. Five sailors can shepherd fifty of such deserters back on to the hulk in very quick time.

A touch of comedy occurred during one of these incidents a short time ago. Soldiers were on the

Bund looking for coolies to press into the carrying business, when the crestfallen deserters were shot off a British ship. The arrival of these deserters at a moment when there was not an able-bodied coolie in sight was hailed as a godsend by the commander of the soldiers, who immediately press-ganged the lot. The last state of the deserters was therefore worse than the first. From soldiers who had escaped the front line they became coolies carrying the effects of their comrades back into the very war they had attempted to avoid.

With all this military activity, however, Kiukiang is not a pleasant spot just now for the civilian, whatever be his nationality. They are fortunate souls who can rest in the cool of Kuling, thousands of feet above the turmoil. Or even step on to a comfortable river steamer on its way back to Shanghai.

Nanchang, June 22.

With the arrival to-day at Nanchang of General Chiang Kai-shek the attention of the entire country is now turned to Kiangs and every person interested in the dangers of the Communist situation in this country is eagerly awaiting reports in regard to the development of this latest and determined drive against the Communists in this province.

The history of anti-Communist campaign in Kiangs is the story of successive counter-attacks by the Government and Communist forces with tide of fortune favouring one or the other at various times. It will be recalled that in 1927 when the Kuomintang leaders belonging to Hankow and Nanking factions established separate governments, General Ho Lung and Yeh Ting rebelled against the Kuomintang and their troops after looting Kiukiang and Nanchang marched to southern Kiangs and eastern Hunan, joining forces with the notorious Communist leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung. Because of military operations in North China from 1927 to 1930, the Central Government was unable to make any serious drive against the Communist bands in Kiangs.

In February of this year General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, came to Nanchang to direct the first serious Government campaign against the Communists. Instead of making irregular attacks, General Ho decided to place Government troops around the Communist bands and gradually force these Communist bands to gather at one place where they could be wiped out in one single attack. General Chu Shao-liang's troops advanced from eastern Kiangs, General Sun Lien-chung's troops from north Kiangs, General Wang Ching-yu's troops from western Kiangs, and General Chen Ming-chu's troops from southern Kiangs.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Government troops were not yet concentrated at designated positions, the Communist troops delivered in May a fierce counter-offensive. General Kung Ping-fan's troops suffered serious reverses at the hands of Communists near Tungku and the other Government troops were forced to retreat.

It is not yet definitely known what are the plans of General Chiang Kai-shek but it is learned here to-day that some changes in the existing plans will be effected shortly. At present the Communists in this province are grouped in three places. The most important group is under the leadership of Mao Cheh-tung and Chu Teh. These Communists possessing about 80,000 rifles have as their stronghold three important cities in southern Kiangs, Ningtu, Hsui-chien. The other two groups are comparatively unimportant. About 10,000 of them under Peng Chieh-huai are occupying some cities in north-eastern Kiangs and a few thousand under General Ho Lung are in North-western Kiangs—on the Hupei-Kiangsi border.

Major military operations against the Communists will shortly begin in southern Kiangs. General Chen Ming-shu's troops under the two division commanders, General Chiang Kuang-lai and General Tsai Ting-kai, are being transferred from Kiangs-Kuangtung border to positions in south-western Kiangs to reinforce Government lines near Tungku and Ki-an.

The chief difficulty of the Government campaign against the Communists is the impossibility of moving troops and supplies with any efficiency in the Kiangs mountains. The district where the Communists are holding out against the Government troops is one of nearly 400 square li of one mountain range after another. Most of these places soldiers can only march in single

file and in some places troop movements are practically impossible. This centre of military supplies of the Government troops in Kiangs is at Yihuang. This city is more than 120 li from the nearest Government position. It takes nearly two days to carry food and military supplies from Yihuang to any Government divisions at the front. In order to carry one day's food from Yihuang to the troops, the service of 100 coolies to every regiment is necessary. In case of rain and bad weather, the movement of troops and supplies will be necessarily delayed and on many occasions Government divisions at the front could not obtain their food and military supplies regularly.—Reuters.

Generalissimo's Headquarters, Nanchang, June 24.

Interviewed here this morning by Reuters special correspondent with the Government forces, the Minister of War, General Ho Ying-ching, described in great detail the evasive campaign of the National Government forces for the suppression of the Communists.

The quarters at present occupied by the Minister of War and his staff were formerly the premises of a school. The walls of his room are covered with military maps with red pencil-marks showing the position of the Communist armies and blue those of the Government troops.

With a large-scale map before him, General Ho Ying-ching explained the situation to Reuters correspondent in lucid terms.

"Because of the shortage of food in the areas they occupy and to avoid the main strength of the Government troops in Kiangs," he said, "the Communists have already evacuated Tungku, their stronghold in Central Kiangs, and are escaping towards the Kiangs-Fukien border."

"The Communists' 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th armies, in the order mentioned, have been holding a line running from west to east, with the 12th army further south. No major battle has ever been fought between the Government and the Communist armies, though actions have occurred in which three to four regiments have been engaged," said the Minister of War.

"The Government troops are pushing forward vigorously, hoping to disperse the main body of the Communist troops within two months," he continued, adding that the Communist menace had been greatly exaggerated but that the complete suppression of the Reds would take both time and patience. In this connection General Ho Ying-ching pointed out that it took the Manchu Dynasty fifteen years to suppress the "Long Hairs."

General Chen Ming-chu, General Chiang Kuan-nai, General Tsai Ting-kai and the well-known German military adviser, Colonel Wetzel, are here discussing military plans with President Chiang Kai-shek.

President Chiang Kai-shek's local headquarters are in a large Chinese building situated in beautiful park-like grounds with water on three sides. It is well guarded by troops and special patrol boats.

Martial law is being enforced here every day after sunset.

June 24.

Reuters special correspondent writes:

I came to Kiangs, the nest of Chinese communism, together with the staff of the Generalissimo's Headquarters, to look for thrills and I got plenty even before I arrived at Nanchang.

Our boat, the Kiang Hua was a China Merchant's steamer. This shipping company had eleven steamers employed in the Yangtze River service, but ten of them, so far, have been commandeered by the Government for military transport purposes.

Since the Kiang Hua was one of the few Chinese steamers still navigating the river, the boat carried so much cargo that it took fully twenty hours for the boat to unload the large amount consigned to Anking alone.

On our arrival at Anking General Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government, came on board to greet some of the prominent passengers we had on board, including General Ho Chen-chun, Chairman of the Hupei Provincial Government, and Mr. Wu Hsin-ya, Chief Secretary of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Nanchang.

At Anking General Chen Tiao-yuan informed us he had received a wireless message from Wuhu stating that President Chiang Kai-shek had passed Wuhu on board the gunboat Yun Sui, and was due to arrive at Anking about midnight, June 21. Preparations were made for our steamer, Kiang Hua, to move out into mid-stream so that

the Generalissimo's gunboat could dock at the China Merchant's wharf. All the military and civilian leaders gathered in the saloon of the Kiang Hua shortly before midnight waiting for the arrival of General Chiang but they were doomed to disappointment for about two o'clock in the morning, the Generalissimo's gunboat, followed closely by the Chu Yu and Ngo Mei, passed Anking without stopping, the flotilla proceeding straight upriver.

As soon as we arrived at Kiukiang, we learned that General Chiang Kai-shek had not carried out his original plan of coming to Kiukiang but had proceeded from Hukou through the Poyang Lake to Nanchang. The gunboat Chu Yu, however, had come to Kiukiang with three German advisers, including General Wetzel, and the Generalissimo's private bodyguards on board.

General Chiang's decision to go to Nanchang direct surprised every body in Kiukiang, where every arrangement had been made for him to stop over, even a special room, facing a small lake, having been reserved for the Generalissimo at the Garden Hotel. The two famous Cantonese commanders, General Tsai Ting-kai and General Chiang Kuang-nai, had also come to Kiukiang from Nanchow to welcome the Generalissimo.

On the 23rd, the representatives of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Kiukiang arranged for a special train to leave that morning for Nanchang to convey the German advisers, General Chiang's bodyguards and Mr. Wu. I received instructions to be on the train before eight o'clock.

I found the railway station filled with troops and military supplies. Although the Generalissimo's Headquarters had issued specific instructions to the railway administration to run at least one express train between Kiukiang and Nanchang daily, often for days there have been no trains running for ordinary passengers. All the locomotives and rolling stock have been commandeered for military transport purposes. On this particular day, troops belonging to the 23rd Division, commanded by General Li Yun-chieh, were awaiting transportation from Kiukiang to Nanchang. It was with great difficulty that a few coaches were reserved for our group. The train was scheduled to leave at nine but it did not leave till one o'clock in the afternoon.

Our fellow passengers were an interesting group. They represented the pick of the Whampoa Cadets, who have a great reputation for bravery and loyalty. They were all under 25 and most of them were colonels or former regimental commanders, but they considered it to be an unsurpassable honour to give up their posts and to serve General Chiang Kai-shek as the latter's personal bodyguards. These young cadets will only take orders from their "principal" and would willingly die for him. They were always near him and therefore it was the more surprising that General Chiang had gone on to Nanchang without them.

One of them was sitting opposite me, engaged in a vivid narrative of the experiences of his regiment when it was evading the pursuit of some Hankow troops in Kiangs during the Hankow-Nanking trouble in 1927, when suddenly a Mauser pistol he was carrying, went off by accident. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening and quite dark in the carriage as the train had no lights. Everybody heard the shot but nobody knew who fired it. Some suggested the culprit was some careless soldier sitting on the roof of the coach; others that a communist had taken a pot shot from one of the houses near the railway track. The bullet hit the floor a few inches from my right foot. I very distinctly felt the vibration of the wood. I said it must have been a revolver shot. Betraying nothing on his face, the cadet calmly corrected me: "No, a Mauser!"

It took eight and a half hours for our train to travel from Kiukiang to Nanchang, a distance of only 120 miles. No food or drinks could be obtained on the train. When we arrived at the Nanchang railway station, it was pitch dark, there were no lights anywhere. We had to cross a river before we could arrive at Nanchang proper. The station was full of soldiers waiting for their turn to ferry across. No fewer than 200 men stood on a raft, about 20 by 60 feet. It was a miracle nobody was knocked off and drowned when they all rushed for the ferry-boat, which became decidedly overloaded. One of the soldiers remarked he had come to Kiangs fully expecting to be killed

by the communists, and not to be shown.

All the hotels in Nanchang are full. Nearly all the schools and restaurants have been used to billet soldiers. The Young Men's Christian Association here was kind enough to move all the chairs and desks out of a class-room and fix up our temporary quarters for us. I learned this morning, however, that the Generalissimo's Headquarters had reserved a room for me at Headquarters, the Kiangsi Hotel.

The local Y.M.C.A. restaurant has the distinction of being the place where you get the best foreign food in Nanchang. President Chiang Kai-shek ordered the dishes from the Y.M.C.A. restaurant for a dinner he gave last night in honour of the military leaders now gathered here. One of the restaurant boys was all smiles this morning when he handed me a bottle of sauce at the breakfast table with the remark that it had been used by General Chiang at the dinner the previous evening.

The local residence of General Chiang is the quietest spot in Nanchang. The place was formerly a public park and a spacious building was erected in the centre of an island for a public library. A wide bridge connects one side of the island with the other parts of the park, and the other three sides are surrounded by water. About fifty yards from the island, bamboo poles with red flags well above the water warn people from going any nearer the island. General Chiang's personal bodyguards, part of the National Guards, and 40 picked policemen from Nanking are stationed around the Generalissimo's residence.

June 25.

As a result of the military conferences which have been held here since his arrival, President Chiang Kai-shek has decided on the final plan in connection with the general offensive he is carrying out against the Communists in Kiangsi.

The original plan, in which General Chu Shao-liang was to advance from the east, General Sun Lien-chung from the north, General Wang Ching-yu from the west and the 60th and 61st Cantonese divisions from the south against the group of "Red" armies concentrated in Central Kiangsi has been abandoned as President Chiang Kai-shek is in favour of a vigorous offensive.

The Minister of War, General Ho Ying-ching, has been appointed to command the vanguard and concurrently General Officer Commanding the Left Route Army. General Chen Ming-shu, the late Chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government, has been appointed Vice-Commander at the front and concurrently General Officer Commanding the Right Route Army.

General Chen Ming-shu is leaving early to-morrow morning by aeroplane for Kian-fu, the important city in Central Kiangsi, while General Ho Ying-ching will leave for the front within a week. A general offensive movement by the National Forces is expected to commence shortly.

The Commander-in-Chief, President Chiang Kai-shek, is not likely to leave Nanchang for the present, but will direct the forthcoming military operations from his Headquarters here.

June 25.

According to information gathered from various military leaders and persons who are well informed about the Communist situation in Kiangsi province, Government agents have finally located the main groups of the Communist armies and more than 400,000 soldiers will be used shortly for a vigorous attack upon the Communist stronghold in south-eastern Kiangsi.

The formed plan of placing troops ground territories occupied by Communist armies and of forcing the latter to gather at one place has proved to be ineffective. Not only the Communists were not rounded up, but the Government troops suffered heavy losses. To carry out the above plan, it was necessary for the Government agents to hold a line all around the mountains in southern Kiangsi, several hundred miles long. It was practically impossible to establish efficient communication between the Government units on account of the geographical conditions. Furthermore, the number of troops holding one particular section of the line could not be great.

The Communists, who were natives of the place and who were thoroughly acquainted with the mountain roads, could easily single out any one weak section for a surprise attack. If the Communist troops found that there was a heavy concentration of Government

soldiers at a certain point, the Red units would quietly move away to pound on another section which might be held by only a few hundred soldiers.

The two Cantonese divisions, 60th and 61st divisions under General Chiang Kuang-nai and General Tsai Ting-kai, once marched from the Kiangsi-Kuangtung border to Hsin-kuei, one of the strongholds of the Communists, but could not locate one Communist unit. On the other hand, small units of soldiers under General Sun Lien-chung and General Kung Ping-fan ran into an ambush and were massacred by the Communists.

Another difficulty the Government troops have to overcome is the fact that the Government troops could get no support from the villagers. When the Communist armies captured a village they massacred everybody in the village who would not join them. When the Government troops entered a village, many Communists might be still in the village posing as ordinary peasants. The Government troops could not very well adopt the same brutal policy as that of the Communists, of massacring everybody in the village, innocent or otherwise.

After conferring with the various military leaders General Chiang Kai-shek has decided completely to change the military tactics of the campaign. Instead of dividing the Government units into numerous sections as was done before, the armies will be divided into three groups. One group will attack the Communists from Nanfeng and Lo An. This group, known as the Left Route Army, will be under the direction of General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War. Another group will attack the Communists from Kian-fu. These troops, known as the Right Route Army, will be under the direction of General Chen Ming-shu, former chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government. The Ninth Army, under General Chiang Keng-wei, has just arrived from their positions along the Lunghai Railway. General Chiang Ting-wei will be the commander of the Reserve Army and his troops will be used for reinforcement purposes.

It is believed here that the Government troops can, without any serious difficulty, defeat the main bodies of the Communist troops. The three powerful Communist armies are under the command of Pengzei, Mao Chen-tung and a certain Huang. Each of them has about 20,000 well armed soldiers. According to some well informed people it may take years before Communists in Kiangsi can be completely suppressed, although their main units may be dispersed within two months. The reason is that for nearly five years the Communists have occupied territories in southern Kiangsi, like Ningtu, Hsin-kuei, and other cities. Well organized Communist propaganda makes it difficult for the Government to change the political mind of the natives in a short space of time.

Coolies may be seen passing daily the Nanchang railway station on their way to the front. Some 10,000 of them have been recruited from various parts in Kiangsu and Anhui provinces and have been brought up here to help carry food and military supplies to the various armies in the Kiangsi mountains. They receive \$15 a month for their services to the Government.

Even if the National Government had done nothing else, it could certainly claim to have started the fashion of building fine roads. In Nanchang, the newly constructed Chung Shan Road runs straight across the town. Beautiful shops and office buildings along the road are comparable to those of any modern city in China.

June 26.

Two important problems demand the immediate attention of General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government, who is at present in Kiangsi Province personally directing operations against the Communists.

General Chiang's first task here was to map out a general plan for the military offensive against the Communists in southern Kiangsi. He has done that. It now remains for the various commanders to carry out his military plans. General Chen Ming-shu left early this morning by motor-car for Chien-chun on his way to Kian-fu. From Changshu he planned to take a boat for his headquarters in southern Kiangsi. Later he learned that the road between Nanchang and Changshu was covered with water, so he immediately turned back to Nanchang and hoped to shortly before noon in a military aeroplane for Kanchow. General Chiang Kai-shek saw General Chen

off at the military aeroplane here. General Ho Ying-ching is expected to leave here in a few days. Members of his staff have already left for Fuchow where General Ho's headquarters will be located.

There are about 30,000 piculs of rice in Nanchang and the Generalissimo's Headquarters has issued instructions ordering the various rice shops to hand over to the Generalissimo's Headquarters 20,000 piculs of rice within three days for the various armies at the front.

Another important problem which demands the immediate attention of the Generalissimo is the task of the rehabilitation of Kiangsi. Plans must be made for the material as well as political reconstruction of the various places now occupied by Communists which are shortly to come under the control of the Government forces.

It was originally planned to establish three separate bureaux for the reconstruction of Kiangsi: namely Party, Political and Military Bureaux. Later it was suggested that two only were necessary, Party and Political. General Tsao Hao-sen, Vice-Minister of War, has made this decision. The Political Bureau and Mr. Chen Tien-fan, Director of the Party Bureau of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, was made Assistant Director of Political Bureau. Upon the receipt of the above information, General Lu immediately handed in his resignation, feeling very indignant over the fact that as the head of the province he was put under the directorship of someone from without. Members of his family left for Kiu-kiang and he himself started quietly for Kiu-kiang on June 24, but General Chen Ming-shu and General Ho Ying-ching went to the railway station and persuaded him to return to Nanchang.

After discussing this matter with General Ho Ying-ching and General Chen Ming-shu, General Chiang Kai-shek decided to change radically his original programme. Instead of having two separate bureaux, there will be only one bureau, to be known as the Committee for the Reorganization of Party and Politics of Affairs in Kiangsi Province. General Chiang Kai-shek will be the Chairman of this important committee. The other members of the committee will include: General Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Kiangsi Provincial Government; General Tsao Hao-sen, Vice-Minister of War; and General Chen Ming-shu, former Chairman of Kiangsi Provincial Government and at present Commander of the Right Route Army in southern Kiangsi. The committee will hold its first meeting this afternoon.

June 29.

General Ho Ying-ching, the Minister of War, left to-day shortly after noon for Linchuan, accompanied by one regiment of troops as guards. The members of his staff are travelling aboard five motor boats.

The general offensive is expected as soon as General Ho Ying-ching reaches his field headquarters.—Reuter.

Nanking, June 26.

A total of thirteen gunboats are stationed along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, above Nanking and as far as Chungking, to strengthen the river defences and comb the river region of scattered outlaw bands, according to a report of Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Vice-Minister of the Navy and concurrently Commander of the 2nd Naval Squadron. Admiral Chen expects to proceed to Nanchang as soon as he receives instructions from Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek. Two new gunboats will be added to the National Navy at the end of this year. One of them, to be known as the Ninghai, is now under construction in Japan. It will be a 3,000-ton cruiser, costing 4,230,000 yen, and will be launched in Japan on National Independence Day, October, 10. The second vessel, which is to be of the same size, is being built at the Kiangnan Dock in Shanghai. It will be named the Pinghai.

Hongkong, June 26.

The 59th Division of Cantonese troops, which is the 10th division of General Chen Chi-tang's own troops, have revolted and occupied the arsenal town of Shekchang, which they are entrencing strongly. General Chen Chi-tang has sent several regiments under Generals Tan Ten-seng and Wang Yan-wei to attack the 59th Division, but this attack has been repulsed. General Yu Han-mau, the Commander of the 59th Division, has been placed under surveillance in the Canton Sanatorium.

The revolt of the 59th Division is symptomatic of the general dissatisfaction among the Cantonese troops with General Chen Chi-tang

owing to his break with the Central Government and his alliance with the Re-organizationists and the Kuangsi clique, against whom the Cantonese troops have been fighting for the last two years. This dissatisfaction is evinced everywhere among the rank and file, and starting with the outbreak of the Peace Preservation Corps, and the open opposition of the 19th Route Army, it has now reached even his own 50th Division. Whatever the immediate outcome of the revolt of this Division may be, it spells the speedy collapse of Chen Chi-tang because the civilian populace in Kuangtung are already unanimously against him. It is reported that General Chen Chi-tang is planning to import Kuangsi and Chang Fuh-kwei's troops into Kuangtung to overawe his own disaffected soldiery, but the result of such a step would only be to precipitate a general revolt among the Cantonese troops.—Kuo Min.

Nanchang, June 27.

There has been a general exodus of military commanders for the front. During the past week nearly thirty divisional commanders gathered here attending a high military conference to receive personal instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek. After completing their military plans the various commanders are returning to the front.

Motor trucks and steamers are leaving here daily carrying commanders, military supplies and propaganda literature to be distributed among peasants in villages formerly occupied by the Communists.

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, is leaving to-morrow for Fuchow, about one and a half days by steamer and three days on foot. The Commander-in-Chief's headquarters will be located here.

General Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government, has been appointed by the Generalissimo as garrison commander in Nanchang, replacing General Han Teh-ching, who leaves for the front. Nanchang is now quiet and eagerly awaiting first news of a general offensive against the Communists.—Reuter.

TEA INDUSTRY OF CHINA

Effort to Regain Former World Position

Nanking, June 28.

In accordance with an order of the Ministry of Industry, a committee to draft regulations for the standardization and grading of tea for export, has been formed by the Shanghai Bureau for the Testing and Inspection of Commercial Commodities in an effort to regain China's former eminence in the world market. The Committee is composed of members and technical experts of the Ministry of Industry and of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, leading local tea merchants and tea experts.

Diagnosing China's decline in tea exports as due to the competition of India, Ceylon and Japan, and especially to their progressive methods of planting and curing, the Ministry of Industry recently promulgated regulations for the examination of the product before exportation, such regulations to be strictly complied with so as to eliminate tea of poor grade for export to the detriment of the trade.

However, as such examinations must be based on definite standards, the fixation of which demands expert knowledge, both commercial and technical, the present committee has been created.—Kuo Min.

SALE OF RAILWAY DENIED

Nanking Describes Report as Fabrication

Nanking, June 24.

Recent reports detailing the amount and method for the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway are characterized as pure fabrications by a spokesman of the National Government.

The Chinese and Soviet delegates, it is understood, only discussed the principle of redemption whereas the amount and method of payment are still untouched. The said reports have apparently been manufactured by interested parties.

The 9th meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow was held on the 21st inst. The proposals submitted by both sides concerning the provisional management of the C. E. R. were referred to sub-committees for investigation. The next meeting is scheduled for to-day.—Kuo Min.

BRIEF PANIC AT FOOCHOW

Steamers for Shanghai Overcrowded

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, June 13.

The past week in Foochow has been a time of considerable strain. The news of the defeat inflicted by the Communists on part of the 56th Army in the neighbourhood of Kienninghsien created a sensation and exaggerated rumours soon spread everywhere. Even well-known officials began to prepare to run, and the steamboats to Shanghai were crowded with refugees. Three weeks was mentioned as the time after which Foochow would be in the hands of the Communists, and imagination began to work on what that might mean.

But the Government soon did what it could to reassure the people, and it was made clear that, while the troops under Gen. Liu Hsiang did suffer a severe reverse, with upwards of 1,000 casualties, the enemy was also suffering heavily, and was in no mind to attack Foochow, which indeed might be a death-trap for them. Supplies were voted to replenish the needs of the troops, and I am told that the merchants of Foochow actually promised to raise \$3,000,000 if necessary towards the expenses of defending the City. The Central Government has undertaken to send immediate reinforcements, three warships have come to Foochow and another is expected, a special recruiting agent from Nanking is on his way, an aeroplane is to be sent from Amoy as soon as the aeroplane outside the East Gate of Foochow City is in a fit state for it.

In short, adequate measures seem to have been taken to meet any eventuality, and the public confidence has been re-established.

Three lines of defence have been marked out: the first running through Chung-lo, Sun-Chiang, Yang-Kow, and Yenping; the second through Kutien and Shui-kow, and the third through the region above Hungshachiao.

It is curious that it is just twelve months since Foochow was seriously threatened by Lu Hsiang-pang, and an attempt was made to set the City on fire by accomplices of Lu inside the walls. Now Lu is (we all hope) fighting for Foochow and the Central Government against the Communists in the far west of the Province.

It is reported, and there seems reason to believe it, that the city of Shaowu has fallen to the Communists. It was left undefended by troops, despite the earnest entreaties of the magistrate and the people; and on the 8th inst. a number of Communists connected with Chu and Mao entered the city. The magistrate and other officials fled and reached Kienyang in safety, whence they telegraphed to Foochow saying that Shaowu was being burned and looted mercilessly, and urging that soldiers be hurried thither to recover it.

The German priest mentioned previously was not (I believe) killed by Communists, but by ordinary bandits while trying to escape on horseback from Kienninghsien to Yenping.

June 20.

News has reached Foochow that when Shaowu was occupied by the Communists on June 8 six priests and nuns connected with the French Mission there were carried off, and seven had been already carried away from Kwangteh. At first a very large sum was demanded for their ransom, but finally they were released on payment of \$1,000 each, and reached Yenping in safety. They telegraphed to the French consul in Foochow, and are expected to arrive in Foochow to-day. The French consul has requested the Provincial Government to ensure that they be properly conveyed down the River.

LAMA PACIFICATION COMMISSIONER

Peking, June 22.

The Chinese papers carry a report that the Government contemplates appointing the Panchan Lama Pacification Commissioner of West China with offices in Chinghai, Hsikang or Mongolia.

The report adds that the Lama will come to Peking at the beginning of July to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang with regard to plans for developing West China.—Reuter.

POLISH TREATY WITH CHINA

Valid for Period of Three Years

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation recently concluded between China and Poland, represented, respectively, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Dr. C. T. Wang) and Dr. Georges Barthel de Weydenthal, consists of 22 Articles, an Annex, and a Final and Additional Protocol. The Annex refers to the mutual protection of religious and educational institutions; the Protocols are in the form of mutually agreeable interpretations of various Articles.

After setting forth in Articles 1 to 18 the customary provisions for diplomatic, residential and cultural facilities, and the acceptance of criminal and civil jurisdictions, provision for the most favoured-nation treatment in customs duties, etc., it is stated that the Treaty is valid for three years, subject to six months' notice before expiry date of intention to revise or terminate.

Done at Nanking on September 13, 1929, the Final Protocol states:—

(1) The passports of the Poles established in China before the conclusion of the present Treaty shall, upon its conclusion, be viséed by the Chinese authorities of the place where they reside. They shall replace the Chinese certificates of identity previously issued to Poles in China.

(2) Any Polish national in China, provided with a national passport viséed by competent Chinese authorities, shall freely travel without previous permission wherever the nationals of any other country may equally travel without previous permission. Chinese nationals, provided with passports, viséed by competent Polish authorities, shall enjoy the same right in Poland.

Declaration 2, and Article 10.—The provisions of Article 10 shall not apply to tariff concessions which one of the contracting parties exceptionally grants or may grant to neighbouring states for facilitating frontier trade, nor to privileges arising out of an eventual customs union, nor to the special customs regime existing between Polish and German Upper Silesia.

Declaration 3.—The present Final Protocol constitutes an integral part of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation concluded between China and Poland on to-day's date.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed thereto their seals. Done at Nanking, the 18th day of the ninth month of the 18th year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the 18th of September, 1929.

Signed: CHENG TUNG T. WANG.

Signed: BARTHEL DE WEYDENTHAL.

The Additional Protocol places definite interpretation on six of the 22 Articles, as follows:—

CONCERNING ARTICLE IV:
It is agreed that the liberty of entrance into the territory of the other contracting party shall be subject to the limitations of the internal legislation applicable by such contracting party without any distinction, to the nationals of other countries.

CONCERNING ARTICLE VI:
It is agreed that the local courts stipulated in Article VI of the present Protocol of justice of the country of residence of the nationals on trial which are competent in accordance with the laws in force in the said country.

CONCERNING ARTICLE VIII:
Concerning paragraph 1. It is agreed that the right of free exportation of products shall not prejudice the internal legislation.
Concerning paragraph 3. It is agreed that the right to acquire succession shall be granted only within the limitations of the internal legislation.

CONCERNING ARTICLES X AND VI:
In order to secure for reciprocal commerce the advantages provided by Articles X and VI of the present Treaty, each contracting party may demand that the merchandise imported into its customs area shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin.

CONCERNING ARTICLE XIII:
It is agreed that each contracting party reserves the right to subject the establishment of foreign companies within its territory to previous authorization in accordance with its proper legislation.

CONCERNING ARTICLE XVIII:
It is agreed that the intervention by the local authorities on board a vessel can only be carried out on the request by a consul of the other contracting party or by the captain of the vessel concerned. In the case of an indispensable intervention in which delay may involve grave consequence or when a person not belonging to the crew is involved in the disturbance arising on board, the intervention may take place without the above-mentioned request, but the intervening authorities shall be obliged to refer the case immediately to the nearest consul of the other contracting party.

The present Additional Protocol which constitutes an integral part of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation of the 18th day of the 9th month of the 18th year of the Republic of China shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall follow the provisions of the said Treaty, concerning the exchange of ratifications, the date of enforcement, the term of validity and its denunciation.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Protocol.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

Canton Selected by Southern Kuomintang

Canton, June 18.
The Fourth National Congress will be convened here on October 10, according to a decision of the extraordinary session of the local section of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

This Congress will decide upon the agenda of a so-called People's Convention and will draft a provisional constitution to be submitted to this People's Convention which is scheduled to be held on November 12. The Congress will also decide other questions concerning the Kuomintang.

The leading Kuomintang leaders now in Canton belonged to the Central Executive Committee of the Second and Third National Congresses.

The Third Congress was called by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking recently, but is considered illegal by the so-called Canton Government.

However, the Kuomintang leaders in Canton take a broad view of the matter and look upon the Third Congress as more or less a "fait accompli," by ignoring the various differences which arose.

At the same meeting, the extraordinary session of the Central Executive Committee adopted a motion by Wang Ching-wei that all members of the Kuomintang shall be required to take a new oath against forming cliques or factions within the Party and against using force other than strictly for Party purposes.

Gen. Chen Chai-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the First Army Corps, introduced a motion requiring all new recruits to become members of the Party four months after enlistment and placing the military, naval and air forces of the nation under the direction of the Party. The motion was unanimously passed as a step to place the army under the control of the Party and not under an individual.

It is claimed that at all meeting of the local section of the Central Executive Committee the members are inspired by the object of regenerating China under the Kuomintang and the leaders are working tirelessly towards that end. By banning cliques within the Party, the Kuomintang leaders sink all personal views and adhere to the Three Principles.

The military authorities are making preparations to defend the province against possible attack by the troops of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Several lines of defence have been constructed along the North River and East River Valley. It is claimed by military authorities that Kuangtung can be easily defended against Northern forces who are not used to fighting on the plains.

Fifteen aeroplanes have been ordered from a Hongkong firm, and the machines are expected to arrive here to-day. Aeroplanes are reconnoitering Swatow and Shaokung on the watch out for the movements of Nanking troops. Canton city is quiet, and business in Shameen is going on as usual.—Reuter.

PAY FOR SHANSI TROOPS

Over \$1,200,000 Already Remitted

Peking, June 21.
General Shang Chen, the Shansi Chairman, left here last night for Taiyuanfu.

It is reported that \$1,200,000 has already been remitted to Shansi for payment of troops.

A train from Mukden bound for Tientsin carrying troops was derailed at Tangku yesterday and part of it was overturned. One man is reported to have been killed and ten wounded, though it is hinted in some quarters that the casualties may have been greater.

According to a Chinese report the station-master at Tangku, fearing that he might be held to blame, has run away.

Up and down trains have been delayed, pending the clearing of the tracks.—Reuters.

Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Protocol.

Done in duplicate at Nanking this first day of the seventh month of the 19th year of the Republic of China corresponding to the first day of July, 1930.

Signed: BARTHEL DE WEYDENTHAL.

Signed: CHENG TUNG T. WANG.

EDUCATION GRANTS IN CHINA

China Foundation of Culture List of Donations

Peking, June 27.
The Board of Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, at a meeting held yesterday, decided upon the following grants to various cultural and educational institutions in China:—

School of Engineering of Peking University	\$10,000
Kwantung Entomological Institute (for 3 years)	5,000
China Geological Society	3,600
Chekiang National University	30,000
National Conservatory of Music	10,000
Hunan Institute of Geological Survey	10,000
School of Engineering of Tangshan University (Affiliated with Chiao-Tung University)	30,000
Historical and Linguistic Institute of the Central Research Council (for 3 years)	30,000
Museum of Ancient Relics, Peking	30,000
Biological Laboratory of Soochow University	2,000
University of Shanghai, Utopia University and Great China University each	10,000
Amoy University (for 3 years)	30,000
School of Agriculture of National Chungshan University, Canton (for 3 years)	25,000
Huang-Hai Chemical Research Institute	10,000
Hughes Science Laboratory	10,000
Nan-Kai University, Tientsin	20,000
Sino-American Cultural Institute, New York (for 3 years)	\$40,000
North-Western Scientific Expedition (for 3 years)	15,000
School of Medicine of National Central University, Nanking (for 3 years)	30,000

Members and officers of the Board, whose term of office has already expired, were re-elected for another term. The next general meeting of the Board is to be held at Shanghai on January 8, 1932.—Kuo Min.

CHINA'S WHEAT CROP

Preliminary Forecast by Government

Nanking, June 25.

The Directorate of Statistics of the National Government has just issued a "preliminary forecast" of the Chinese wheat crop for the current year, compiled from reports received up to June 20.

The most important wheat regions in China are the provinces north of the Yangtze River. There are two main varieties of wheat in the winter wheat.

The Directorate of Statistics of the National Government has been making experiments in forecasting Chinese farm crops for the last two years. Its forecast is based on the reports of some 2,000 farmers scattered all over the most important agricultural regions.

Heretofore it has not had enough reports in time to attempt any forecast but this year, up to June 20, the Directorate has received reports from 160 hsien districts) of 12 provinces which are important as wheat producers.

The extraordinary increase in production of spring wheat is caused by the great increase in acreage of planting due to the good prospects of crop conditions in the last few months in Manchuria.

In the winter wheat region, Shansi is the most unfortunate province. Her acreage of planting is not as high as ordinary years because the weather conditions at planting season were not favourable. Her wheat crop condition was very poor on account of lack of rain.

The most fortunate provinces in the winter wheat region are Shantung, northern Kiangsu and Honan.

Wheat crop conditions of Shantung, Chihli and Honan have been equally good but the acreage of planting in the two latter provinces is smaller than in ordinary years on account of warfare and unfavourable weather in the planting season.—Kuo Min.

YOUNG MARSHAL NOW CONVALESCENT

Mukden, June 26.

General Wan Fu-lin telegraphed here on June 24 to leading Mukden officials stating that he has lately seen Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang twice. He says the Marshal has recovered from his illness and now only needs rest.—Reuter.

LEASE OF WHARF CANCELLED

Alleged Default by Kaiyosha Company

Nanking, June 26.

Cancellation of the lease of the Yangtze Wharf at Pootung, Shanghai, held by the (Japanese) Kaiyosha Company, is announced by the Ministry of Communications in a notification to the public issued yesterday.

The notification alleges that the lease has been terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreement as a result of default on the part of the Japanese company in the payment of rent. As the Ministry is preparing to recover possession of the said wharf, all merchants, whether Chinese or foreign, are requested to remove their cargoes from the wharf godowns within ten days from the date of notification. Upon the expiration of this period, removal of goods will not be allowed.

It is also understood that the Ministry of Communications has requested the Ministry of Finance to instruct the Maritime Customs authorities at Shanghai to take effective steps to prevent any foreign or Chinese vessels from further berthing at the said wharf.—Kuo Min.

NEW RULES FOR PILOTS

Examination Yuan to Issue Licences

Nanking, June 22.

Following is a translation of the regulations governing examinations for pilots issued by the Government. It will be noted that the provision of Clause 1 of Article 2 of the Regulations, requiring all candidates for examinations to be citizens of the Chinese Republic, will not be put into effect until two years the enforcement of these Regulations, foreigners possessing the requisite professional qualifications may also sit for the examinations until March 5, 1933:—

Article 1: No person shall be allowed to function as a pilot unless he has obtained a pilot's licence from the Examination Yuan in accordance with the provisions of the present Regulations.

Article 2: Any candidate for the pilots' examination shall possess the following qualifications:—

1. That he is a citizen of the Republic of China;
2. That he is the holder of a certificate certifying that he has taken courses in navigation in a technical institute;
3. That he has rendered satisfactory services within a designated pilotage area;
4. That he is of good character, strong in physical constitution and free from bad habits.

Article 3: The provision contained in Clause 1 of the previous Article shall not be put into effect until two years after the coming into force of the present Regulations.

Article 4: The date for the holding of a pilots' examination shall be announced by the Examination Yuan.

Article 5: The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

A. Required Subjects:—Rules relative to the avoiding of collisions at sea, deviation of compass, chart reading and calculation in connection therewith, international signals and codes, depths of the various navigable waters and the locations of lighthouses, buoys, anchorages, and wharves within the pilotage area as well as the special navigation rules applicable within the area, tides. Elective subjects are: nautical astronomy, general principles of ship construction, knowledge of gyrocompass, hydrography and marine meteorological observations.

Article: Examination on the subjects mentioned in the preceding Article shall be given either orally, or in writing.

Article 7: Pilots' licences shall be renewed once every two years, subject to medical and optical examinations.

Article 8: Regulations governing the conduct of Pilots' examinations shall be determined by the Examination Yuan.

Article 9: The present Regulations shall come into force from the date of promulgation. (Note—The Regulations were promulgated on March 5, 1931).

July 28.

It is officially announced that a pilots' examination will be held in Shanghai in July, under the instructions of the Examination Yuan.

Renewal of Customs' licences for pilots will be suspended meanwhile.

'NANYANG OUT OF' DANGER

Bandits Driven Away by Military

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, June 24.

I reported some time ago that brigands of the ordinary common garden variety were thick in the south-west of the province, and that Nanyangfu city was invested by them. It is now reliably known that the military have relieved Nanyang and driven the bandits farther afield.

Towards the end of May, the city of Tangshan in the Nanyang prefecture was captured by bandits under the "Big-footed Widow Chang." There was terrible carnage in that city, for not only was it thoroughly looted, but it was greatly damaged by fire and many of its people were killed and many others held for ransom. That city has now been re-captured and the brigands driven west.

There are five or six of these bands working at times separately and at other times in concert in that part of the province. The best known of these bands are under the leadership of the same "Widow Chang." Another band is under Wei Kuo-chu, still a third under "Iron-Head Chang," and a fourth under Tswei Er-tan.

As long as the military are busy about other matters, these gentry of the hills will remain active, and worry the life out of peaceful towns and villages in the district.

The communists are still active around the Kwangchow district, but the troops of Chi Hung-chang and those of the Civil Affairs Bureau Commissioner, Gen. Chang Pei Ying, are after them. Through varying reports, one is able to glean the fact that the troops are making headway.

Affairs in the north of the province are still quiescent. Travellers coming down from the Han-tan and Changtze districts are unanimous in stating that there appears to be nothing to fear for the present at least from the presence of Gen. Shi Yu-shan's troops there.

PESSIMISM OVER CHINA

Mr. James McDonald's Address in U.S.

New York, June 22.

A pessimistic attitude toward China was reflected here to-night in a radio address broadcast to all parts of the country by Mr. James McDonald, Chairman of the American Foreign Policy Association.

In detail Mr. McDonald discussed the resignation of Dr. Wu Chao-chu as the Chinese Minister to the United States. Dr. Wu resigned because of his sympathy for the independent Kuomintang Government which has been established at Canton. He is to join the Canton Government shortly and aid in the opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking.

"No relief for the suffering Chinese people is in sight," Mr. McDonald said. "Even the staunchest friends of China abroad must wonder whether the Chinese leaders are capable of subordinating their personal ambitions to the good of their country."

In the course of his address Mr. McDonald cited not only the resignation of Dr. Wu Chao-chu and the existence of at least two independent and conflicting Governments in China, but he described famine conditions which prevail in many parts of China. He described the prevalence of banditry and communism in large areas of China and he cited international differences in which China is involved as examples of the great difficulties being faced by the Chinese people.

From the burdens of militarism and the activities of communists China faces no immediate relief, Mr. McDonald said.—United Press.

A MOVEMENT has been commenced to transform all Buddhist temples and monasteries into schools and colleges.

Mr. Sun Hsueh-chun, local chartered Chinese accountant, will be leaving for Europe on July 4 by the M.M.S. Athos II. He expects to be away for about two years.

but licences already issued will hold good pending the results of the forthcoming examination.—Kuo Min.

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A FINE RESPONSE

June 25.

In closing the Fund which it opened on June 12 for the relief of the dependents of the men who lost their lives in the disaster to the submarine, H.M.S. Poseidon off Weihaiwei, the "North-China Daily News" desires most gratefully to acknowledge the fine response which has been given to its appeal—launched on the suggestion of an old resident, A.A.B. In the space of twelve days a sum exceeding \$75,000 has been raised. It has come from about twenty nationalities, from big firms and small, from private individuals of all degrees and from numerous clubs and associations. Nor has it all come from Shanghai; there has been a strong echo from the outports of the emotions which stirred Shanghai so deeply. Indeed it seems probable that, although the Fund has now been closed to enable a cheque to be handed over to the British Naval authorities as early as possible, further donations may be expected from the outports. They will be duly acknowledged and eventually included in a supplementary remittance to the authorities named.

In thus expressing thanks, the "North-China Daily News" would ask all associated in this effort to accept this general appreciation, in addition to the formal acknowledgment conveyed in the published lists, with personal and individual application to each one of them. The task of handling the fund proved to be far heavier than was expected owing to the splendid support given. To enable the staff to cope with it, it was decided to keep down the clerical labour to a minimum. Hence, although the desire was to let each contributor have a personal letter of thanks, it was felt to be more important to ensure the expeditious preparation of the lists and the daily transfer to the accountant's department which treated this considerable addition to its labours in the same spirit of helpfulness as has been displayed by all responsible for this effort.

It is with special pleasure that the international character of the list is noted. It shows how strongly Shanghai can rely on the bond of daily association in common interests to further the understanding which is so much to be desired in the world to-day. When to an appeal made to the British community on behalf of the families of British sailors, a whole-hearted response comes, not only from British residents but from practically all the other nationalities, including Chinese, the spirit of international amity must be recognized as having a real resting place here. In forwarding the proceeds of the Fund to the Naval authorities, emphasis is being laid on the fact that its distribution is entirely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. In view, however, of reports that a certain number of Chinese—personal servants it is understood—perished in the disaster, the wish is expressed that His Excellency should consider himself at liberty, if he thinks fit, to apply suitable portions of the Fund to the relief of the dependents, if any, of such Chinese. This wish will no doubt be generally endorsed. It accords fully with the generous sentiments which have so practically inspired the supporters of this successful appeal.

FORMING OPINIONS

June 21.

Not the least satisfactory outcome of the publication of the Feetham Report has been the sobriety of view so far discernible in those quarters where Chinese criticism may be reflected. This does not imply that there is a definite acceptance of the findings of the Report. Moreover, until the Chinese version of the Report—as distinct from the translation of the officially issued summaries—is available, the full significance of Chinese opinion cannot be properly ascertained. It is sufficient at the moment, however, to note that a plain desire to study the Report exists. No doubt the voice of the irreconcilable will soon be heard; it has fortunately been forestalled, in some measure, by these sober efforts to weigh up the Report and to consider its proposals. It would be well indeed if, either on the foreign or on the Chinese side, there were a sedulous avoidance of any attempt to rush to conclusions. The formulation of opinions should be a process of slow and mature consideration. It may be surmised that the Council will take this view and that there will be no hectic haste, among the members or officials of that body, to give a verdict on the proposals, except in the most general terms. Nor is it likely that the Council will consider it necessary at an early date to discuss, much less frame, plans for dealing actively with the Report. During the next two months, for climatic, if for no other, reasons, strenuous labour is discouraged. Even in political circles, the tendency to halt or mark time may be observed. This, then, seems to be a most suitable time for careful study of the Report, for tentative testing of public opinion in the most informal fashion and for the fostering of frank and fearless examination of its contents. Anything in the nature of raging, tearing propaganda from whatever point of view, is to be firmly deprecated. The judicial character of the Report; its evident impartiality of outlook; its hallmark of constitutional experience should invite respectful caution in approaching the question of its disposal.

On these grounds the "North-China Daily News," having given the report attention, in the sense of endeavouring to show where study of its arguments can most usefully be directed, refrains from discussing, in specific form, such criticisms or appreciations as have been forthcoming. It would rather leave the report to the careful, individual scrutiny of leaders of opinion, in the hope that the important issues which it is designed to solve may be given full weight. In so doing, regard will be had to the broadest possible basis of critical examination. That is to say, emphasis at this stage will be laid only on the main principles which, it would seem, should be taken into strict account for the formulation of opinion. It would be a calamity for China, as well as for the Settlement, if certain pivotal points were overlooked in venturing upon the task of assessing the Report. Its clear analysis of the factors on which the Settlement régime rests should be borne prominently in mind. For the moment, the impingement of the discussions now proceeding in regard to extraterritoriality must be left out of account. It has been dealt with in a previous article. Definite alignment of those discussions with Mr. Justice Feetham's proposals cannot now be attempted, simply because the transference of the former is still unascertainable. With this reservation it is possible to proceed at once to the conditions of security, on which the prosperity of the Settlement has been built, have their origin and their power of continuance in the regard for public interest and the observance of law established under the régime. This is the result, not of the

efforts of any man or group of men; it is born of a system, the impairment or destruction of which would mean the inevitable crumbling away of the whole fabric. Appreciation of this is essential to a proper study of the problems with which the Report deals and, therefore, to assessment of Mr. Justice Feetham's proposals. It demands a grasp of fundamental principles of political science toward which the student in China has often been blindly groping but has seldom been able closely to approach, owing to the absence of favourable conditions. It would be tragic if forgetfulness of this vital feature of the case, as stated in the Report, were to persist until it were too late to apply the remedy or prevent the disaster.

For, by the accident of fate, in a country where otherwise predisposing conditions do not exist, foreign effort and, later, Sino-foreign cooperation have constructed a workable political system subject to the checks normally imposed by democratic ideas of self-government. The present Government of China is aiming at the ultimate adoption of those ideas. How long aspiration will have to wait on performance it would be difficult to say. It is enough to remark that nowhere in China has the individual personal rights nor has the rule of law the power to control or modify executive action.

Comparison of the material conditions existing within and without the Settlement will illuminate this contrast. If there were any weakening of the factors which make for security in the Settlement, China would not benefit. There would be no greater impetus given to the practical realization of the aspirations already mentioned. Rather would the Government, working as it does under the handicaps of ancient prejudice and custom, of imperfectly assimilated principles alien to traditions, find itself deprived of a moral and material support of much actual and greater potential value. In the opportunity offered by the proposed closer association of the Government with the Sino-foreign partnership of the Settlement régime it should be possible for Shanghai to be, not the model Settlement so provocative of envy and resentment, but the clearing house of political ideas for the builders of the modern China. The Report points out that by "functioning as the country's principal business and financial centre," Shanghai is enabled to "play a unique and essential part in the economic life of China as a whole." To this important function can thus be added that of ministering gradually to the needs of the National Government in its declared aim of introducing a constitutional system into a yet to be unified China. The clearing house of ideas would be more, it would be a library of experiment or a political research laboratory. When these advantages are associated with the formal elimination of features which, in the past, not unnaturally have been looked upon as sources of humiliation and dismay and with the firm adoption of the dignity of a partnership, there can, surely, be little hesitation in giving full acquiescence to the suggestion that the Report should have dispassionate consideration. The careful formulation of opinion in its regard should be a first charge on the patriotism and political wisdom of China.

MR. JUSTICE FEETHAM

June 30.

To-day Shanghai loses the distinguished visitor who has, at the request of the Municipal Council of the Settlement, devoted himself for nearly eighteen months to a close study on the spot of the problems vital to the existence of this vivid community of nationalities. It is an open secret that, when the Council on the advice of its most devoted servant and former leader,

decided to call in expert opinion on the complex issues with which its administration was likely to be concerned in the future, the name of Mr. Justice Richard Feetham was proposed by one who was not unversed in the art of constitution-making. The proposal was made in modest terms of self-deprecation; it was informed, however, by most accurate perception of Shanghai's needs and of the qualities of the man designated to meet them. During the past few days Mr. Justice Feetham has been saying farewell to many foreigners and Chinese with whom he has come in contact and made friends. He has made a deep study of Shanghai's idiosyncrasies. One first hand experience has been denied him. The nature of his occupation here and the highly conscientious manner in which he has discharged its functions have compelled him to discourage, with the courtesy and modesty so distinguishing him, all efforts to initiate him into that peculiar ceremony of eating the way out of Shanghai. It is understood that he has acquiesced in a nibble or two but the full blast of the operation has been avoided. On that account it is all the more necessary that he should not be allowed to-day to board the vessel which is to take him part of the way, by Batavia to his beloved Natal, without being made aware of the gratitude and esteem which he has earned here.

Of his work there is little need now to speak. The monument to it has yet to be erected. Its nature has been fully discussed during the last few weeks. May the monument, when the time comes for the architects and engineers to get busy, be just what he would desire—the materialization of the broad visions enshrined in his Report. It is on his personal qualities that a tribute to a parting guest should dwell. Perhaps one characteristic more than another has strikingly been displayed by Mr. Justice Feetham since his arrival here: his remarkable success in preserving judicial detachment, even although living and moving, almost without interruption, among the people and the conditions on which it has been his duty to report. In a great degree this has been the product of his training and of his previous experience in a similar capacity in India and Ireland. It may also be attributed to his long acquaintance with the duties of the circuit judge in his own country, where, owing to the great distances, the judge and counsel on both sides have often to travel for days together in the same train and yet manage to maintain in their respective spheres the requisite detachment more readily compassed in large cities. But those who have met Mr. Justice Feetham will agree that his own habit of mind is the main factor in giving him the gift of remaining impervious to the atmosphere around him. His is essentially the open mind rejecting preconceived ideas, tolerant of extreme views, yet able serenely to extract from them their dross and keep the real metal. The diplomatist, to be successful, must absorb atmosphere and, indeed, let sympathy grow in the absorption. The arbitrator or rapporteur, such as Mr. Justice Feetham has been, cannot afford thus to endanger his judgment. Nothing has been more remarkable in the reception given to the Feetham Report than the recognition by critics and admirers alike of the impartiality and fairness of its author's treatment of his difficult subject. These qualities, allied to a scholarly mind and the high principles of the Bench which he adorns, have won admiration for Shanghai's specially chosen mentor.

During his stay here Mr. Justice Feetham has taken an unobtrusive part in the social life of Shanghai. He has made many friends among Chinese and foreigners in so doing. His single act of presiding at the annual meeting of the Lester Chinese Hospital was greatly

appreciated. It marked his solicitude for an important and not altogether adequately performed duty which the Settlement has to discharge and his recognition of an effort deserving specially the community's wholehearted support. With Mrs. Feetham, of whom Shanghai would have liked to see more, had her health permitted, he has taken a gracious part in hospitably entertaining his friends here. Hope will be warmly expressed that they both will retain in South Africa the happiest of recollections of this big international community. With these good wishes must be associated a tribute to Mr. Alan Macintosh, youthful, indefatigable and cheerful *fidus Achates*, for whose future career, on which Shanghai will hope to have had a favourable influence, the liveliest expectations are recorded. Finally, if goodwill and warm appreciation are necessary to reconcile Mr. Justice Feetham to the length of time he has spent here, they are certainly available to him in full measure from the people among whom he has sojourned and whom he now leaves with his task completed. In resuming work in his own country he will be able perhaps to look back with some pleasure on ties of friendship formed here and, if possible to make *au revoir* the parting greeting which he now waves to Shanghai.

CHINA TEA

June 30.

An examination of the proposals of the Nanking Government for the improvement of China's tea trade, as announced yesterday, shows that the principal methods suggested are the inspection and grading of the leaf prior to export. This surely is beginning at the wrong end of the case, and it is difficult to see what improvement can be hoped for from such a measure of official supervision. At present identical work is being carried out by experts in foreign firms, and as showing the arduous nature of their labours it may be pointed out that they have always to take into consideration in their grading and inspection legislation of the type of the Pure Foods Act of America. That provides that if a consignment of tea, for example, is not up to standard it will be refused admission to the country, and in such an event the exporter in China has to bear not only the initial cost of export but all the subsequent expense of its disposal. It may be taken for granted that this part of the tea trade is already well looked after.

Where work is needed is in the tea gardens. It so happens that this year there is in many respects an excellent crop as regards quality although smaller than the average in bulk, and prices are satisfactory. In other years, however, when quantity has been small, resort has been made to what is known as "coarse picking," and in these circumstances pieces of twig and so forth have been mixed up with the pure leaf, a process which has not contributed to the reputation of China tea. When such teas have come up for inspection at the port of export there has been no hesitation in describing them as low grade, and the market they have been able to command has been very small. There is no question about it that the exporters are looking after this part of the trade satisfactorily, and that where the work is needed is elsewhere.

Much was done to improve the quality of the Indian crop by the introduction of the cess—a small duty on every chest of tea exported, the proceeds being devoted to investigation, promoting better methods of cultivation and so forth. Some years ago tea merchants in Shanghai and other ports considered whether a cess could not be made effective here with exactly similar objects in view. Unfortunately the project had to be abandoned, as it was appreciated following a close investigation that the tea-

growers, all of whom are small men, were little inclined to take advantage of any such assistance offered them. It is in this direction that the Government will be able to achieve the greatest results so far as the tea trade is concerned, and its initial efforts should be entirely divorced from the technical process of export.

THE MORATORIUM REACTIONS

June 26.

Quite a useful purpose may be served by tracing the course of such barometers of public opinion as stock exchanges and other markets since the issue of the Hoover moratorium scheme. Immediately the American markets had these proposals in their hands the state of affairs was one where the popular cry became a "Hoover boom market," and in practically every stock exchange there and in Europe appreciable rises were experienced in the prices of securities. Paris was more reserved than the others, but even there on the first announcement of President Hoover's idea of a moratorium, stocks jumped up. The Continental countries responded to the feeling that for at least a year so much more money would be released from debt payments to be devoted to industry and trade, and a similar sentiment permeated markets so distant as London and Buenos Aires. It was realized, however, that all was not likely to be plain sailing, for France called attention to her special position in regard to debts, and the Hitler Fascists in Germany displayed a certain amount of scepticism. Nevertheless the announcement had galvanized the markets of the world into an activity which had not been shown for a considerable time previously. It is only necessary to look at the London Stock Exchange to see how conditions were affected there. According to the reports received a period of dullness has given place to activity, with public interest stimulated in a great many branches of shares which for long had been more or less idle.

This was roughly the condition of affairs on the first day following the issue of President Hoover's proposals. Within twenty-four hours there was a reaction on the New York Stock Exchange, and the pessimists were again in the ascendant. Counter-proposals were believed to be emanating from France, and as a result of the general situation it was seen that the average prices of the principal groups on the New York Stock Exchange had dropped. Those who have followed the New York Exchange within recent months will realize how sensitive a barometer of trade sentiment it is, and the fact that it reacted against the advances of the previous day could readily have been construed as an adverse factor to the success of President Hoover's effort. Close observers, however, noted with satisfaction that the drops in the different sections of shares were all within exceedingly small limits. Here and there profit-taking was reported, and in a market such as that it was inevitable that weak holders would disappear on the first sign of any renewed weakness, fearful of another of those heavy drops in price which have for too long now been almost periodical features of the market. Those, however, who realized the consequences of a day of profit-taking after a sudden spurt, no doubt anticipated the change towards a strong upward tendency reported in the telegrams to-day, and profited thereby.

The fact that over two million dollars has been gained in one day by securities on the New York Stock Exchange, is a very striking tribute to the usefulness of President Hoover's proposal for a moratorium. It is not so much the actual gain in the value of securities as the increase in public confidence, especially in the future of

business, which is the important factor. That after a day of depression following the original high hopes held out for the moratorium proposals, this psychological element is again to the front may be regarded as the most hopeful augury for the success of the proposals. In a period of bad trade the general tendency is to preach a doctrine of depression, and the habit grows enormously. The effect is that when optimists have a spell, even a short one, its currency is likely to be very much curtailed by the preachers of bad news. In the circumstances there may be thankfulness that the inevitable reaction on the exchanges from the first announcement of the Hoover scheme of moratorium has been of such short duration, and that the proposals will now have a fair field.

THE RUBBER TRUST

June 29.

When trade is bad and dividends are not forthcoming from public limited liability companies it is a general feature that certain shareholders not only display nervousness but a section invariably has the tendency to put the blame on the directors for all the ills to which the fortunes of the company are heir. It is a very salutary matter that directors who draw fees from companies should have this criticism to meet every now and again, but there should be no illusion that in these critical years directors are not working for their fees. Actually the shareholder is seeing the average director bringing more expert knowledge to the conduct of a business at small cost than can be had from at any rate a proportion of the employees whose emoluments are a very great deal higher. The experience the director may be able to bring to bear may not be technical, but on the side of the financing of a company the value of experience acquired throughout many years when important business matters have had to be transacted, cannot be ignored. In the circumstances it may be felt that the critics of the recently formed Rubber Trust, which has just made an offer to two local rubber companies for their absorption is not specially well-founded. When it is remembered that on the occasion of the last slump, certain companies—although probably none in Shanghai—were, to keep themselves in existence offering 12 per cent. debentures, it should readily be realized that an alternative such as has been proposed here by the creation of the Trust will likely be an important factor in the future.

One question is whether shareholders are prepared to help themselves, and it generally happens that where it comes to limited liability companies shareholders only become articulate and then not always helpful when things are getting past remedy. It may be remembered that then the slump in rubber took place after the war Mr. E. S. Little proposed a scheme which would have had the effect of amalgamating the Shanghai-owned rubber estates into four or five holding companies. There was much sympathy for his proposal among those who knew the industry, but the shareholders were on the whole uninterested, and as a result nothing was done. It was a great pity, but that cannot be helped to-day, and when savings in overhead expenses can be hoped for by the creation of a Trust, it is not a hopeful augury that the scheme should be received with a certain degree of suspicion, although from only a small section of shareholders. The logical conclusion of this scheme ought to be envisaged. Even in a concern no larger than the local Rubber Trust there are distinct possibilities of lessening expenses by placing adjacent estates under a single management, to say nothing of reducing the directors' fees and Shanghai

office expenses. The fact that this Trust, which has already affiliations—although entirely unofficial—with other estate companies not owned here holds out still greater hopes of really practical action to alleviate the rubber situation, for whether it be restriction or any other measure which is proposed, it will be able to talk with the authority of one entity producing tons instead of several with their pounds of rubber monthly. That is unless the scheme is stifled in its infancy and is unable to attain to the proportions which have been envisaged and which should not only be practicable but also desirable.

In its final aspect the question boils down to whether anybody has any better scheme than this or any other Rubber Trust to put forward. So far there has been none, and it has been shown that if carried to full fruition a considerable saving in expenses can be reasonably looked for. So far the principal objection would appear to be that the terms offered to the two plantation companies concerned are not sufficiently favourable. It ought, however, to be obvious that those holding this view can protect their interests by securing shares in the Trust itself, for in that case what they are likely to lose on the swings they should gain on the roundabouts. There will, however, be the objection that those who have made heavy investments in rubber are not likely to favour the idea of putting further capital in the industry's future or the experiences of the past. It simply comes to a question whether the shareholder has faith in the industry's future or feels it to be a case of sending good money after bad. The individual point of view must decide this, but if it is expected that rubber will again recover from the slump in the past, a far-reaching project of finance would seem to be a necessity of the case. Shanghai has shown no shortage of money in recent times, judging from the rush there has been to secure allotments in the flotations of this and the past year and the heavy over-subscriptions which have been witnessed, and it is obvious that capital is available for the support of the plantations if such a policy made an appeal to the public. There is no intention of suggesting that such would be a good course, but it seems likely to be the only one if disaster is not to overtake a good many estates. Already a certain amount has been forthcoming, principally from one individual, but it is likely that much more will be needed.

FLYING RECORDS

June 27.

Jules Verne's imaginative world trip was rendered painfully obsolete by the Graf Zeppelin which cut the circumnavigation time to 20 days, but Messrs. Post and Gatty, the American airmen, have serious designs on the dirigible's record. A little over 22 hours after they had hopped off from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, the two airmen had spanned the Atlantic, refuelled near Chester, stopped for navigation information at Hanover and had landed in Berlin. After a night's sleep the two men continued to Moscow with Siberia, Alaska, and the United States as their ultimate goal and the world's best wishes in their locker.

Their flight across the Atlantic broke all previous records and only goes to emphasize the time-worn platitude referring to the diminutive size of this world of ours. Despite head-winds, gales and a thick fog over Ireland, the two men were over in 16 hours adding another chapter to the history of trans-Atlantic flights which opened so dramatically in June, 1919, when Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Whitten Brown made the first crossing from Newfoundland to Ireland. The flight of the two Americans is not without an intimate link with the pioneer flight of the two British

airmen. The Americans crossed the Atlantic in only about half an hour's better time than the two British airmen, but whereas Alcock and Brown flew only from Newfoundland to Ireland, where they landed in a bog after discarding their undercarriage to save weight, the two Americans flew from Newfoundland to England, a much longer distance.

Hard on the trail of Messrs. Post and Gatty the two Danish airmen, Messrs. Otto Hillig and Helgar Holmris, have arrived in Europe placing the name of little Denmark on the roll of Atlantic fliers. Buffeted by the gales, the two men were overdue on their flight to Copenhagen but the anxiety was lifted when they arrived unheralded at Bremen, Germany, after one of the greatest ocean performances yet achieved. Practically lost over the ocean with no opportunity of obtaining their bearings, the two men, heading for Copenhagen, struck land over Spain believing themselves to be over Ireland, and continuing they were forced to land at Bremen. The two men were robbed of their desired victory by bad weather, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that they made a splendid flight and have extended still farther the range of flight from the American coast across the Atlantic. All these performances bring nearer the day when "commuting" across the Atlantic will be a reality and not a dream, and that this date will not be too far distant is indicated by the excellent way in which the aeroplane engine functioned during its long period of continuous service between Newfoundland and Bremen.

PARTY REFORM

June 27.

It is probable that before long the British electorate will be charged with the duty of selecting new masters or confirming the position of its present ones. The political parties which compose the House of Commons have all gone through considerable vicissitudes during the past year. The Liberal Party is inured to dissension and disorganization. Even when it had its classic era of overwhelming majorities it displayed fissiparous tendencies incompatible with stable party policy. Now when it is reduced to a mere handful, headed by a politician whose brilliance is almost enigmatic, these tendencies stand out all too clearly. Mr. Lloyd George, before the general election arrives, may have succeeded in so consolidating his position with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that a Liberal-Labour fusion may result. It is difficult to imagine that this would greatly help either party because there are in the Liberal ranks a number of men whose views are rapidly approximating to the advanced sections of the Conservatives. Nor does it seem probable that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would consent, for example, to go to the Lords and the Foreign Office in order to allow Mr. Lloyd George to lead a Liberal-Labour Party in the House of Commons. However disintegrated the Liberal Party may be, it would be a grave mistake to underestimate Mr. Lloyd George's faculty for recovery. He still has the right to claim prestige as the one national Prime Minister of the present age. Under him have served as ministers men who have subsequently held office either under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Baldwin. People do not forget that it was in a time of crisis that Mr. Lloyd George successfully led the nation. They are not disposed to inquire whether he was well-advised in all that he did. They merely content themselves with the argument that at any rate he was the Prime Minister of Victory. If the Labour Government fail to tackle the present crisis and the Conservatives are still distraught by internal dissension it is conceivable that Mr. Lloyd George may find it possible to

recreate a Labour revival. And it should be remembered that Mr. Gladstone was older than Mr. Lloyd George when he embarked on the Midlothian campaign.

Returning to the Conservatives, there has been a very severe division in their ranks over the important question of economic development and India. The events of 1930 and 1931 have tended to strengthen the criticisms of the men who were always uneasy about the declaration which launched the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in 1917. The bulk of the party must recognize, and will recognize, that that pledge cannot be repudiated. Nevertheless, it is equally undeniable that, if the men to whom political power has been tentatively given in India, persistently show themselves incapable of exercising it seriously, the speed with which the new institutions are allowed to develop must necessarily be modified. It is regrettable, perhaps, that the Conservatives who, with Mr. Baldwin at their head, have so generously and loyally supported the Round-Table Conference, should find their critics in a stronger position, not so much because of the soundness of the criticism but because the Indian politicians have been blind to the consequences of their own folly.

The net result of the events of the past six months has been to eliminate differences of view in the Conservative party. Mr. Baldwin's leadership has survived the attack made on it by the Press magnates and he has apparently secured the allegiance of Lord Beaverbrook, to the dismay of Lord Rothermere. He has also shown the waverers in his party that adherence to the Round-Table Conference does not necessarily mean blind acquiescence in all that the Labour Party may do in order desperately to achieve success at the Conference. It is desirable on all accounts that India should be kept out of party politics, but it is not only Conservatives and Liberals who have to remember that. It is essentially the duty of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to observe that convention as well. The Conservatives are fully aware of the grave necessity for preserving the dominance in India of an impartial arbiter of sectional difficulties, and this principle must be kept in view if the present absence of party disagreement on the Indian problem is to be maintained. The future of the Conservative Party is a matter of lively speculation because in the natural course of events it should be able to secure the verdict of the electorate when dissolution occurs. The big problems of trade development and social reform are not inconsistent with the principles which the Unionist Party adopted under the inspiration of men like Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Milner. It is by formulating their policy on those lines which have their direct origin in Disraeli's Conservatism that the party is likely to achieve its aim of gaining the votes of the electorate.

SURVIVAL OF THE RICHEST

June 25.

The fact that at the meeting of the Kali Glidik Coffee Estates a week ago the Chairman had to put before the shareholders the probability of the need for selling three of the properties owned by the company has given shareholders in rubber plantations considerable food for thought. Rubber is in as parlous a condition as coffee, as will have been seen from the circular to shareholders of the Repah and Bukit Toh Alang companies. In the first place, before going into the larger subject of rubber, it must be pointed out that the suggested sale of certain of the Kali Glidik properties is likely to rob Shanghai of future revenue to which its enterprise entitles it. The estates were purchased at a low figure, and in the event of

the commodity, reaching a reasonable price—as will no doubt be the case when the present general trade depression is ended—it will then be seen that these plantations have been sacrificed. The sale, however, may prove to be a necessity in view of the prevailing depression. Then comes the question of what attitude will be adopted towards the rubber plantation companies. In good years one firm holding the agencies for a number of companies has paid out more than five million taels in dividends, and in view of this past prosperity the question for shareholders during forthcoming months calls for more ordinary consideration. While in the first place a problem of finance, it has to be emphasized that the subject to be considered is not, as has been generally held in the past, the survival of the fittest; rather it is whether the fittest or the richest will survive.

Not necessarily are the dividend and profit-producing companies the best potential investments in these days. In the case of the plantation companies which figured most prominently in the boom year of 1910 and have since given handsome returns to their shareholders, it has to be realized that by now a considerable proportion of their trees are about thirty years old. During the intervening years there have been periods of unscientific tapping, when, naturally the industry was in a purely empirical state with reference to production. While it is generally agreed that the useful life of an average rubber tree is not under thirty years, nevertheless it is often the practice that when a tree approaches that age it is made to contribute more than would ordinarily be the case, whereafter it is replaced by one of the bud-grafted saplings which are now proving so great a success. In the circumstances it will be seen that possibly not the estates which have been the greatest dividend-earners for Shanghai in the past and which have now large numbers of old trees nearly reaching the end of their producing life may be the best investment for those who have during these years pinned their faith on rubber. It is likely that some of the younger plantations, those which have been reorganized and more or less replanted, will repay the long-sighted investor. As it happens, these are the very ones which through lack of capital are likely to go under first, leaving the older ones to survive. Thus the position to be faced is that not the survival of the fittest will be accomplished, but unless a long view is taken, Shanghai may be left with only the wealthier but actually less promising companies.

When it comes to a consideration of what might actuate the shareholder in a Shanghai-owned plantation in respect of protecting his interests, a very useful comparison can be made between the price he has paid for his acreage and what big American companies are now in process of doing. Since 1910 the cost of most estates has been written down, and the unscientific tapping and methods of culture have been largely eliminated. It is computed that the average Shanghai estate stands in the company's books at between £20 and £30 an acre, while against this certain new American ventures in the Netherlands East Indies propose a capitalization of practically £60 an acre. There is no doubt about the very high scientific methods of their cultivation and planting, their insistence, for instance, on all trees being bud-grafted, and no doubt, they will ultimately reap a very rich harvest. They are, however, capitalizing their plantations at least double the cost of those which Shanghai owns, and from that point of view it will be seen what an asset may be thrown away if the finances are not forthcoming to keep locally owned estates in being. Further, there must be no illusion as to estates disappearing. Jungle will inevitably appear in the midst of the gardens if planta-

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

YANGTZE TRADE CRIPPLED

Little Cargo Reaching Hankow Owing to Troop Movements

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 19.

Just when, after almost six months of comparative peace, it looked as if business along the Kinkun Railway were looking up, the wholesale commandeering of railway stock for troop movements to the South has inflicted a blow on trade from which it will take months to recover.

It is still possible to get cargo down the line, by paying for the hire of a railway car from the militarist who is holding it for the moment. But the uncertainty as to how long the cargo will take on its journey to Hankow, and also whether or not the truck will be stopped en route and taken over by another general not in the original bargain discourages many ventures of this description.

Business, it may be said, is at a standstill, since much of the trade done along this line is in material which is perishable or deteriorates rapidly, and it is not worth the trader's while to take the chance of losing part or all of his shipment.

From the point of view of Honan, where a vigorous provincial government appears to have set about the task of restoring order, this condition is particularly disappointing. For many years the province has been so ravaged by bandits and deserted troops that trade to any extent at all has only been carried on precariously for all concerned. Any sign of a resolute determination to suppress the bandit pest would have received the enthusiastic support of the native merchant classes. For long now these classes have carried on business against obstacles which in any country other than China would have been regarded as insuperable. Only the native trader's extraordinary powers of recovery from pillage and looting have made any sort of business at all possible. And it is thus doubly hard on him that, at a time when he may be able to get a little of his own back, trouble should have broken out in Canton and that troops should have been withdrawn from his protection to meet the Communist menace.

There is no doubt but that the Government's success in the last war against Marshal Feng, Yen Hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan restored the people's waning confidence. Up to that victory the province had largely been in the "grey" zone. Part of it still is in the "grey" zone, but the greater area has been under the more ordered rule of generals appointed by Nanking. These generals have in the main proved their capabilities by definitely curbing the bandits, extending road-building, and keeping their soldiers under control. The population has been given a breathing space of which it has taken advantage. Confidence in a régime which has brought about this very welcome condition has rapidly grown. And while it would be idle to pretend that there are no abuses or examples of ill rule, there is nevertheless a general feeling of optimism, a belief that the dawn of better days has come.

Due credit must be given to the government for this state of affairs. The large part played by the merchant himself must not, however, be overlooked. Taught by years of bitter experience, towns in the province have learnt to organize their own defences. Each large centre has its own merchant volunteer corps and its own council of defence. The cities are still walled with mighty ramparts built hundreds of years ago. The defences are adequate against bandits unsupplied with artillery. The cities are impregnable to everything but treachery, and the inhabitants have taken steps to see that treachery

tions go bankrupt, but there will still be rubber, and any sacrifice sale will ultimately mean more cheap rubber on the market when enterprise finds it sufficiently profitable to clear the areas for the resumption of tapping. Enough has been said to indicate that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest is an extremely dangerous one where rubber is concerned. It is not sound, and should be discarded.

cannot nullify their other precautions.

Many towns have during the last few years been sacked by bandits through the gates being seized and opened by colleagues of the bandits inside the walls. The merchant volunteers manning the walls have often been caught in the rear and butchered. Hence the strictest precautions have been taken to prevent strangers from staying in their midst. In some cities it is only possible for a strange Chinese to remain inside the walls for a night by getting five shop guarantees; that is to say, by being sponsored by five merchants whose good name is well known in the district. If he is unable to get these guarantees or, in some cases, to prove his bonafides in another fashion satisfactory to the city defence council, the Chinese is politely escorted to the city gate at sundown and told that he must find his night's lodging elsewhere. In no circumstances is he allowed to remain.

The merchant volunteers themselves are in most parts a worthy body of men. They have replaced the cut-throat hirelings of a few years ago, who often found it more to their advantage to side with the bandits than to do their duty in defending the town against their attacks. They are well equipped with rifles and ammunition: often better equipped than the bandits. And they have also the assistance of a rabble of the poorer inhabitants who can come to their aid in moments of stress armed with spears and scythes—a formidable band of pikemen when they are defending their homes and womenfolk. In the circumstances, then, the towns often prefer to be left to their own devices by the military. Government garrisons are not discouraged, but in a city well organized within itself, they are not asked for.

It is different, however, with the country districts, where farms are scattered and walled villages are few. These have no defences against the bandits save a well-developed intelligence service. Upon news that bandits are approaching, all who can do so flock into the nearest walled city, with families, cattle and implements. There they shelter until the bandits have moved on, taking a share in the defence of the city if need be. When the district is safe again, they return to their homes, often to find them burnt and looted—the few things they have been unable to take away either stolen or wantonly destroyed. The only salvation for this class is the military, and until an ordered campaign has cleaned up the robbers there seems little chance of their benefiting from the improved situation.

The merchants also suffer from the roving bands through the dislocation of means of communication between cities, when bands are about. Thus they have welcomed the garrisoning of cities at intervals along roads likely to be raided by the bandits. The presence of these troops, who are of a better and more disciplined class than those of the days of the "grey" generals, is often enough to frighten the bandits off the main highways.

From conversations with several foreigners who have been living in the interior of the province and are now on their way to various holiday resorts for the hot weather, it has been gathered that there is still a feeling that war is not far off. There is an impression that, though Shih Yu-san may be loyal to Nanking for the moment, his support is conditional. It is freely reported that he has already received a very large sum of money from the government, and this may be enough to keep him quiet while General Chiang Kai-shek is busy with the Communists in Kiangsi.

There is talk, however, of a secret conference held at Kianchow in south-western Shansi which was attended by most of the generals who once served with Marshal Feng and General Yen Hsi-shan. This is a different conference from that held between the ex-Kuomintang commanders and the delegates from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in the same province, at which the problem of money was the main subject of discussion. It is even reported that Marshal Feng himself

CLOSING FOREIGN FIRMS

Soviet Action Taken at Vladivostok

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, June 16.

An exciting story of the flight from Vladivostok of a sister of the head of the well known transport firm of "Bryner & Co." with her husband A. S. Ostroumoff and five children aged 5 to 12 is being told in Harbin to-day. The whole of the party set sail from a small village on the Siberian coast in a Chinese junk, and braving storms and other dangers, finally reached Genzan on the coast of Korea, from which place a telegram was despatched to the firm in Harbin.

The firm of Bryner & Co. has been established in Vladivostok for more than a score of years and carried on a very large business in old Russian times owning coal mines on Sakhalyn Island, and representing many foreign steamship companies as well as American and European firms.

On the Soviet Government taking over the town of Vladivostok, the firm remained to attend to foreign shipping, at the same time opening a branch in Harbin.

In 1925 the Soviet Government gave a concession of the "Tetue" lead and zinc mines to a British company, the three brothers Bryner becoming directors. The Board and Head Office was situated in London where all the directors were British. Of the Bryners, one resided in Moscow to represent the Mines there, while the other two spent their time at Vladivostok and Harbin, and lately at Dairen, where another branch has been opened. Their sister married a Soviet citizen named Ostroumoff who was jurist-consult for the British Company.

Suddenly a short time ago, the Soviet financial inspector at Vladivostok accused Bryner & Co. of giving false records of their business returns for many years, stating that they had hidden certain transactions on which the Soviet Government claimed very heavy taxes. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Moscow director to prove that the firm had never given any wrong information, a financial controller was sent from Harbin. The firm did not object to the control of their books, but they categorically stated that they had hidden nothing from the authorities and therefore refused to pay any fine.

The real facts are that the Soviet authorities have made up their minds to cast all foreign firms from Vladivostok, and have a monopoly of all business in the place. For this purpose they closed the Chosen Bank and many other Japanese firms, and now they have followed this up by squeezing Bryner & Co. out of town.

A week ago, on June 8, the manager of the Vladivostok branch of the firm received notice to liquidate the business and this was at once agreed to. The liquidation must take up considerable time as the firm are interested in many lines of business.

It is probable that one of the German firms which have special trade arrangements with the U.S.S.R. will carry out the liquidation.

The accusation made against the firm was reflected on its servants, and particularly on Ostroumoff who had defended the business of the transport firm. He was formerly allowed to visit Harbin on business, but now permission is refused him. Seeing that in all probability he would be arrested, Ostroumoff, his wife, and children, decided to trust their lives to a Chinese junk on the open sea, rather than risk being imprisoned. The Bryner brothers were unable to help their sister in any way and, therefore, flight was the only possible solution.

The Ostroumoffs had a country house on the coast, and it was from this place that they made their departure at dead of night. The junk sailed close to the shore and had to pass many Soviet revenue stations on the coast, but after four days sailing, the family safely reached the shelter of the Korean port.

The liquidation of Bryner & Co. is the final step in the closure of all foreign firms at Vladivostok, and from now on shipping and transport work will be conducted by the Soviet Trading Fleet.

The liquidation of the Vladivostok offices will not in any way affect the firm's work in Harbin and Dairen, but the fate of the brothers now in Soviet Russia is not known.

was at Kianchow, though of course confirmation of this is impossible. At all events considerable mystery surrounds these negotiations, and it is believed that they may eventually have an important bearing on the political and military situation.

SUPERSTITION DIES

HARD

Magistrate's Dilemma in Shantung

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsinan, June 17.

The Spring wheat crops are all cut, and in the Western districts the grain is on the market. Yields differ, but on the whole a fair harvest has been reaped.

The rains this Spring have been very local, and several showers coming from the Eastern seaboard gave out by the time they reached the centre of the Province. Thus from Chow Tsun to the West of Tsinan the yield in grain was very light and the straw was much shorter than that found about Tsing Chow city.

One or two wind-storms accompanied by heavy hail-showers worked havoc in certain districts.

The writer recently walked across the track of such a storm. A strip of land about 60 li long and about two li broad had been laid bare. The wheat was just beginning to form in the ear when the blow fell. Within a few steps one could walk out of untouched smiling wheat crops on to land where nothing remained standing but an nich or so of whitened stubble to show where recently a promising crop had been growing. The cruel hail had cut up both ears and straw, leaving nothing for the farmer to gather. Some of these disappointed folk were ploughing the straw into the earth in preparation for the sowing of Autumn beans.

These people seemed to take their loss with little complaining, for the ways of Nature are arbitrary, and there is no appeal against them.

In one Shantung village an interesting case is being tried by the magistrate.

Farmer Liu, having no sons, determined to leave his estate to the Church of Christ in China. His wife was given a life interest in the property, but after her death Liu willed that all he had should be used for Church work.

Before he died, however, he built for himself and his wife a fine stone sepulchre in the court-yard of his house.

The widow has just died and several members of the clan have decided to try and get hold of the estate.

They have lodged a complaint with the magistrate, objecting to the grave in the centre of the village, declaring that it has brought nothing but ill-luck to all the neighbours since it was made.

Mr. Liu has two daughters who are married into other families, yet these two were used because they had been the chief mourners at the funeral. During the hearing of the case the question of "feng-shui" was kept in the background and the objection made to the grave on the ground of its being a danger to public health. "Why did you dare to bury your parents in the centre of a village?" asked the magistrate. "Such a thing is contrary to Chinese custom."

"We did not make the grave," they replied. "Our father did it in his lifetime, and we merely obeyed his last wishes. How could we dare to disobey him?"

This reply put the magistrate in a dilemma. He was compelled to praise filial obedience, and he dare not mention the "feng-shui" superstition, nor the property.

So he adjourned the case until legal advice could be obtained on the question of making a grave inside a village.

The clan hope that the court may order the coffins to be removed, and the clan will try to get them re-interred on public ground, in which case they will appoint heirs for Mr. Liu and claim the inheritance.

TITLED FLIERS LAND AT PEKING

Official greetings for Count Sibour

Peking, June 25.

The Count and Countess de Sibour who left Paris on June 16 by air, arrived here from Mukden at 1.30 this afternoon.

Chinese and French officials greeted them at the Nanyuan aerodrome.

The Countess de Sibour is a daughter of Mr. Gordon Selfridge of Selfridges. She and her husband are planning to visit Nanking and Shanghai.—Reuter.



THE POSEIDON FUND.

Herewith is given a reproduction of the draft in sterling sent to the British Resident Naval Officer of the amount contributed to the "North-China Daily News," fund on behalf of the dependents of those losing their lives in the Poseidon disaster. The total comes to £3,443.3.3.

H.M.S. POSEIDON RELIEF FUND

A Magnificent Response: More Than \$75,000 Subscribed

The sum of \$77,000 will be distributed among the dependents of the 20 victims of the Poseidon disaster as a result of the magnificent response to the appeal for funds sponsored by the "North-China Daily News & Herald." Up to the last minute of the specified time on June 24, contributions continued to be received. The grand total is \$65,100.00, £20,767.08 and \$47,211.14, and the amount, converted into sterling at a favourable rate of exchange made available by Mr. E. Oxley Cunningham, will be handed over to the British naval authorities for distribution among the dependents of the sailors.

Donations from the outports have been received in a generous measure, and if after the closing of the fund further contributions are received they will be carefully acknowledged in the and in due course included in the total of a supplementary amount to be remitted to the naval authorities.

The success of the appeal reflects great credit on the residents of Shanghai and other places in China, but the most impressive feature has been the international character of the response. While the appeal was primarily made to the British community it touched a chord of common sympathy which transcended all national distinctions. More than a score of nationalities are represented in this tribute to the work of the British Navy in China—a tribute which has taken the form of assistance for the dependents of the 20 men who lost their lives in the disaster.

On every hand there has been a desire to co-operate in the raising of funds, and not the least appreciative was the concert organized by Mrs. Lyle at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night.

In conducting this fund, the staff of the "North-China Daily News" have willingly given of their best to make it a success, and the task has been made inspiring by the magnificent support this journal's effort has received from the public.

The final list follows:—

Previously acknowledged £14.0.0 \$19,771 \$36,533.81
United Spanish War Veterans, Camp No. 1 Shanghai \$50.00
A. D. W. 50.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. 50.00
Anderson 10.00
W. G. Hooper 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. N. S. 10.00
Vinogradoff 5.00
D. and M. 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Southworth 10.00
A. S. N. 10.00
M. N. M. 10.00
"Area Headquarters Details" Garrison Sergeants Mess, British Army Headquarters 100.00
Arts & Crafts Ltd. 100.00
Mitchell Berry 13.00
"The boys of the Cathedral School: the suggestion that they should contribute came from the boys themselves and the amount is the result of their own efforts." 75.00
Foreign staff of Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. 24.00
Messrs. P. G. Tate and Joyce 10.00
F. S. 10.00
Reside Tennis Club, after the Club having been dissolved, the members desire to pass on the sum of 8.20
Mr. and Mrs. Heitaro Yokotake 10.00

Bishop and Mrs. John Curtis 25.00
H. J. Y. 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. J. D. Colterjohn 10.00
Taylor Garage 100.00
Soldiers' Guild of St. George's Shanghai Branch 10.00
Miss I. D. Blyth 5.00
I. J. Roche 10.00
Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Magee 15.00
Members of the S.F.B. Mess 176.00
***Foreign Staff of The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. 172.00
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Mr. and Mrs. J. D. da Cruz 10.00
N. W. Adriano 3.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Healey 25.00
Jasper and Dandy Anonymous 10
Two children "Ten Shilling Note" £0.10
Junior School for Boys, S.M.C. 4.00
Nesvadba family 4.00
Peach & Co. Ltd. 100
N. W. Peach 20
C. R. Rogers 10
G. A. Falconer 10
J. E. Bauld 5
Miss Sinclair 5
C. J. Little 5
F. G. Ross 5
S. P. Chang 20
K. L. Chan 10
Chang Zai Sung 10
Koo King Kee 10
Zee Kun Dao 5
Wong Chi King 5
Chen Shing Kee 5
Yuen Cheng 20
Tai Mow 20
Duo Kwei Lee 20=185.00
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Sidney Powell 10
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Arthur B. Bowles 10.00
K. W. L. Mukden 20.00
R. H. Ball 50.00
Mrs. M. A. Rennie and Mrs. A. P. Nasser £20.0.0
B. Hemmingsway 20.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Heathcote 10.00
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Mrs. J. C. 5.00
Other Ranks, Royal Army Medical Corps, No. 7 General Hospital Doric Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1433 E.C. 130
Misses F. R. and J. Solomon 5.00
F. H. 40.00
F. W. Barrow 25
K. Murai 50.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mousley and Dorothy Mousley 20
The Russian Daily "Slovo"—"Slovo" £20
V. Grosse 5
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G. A. Sapozhnikoff 5
Novitsky Silk Studio 15
N. S. Petroff & Co. 5
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Russian Orthodox Confraternity 10
D. S. Zakharoff 5
S. S. Grekoff 5
Ch. Metzler 5
N. G. Dronnikoff 5
Dr. P. I. Kazakoff 5
Mr. Baranovsky 10
A. P. Tlachenko 3=100.00
China Navigation Co.'s vessels in Port 17-22nd St. Joseph's Catholic Association 100.00
Russian and Foreign Members of Eastern Police Depot 130.00

Foreign staff of the Shanghai Power Co. £10 \$606.00
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N. Harrison 5
W. B. Parker 5
L. Myerough 10
W. T. Collier 5
F. Boorman 5
F. V. Collison 10=65.00
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Head Warrier Inan Din 5
Head Warrier Ahmed Din 1
Head Warrier Fateh Mohammed 1
Havildar, 67 Satar Baksh 1
Havildar, 122 Ghulam Mohammed 1
Havildar, 140 Nawab Shah 1
Havildar, 143 Bahmat Ullah 1
Naik 56 Ghulam Mohammed 1
Warder 9 Chaichai Singh 1
Warder 45 Mamtax Ali 30
Warder 51 Shankar Singh 1
Warder 136 Lachman Singh 1
Warder 39 Ghulam Mohammed 1
Warder 147 Solakan Singh 30
Warder 172 Bakh Ali 30
Warder 217 Hussain 40=24.00
The Four Children 4.00
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Washington Lodge No. 6310 103=221.00
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Harbans Singh 5
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Mrs. Dorothy Lee £10
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R.G. 5
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J.P.C. K. Ikegami 1
J.P.C. S. Koyama 1
J.P.C. K. Matsuda 1
J.P.C. S. Asakawa 1
J.P.C. T. Ogata 1=12.00
F. 50.00
Members of the Rotary Association, Ltd. 310.00
Miss G. Copley 5.00
E. Velicogna 5.00
G. Cerutti 10.00
G. F. C. Mearns 10.00
Five Upper Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Rd. 12.00
H. C. and M. C. 10.00
Anonymous 20.00
W.M. 1.00
P.R.H. 5.00
France-Alsace-Lorraine N. B. R. 10.00
David, John and Bill 20.00
A.E.V. 1.00
In memory of my father who sailed the China Coast in 1835-1840, 10.00
The North China Insurance Co., Ltd. 250.00
The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. 250.00
James Price 5.00
Mrs. Alice M. Hobbs 3.00
Miss Alice F. Roach 2.00
C. Bianchi 10.00
I.C.S. 10.00
Le Lotus d'O. Cie. 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Karkatsky 5.00
Dr. S. Furstenberg 10.00

Foreign and Chinese sympathisers in Ning-po:—
Joan E. Starling, age 103 yrs. \$2
Rene Starling, age 6 yrs. 2
Barbara Ennor, age 73 yrs. 2
The 3 Acrobats 1
Muriel Macintyre, Shanghai 2
P. Salt 2
Y. Uting 2
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Starling 10
K. S. Liang 1
Chi Ti-piao 5
Issa Ta-chang 1
Issa Hauch-chu 1
Chang Nyee Yang 1
Tsui Yu Yuen 1
Wang Yon Fui 1
Joan Lawler 2
Robert Lan Lawson 2
D. V. Coombs 2
A. A. Beer 2
Alma Conibear 2
Barbara Conibear 2
J. Boutoulin 2
The Benjamin Four 5
George and Jean McLean 5
The Decker Three 5.00
M. M. Whited 2
W. P. Harris 2
Bob and Bill Sugge 2
E. Green 2
E. M. 2
A. Rogerson 2
Betty Molony 2
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Redfern 2
Mr. and Mrs. E.N.E. 10=87.00
Szechow A.P. Co., Mess 50.00
L.M. 1.00
M. H. 1.00
K. E. N. 25.00
Members of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Shanghai:—
E. A. 5
G. B. 5
C.M.B. 3
L.A.C. 2
M.J. 2
W.J.K. 6
A.G.M. 10
J.E.M. 10
P. M. McE 10
H.S.O. 6=68.00
R. O. Smith 10.00
An ex "Boothneck" 5.00
H. D. 5.00
Y. F. C. 5.00
J. J. Symington 5.00
B. H. & Co. 50.00
Whitsons Ltd. \$50
F. J. Brand 25
J. Pirry 10
Kongelbacher 10
R. Stepan 5
G. Whitmore 5
Miss D. Johansson 2=104.00
G. T. S. 5.00
J. E. Sch 25
J. H. Churchyard 10.00
Proceeds of Mrs. W. King's Concert 1,466.63
Auction of a bust of King George V (given by the Rotary Club and bought by the Club) of the Monthly Concerts 300.00
J. D. Shutter 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward 20.00
A few members of the Shanghai Club 500.00
J. T. R. 10.00
Total \$35,100.00 £20,767.08 \$47,211.14

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cormack and family \$20.00
***The Foreign Staff of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

R.K.H. \$10
W.G.M. 5
G.M.I.H. 5
H.A. 5
P.F. 5
R.W.K. 5
T.N.R. 10
J.C.M. 10
J.G. 10
W.D.M.C. 5
D.L. 5
A.B.M. 10
J.N. 10
C.R. 10
T.A. 2
H.L. 2
W.D.J. 5
J.B. 5
J.C.C. 5
N.C. 5
R.E. 5
R.S. 5
F.B.M. 5
J. G. 5
W.M. 5
R.G. 5

Corrections
The donation under Mrs. J. F. L. Avery, should read Mrs. J. F. Lavers.
The subscription of Tis. 50 under the name of G. Wallace, should read P. Wallace.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

The following is a supplementary list of contributions to the "North-China" Poseidon Fund which have been received:—
Foreign Members of the National City Bank of New York \$250.00
Members of the staff of The International Export Co., (Kiangsu) Ltd., Nanking 250.00
British Residents in Wuhu:—
E.M.B., W.H.R., J.R.B. 10
A.W.D., J.G.F., E.C.H. 10
D.G.L., P.C.M., N.M. 10
A.P.F., J.C.P. \$37
L. F. Newman 15.00
W. M. P. 5.00
C. L. 2.00
A. Lady 10.00
Shanghai Cricket Club:—
P. Carr 5
H. A. Coward 5
C. D. Wales 5
C. Foot 5
C. E. M. Thomson 5
A. Seaborn 5
R. E. Coulton 5
R. Grimshaw 10
J. B. Davis 5
M. Swaby 5

E. A. H. Piper	5
S. C. Potter	10
J. Tiffin	10
A. J. Barsen	5
W. Mansel Smith	5
W. N. Hansell	5
D. W. Leach	5
P. V. Simpson	10
M. B. Lake	5
W. H. Dunkley	5
L. G. Day	5
E. K. Quick	10
H. E. Orr	5
D. Webb	10
C. H. Mellor	5
W. H. Sanford	10
R. A. Joscelyne	5
J. D. E. Slottier	5
C. Knight	5
W. C. Foster	5
E. W. Loveless	5
J. K. Ewing	5
J. Wilkinson	5
E. Tierney	5
A. T. Paton	5
H. S. Openshaw	5
S. C. C. Sweepstake	54=279.00
Masonic Club	
Poker School	\$37
J. Jackson (1433)	10
G. H. Parkes	5
A. Maginot	5
R. A. Saunders	5
E. Noakes	5
A. Vahadis	5
F. J. Long	5
P. M. 1433 E. C.	5
P. M. 1433 E. C.	5
G. Wood	5=92.00
Anonymous	1.00
R. W. Mooney	10

Proceeds of a small private entertainment given by the School Dramatic Society to the other pupils. The suggestion was their own and the contribution is that of the pupils of the school. S.M.C. Public School for Girls, Ya Yuen Road 48.50
Madame Marcelle T4.50
Ex-British \$20
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harris 10
Capt. and Mrs. W. E. F. Jones 20
Total \$51.50 \$1,210.50

FRENCH CONTRIBUTION TO POSEIDON FUND

H.M. Consul-General has received from the Consul-General for France a donation of \$1,000 from the "Commission d'Administration de la Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Public de la Concession Francaise" to the Poseidon Relief Fund. The cheque is being sent direct to the British Naval Authorities.

MILITARY REFORM IN JAPAN

Amalgamation of Navy and War Departments

Tokyo, June 23.

The outstanding recommendations contained in the draft plan of military reform just completed by the Minseito administrative readjustment committee include reduction of the Army by three divisions and the re-organization of the remaining 14 divisions on a basis of three infantry regiments unbrigaded instead of the present four regiments divided into two brigades.

It also is proposed to recommend the amalgamation of the War and Navy departments into a single department to be called the Ministry of State Defence.

The Seiyukai party is said likewise to be drawing up proposals for military reform but neither set of recommendation is likely to be accepted in toto.

June 28.

Holding a supreme military meeting yesterday afternoon at the War Minister's official residence in order to approve the long discussed military reconstruction plan, the three big heads, the War Minister, Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the military education and seven high military leaders, approved the following draft:

1. The strength of the standing army should be decreased by 20,000 men and 2,000 horses. Of the present 17 divisions of the standing army, the strength be reduced by abolishing one battalion of the present three battalions of infantry of every division. Some 300 officers be placed on the reserve list in order to decrease the strength of the special army including cavalry and transport.

2. To carry out a change of garrison stations throughout the country.

3. The present two infantry regiments stationed in formosa be increased by one infantry regiment.

4. The training term for the special army in barracks be shortened to a year and six months.

5. The plan should be effected within three years on the 5-year basis. The present plan which reached the final decision yesterday will be submitted for consideration to the War Council to be held on June 30 informally. If the plan is approved by the War Council, it will be referred to the Premier by the War Minister on July 1 in order to secure his understanding.—Rengo.



The National Library at Peking.

PEKING'S NEW LIBRARY

Great National Institution Opened in Former Capital

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, June 25.

The National Library of Peking was formally declared open to-day.

An imposing structure in the Chinese palace style with sweeping green-tiled roofs, the library building is a notable addition to the architectural beauties of Peking and harmonizes well with the adjacent Imperial Palace, from which it is separated by a marble balustrade. The interior arrangements have been worked out with meticulous care to meet the needs of an up-to-date library with stack space for 350,000 volumes, besides reading rooms, research rooms and other special facilities.

The history of the library dates back to September of 1909, when the Board of Education submitted a memorial urging the establishment of a national library. Imperial sanction having been given, the books formerly preserved at the Hall of Classics and at the library of the Imperial Cabinet were transferred to the new institution. Among other notable additions which helped to form the nucleus of the library were a part of the famous private collections of the Hsu and Yao families and a collection of more than 8,000 Tang dynasty manuscripts obtained from the Buddhist temple at Tun Huang made famous by the discoveries of Sir Aurel Stein. Reopened in August, 1912, after its activities had been suspended by the 1911 revolution, the library made rapid strides in the collection of books, falling heir, soon after its reorganization in 1915, to the Jehol Palace set of the Sze Ku Chuan Shu, or Imperial Library of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, in 36,300 volumes.

In the winter of 1925 the Ministry of Education undertook to co-operate with the China Foundation, organized to take charge of the second portion of the American Boxer Indemnity remitted the previous year, in the creation of a library which would be adequate to the needs of such an educational and cultural centre as Peking seemed destined to become. Political conditions, however, made it impossible for the Ministry to fulfil its share of the agreement and so the Foundation decided to go ahead with the construction of the library on its own account. At the time, however, the chosen site was occupied by military authorities as a drill ground and persistent efforts to get actual possession of the property so that construction could begin proved unsuccessful for nearly a year after the jury of architects had made its award on the designs submitted in competition. The site was not cleared of the soldiers until early in June, 1928. Borings and other tests for the foundations were at once made and the ground for the new building was broken on September 8, 1928, with appropriate ceremonies.

Prior to this, the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Library, to which charge of this matter had been delegated by the China Foundation, had instituted a competition among architects for designs for the building. By the terms of this competition the designs were required to be of buildings in Chinese style, so constructed as to make an effective impression both to the South, facing one of Peking's main thoroughfares, where the main entrance is to be, and to the East, facing the Winter Palace. The American Institute of Architects at Washington was asked to name a jury of award and it selected Messrs. Charles A. Coolidge, G. H. Edgell and William T. Aldrich. Designs were submitted by seven-

teen competitors and the jury awarded first prize to the one submitted jointly by Messrs. V. Leth-Moller & Co. of Peking and Messrs. Loup and Young of Tientsin. Second prize went to the design prepared by Messrs. Gunn and Dean, also of Peking. Messrs. S. Q. Wong and F. T. Lau of Tientsin won third prize and Mr. Carl J. Anner of Peking fourth prize.

After the award had been made Messrs. Leth-Moller & Co. were appointed architects and entrusted with the construction of the building, Mr. C. J. Anner being appointed to assist in the supervision. The general contract was awarded to the Fu Hsin Engineering and Construction Co. of Tientsin, while contracts for the various electrical and mechanical installations, including the main unit of steel book stacks, were awarded to the China American Engineering Corporation of Tientsin, and the contract for steel shelves for manuscripts, maps and periodicals went to the Rensco Company of London. The total estimated cost of the building and equipment is about Mex. \$1,300,000.

The new library is an interesting example of a Chinese-style building adapted to modern requirements. The system of support and roofs is thoroughly Chinese and all supports carry down uninterruptedly to the foundations. The framework of the building is entirely of reinforced concrete, which material has been used also in the roof construction with its intricate arrangement of rafters, brackets, cornices and elaborate ornamental details. The floors are of reinforced concrete finished with terrazzo, except in the case of the general reading room, board room and main staircase, which have floors of cork tiles. The pilings of the building and terraces are faced with white marble, while the facades are decorated and painted in the Ming dynasty style.

Approached through a massive gateway from which a broad driveway leads to the main entrance, the building is composed of several connected units so designed as to form an integral whole. On entering the central building, one arrives in a spacious and lofty hall, from which access is gained to the various public rooms for periodicals, bibliographical exhibits and special collections. These rooms are large and well-proportioned, the ceilings being paneled and painted in Chinese style. The basement is given over to the newspaper reading room and stack rooms for manuscripts and rare books, newspapers, periodicals and the Imperial Library of Ch'ien Lung. A wide stairway richly ornamented with carved teakwood panels leads from the entrance hall to the upper floor. The general reading room occupies the whole of the second floor of the central building and has a seating capacity for 192 readers. Its magnificent paneled ceiling and ornate colour schemes were executed under the direction of Mr. Chu Chi-chien, President of the Society for Research in Chinese Architecture.

An electrical book conveyor connects the book delivery room with all floors. The stack building, a lofty structure in the rear containing four tiers of steel book shelves with a capacity of 350,000 volumes, is entirely fireproof and can be isolated from the rest of the building by a rolling steel door. Its design has been so planned as to admit of easy extension in the future, if necessary. There is a private telephone exchange of eighty lines in the library, with three connections to the city telephone system. The furniture in the

main reading room, periodical reading room and bibliographical museum is specially designed and made of teak and camphor wood. Old Chinese hardwood furniture has been installed in the reading room for special collections, the reception room and the board room. The Imperial Library is accommodated on the original shelves from the Jehol Palace.

Heat is supplied by a vacuum steam heating system, the power for which is generated by a power house situated in a corner of the library compound. Electric light comes from the same source and water is supplied by an artesian well. The main stack building is ventilated by a system of ducts which carry air from the ventilating plant located in the basement.

The new library is to be supported by the China Foundation and its supervision will be vested in a self-perpetuating board of managers. The internal management is to be placed in the hands of a director and an associate director, who are to be appointed by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Foundation. It will be open to the public from July 1 and the hope is voiced by its sponsors that "as a centre for intellectual communication and stimulation, the National Library of Peking may be the means of broadcasting the wisdom of the ages throughout this country and further that it may be a medium of bringing to the West what the East may be able to contribute in return for what it has received, to the end that in the realm of knowledge and human understanding the East and West will be two in one."

S. M. R. ANNUAL MEETING

Profit and loss account Passed

Tokyo, June 20.

The South Manchuria Railway Company held the general meeting of its shareholders this morning. After greetings from Count Uchida in his capacity as President of the company, the meeting passed the following profit and loss account for the current business term:

Profits for current fiscal year	21,673,461
Brought over from last fiscal year	10,560,754
Total	32,234,216
Appropriation	
Legal reserves	1,000,000
Dividend to the Government (4.5 per cent.)	9,337,708
Dividend to other shareholders (6 per cent.)	1,200,000
Dividend No. 11 (2 per cent.)	3,400,000
Bonus and other allowances to Directors	430,000
Carried forward to next fiscal year	7,776,558

The total revenue of the company during the current fiscal year amounted to 188,104,062 yen as detailed below:

Railway proceeds	93,330,730
Port Harbour proceeds	8,658,705
Mining proceeds	62,441,100
Oil proceeds	2,615,400
Steel foundry proceeds	8,641,289
Local revenue	4,586,369
Interest on proceeds	5,356,981
Miscellaneous incomes	2,573,425

Balance against the above is the following expenditure aggregating 156,430,000 yen as detailed below:

Railway	34,204,601
Ports and Harbours	6,143,640
Mining	57,796,125
Oil manufacturing	2,314,813
Steel making	6,584,874
Local expenditures	15,051,326
Other outlays	10,793,816
Interest payable	25,863,972
Miscellaneous losses	734,498
Depreciation	8,902,992

The balance thus amounts to Yen 21,673,461.—Rengo.

THE PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Opposition to Hangchow Meeting

Considerable agitation is going on among Chinese public organizations of Hangchow and Nanking against the proposal to hold the fourth conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in China this year.

The agitators are mainly Kuomintang members and student, and, in spite of the fact that a decision has already been reached by members of the Institute to hold this year's conference in Hangchow between October 21 and November 4 and that permission in this respect has been given by the National Government, they are attempting to get the Government to withdraw permission.

"The Hangchow Republican Daily News," the official organ of the Chekiang Kuomintang headquarters, has recently been publishing a series of leading articles expressing opposition to the selection of Hangchow as the meeting place for this year's Pacific Relations Conference. While the attitude of other Chinese newspapers in Hangchow towards this matter is unknown, there has been a total absence of news in these papers concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations for the past several months.

"The Far Eastern Problems Study Society" of Nanking has sent a letter to the Chekiang Provincial Government, saying that a number of public bodies in the capital have submitted a joint petition to the Central Government, requesting the latter to withdraw its permission to hold the Pacific Relations Conference in Hangchow, so the Chekiang provincial authorities are requested not to make any preparations for the event in spite of the fact that they have been ordered to do so by the Waichiaoju.

The reason on which the agitators base their opposition to the conference in China this year is that the Conference, whilst "pretending to bring about friendly relations between the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean, is actually designed to enhance the influence of the Imperialists in the Far East." To prove their contention, the agitators allege that, at the last conference of the Institute which was held in Tokyo, the Japanese delegates announced that Japan's position in Manchuria was similar to Great Britain's position in India and the position of the United States in Haiti. They further allege that Korean delegates were refused the privilege of attending the last Pacific Relations Conference in spite of the fact that Korea was one of the nations bordering on the Pacific.

In its letter to the Chekiang Provincial Government, the "Far Eastern Problems Study Society" of Nanking stated "in this city (meaning Hangchow), which is noted for its beautiful spots and where the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, our revolutionary martyr, is buried, delegates of the foreign Imperialists must in no circumstances be allowed to carry on their activities."

Officials of the Chekiang Provincial Government, who have been instructed by the Waichiaoju to make the necessary preparations for the forthcoming conference, however, have not been influenced by the agitators. A spokesman of the provincial government, in an interview granted to the members of the press on June 22, stated that, as the provincial authorities were acting under instructions from the Waichiaoju in making arrangements for this international conference, they are not in a position to stop making preparations merely on account of the opposition on part of the various public organizations.

DISAPPEARS DURING VOYAGE

No Trace of Hongkong Passenger on Str. Comorin

London, June 25.

On the arrival in Plymouth to-day of the P. and O. liner Comorin it was reported that Mr. George Sellars, an accountant on his way home from Hongkong, had disappeared during the voyage.

Fellow passengers stated that he was in good spirits and had won a substantial amount at cards on the evening of his disappearance.—Reuter.

TRADITIONAL DELUSIONS

Tenacious Grip of Superstition in China's Country Districts

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsanchow, Chihli, June 20.

Despite the contempt affected by the student class and young China generally for the superstitious customs and practices of their forbears, the vast majority of Chinese are still completely under the sway of an inherent belief in the ability of certain folk to read, from given data, the riddle of the future.

Recent attempts by the authorities in the large cities to prohibit the public activities of fortune tellers, necromancers and other wisecracks, who batten on the ignorance and credulity of the people, have failed to make an appreciable impression on the masses, who persist in their obstinate delusions. Everywhere in the country districts fortunetellers are called in to decide upon the mutual suitability or otherwise of young people for marriage by an examination into the circumstances and dates of their respective births. If the auguries are favourable, though there is often more than a suspicion that the data have been faked by unscrupulous middlemen to bring off a desirable match, the calculation of a "lucky day" for the great event is always a matter of prime importance.

In fact, the question of choosing a propitious day for every notable social event or business undertaking, the beginning of a journey or the start of building operations in every village of the land, is, without hesitation, referred to the local expert in the occult.

On my last country trip I heard an extraordinary story, illustrating the tenacious grip exercised by superstition upon the entire population of a village in connection with the funeral of the father of a high military official, which took place in the vicinity only a few years ago.

The facts were related to me by a young and scholarly man who had been a participant in the affair from beginning to end, and who, at the time shared in the terror and privations of his fellows.

His home is in the hamlet of Hsi Li Chuang, on the west of the city of Hsien-hsien, in Chihli.

Ten years ago, the head of one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the city was Mr. Li I'-san, the father of four sons, the second of whom, Li Cho-chang, had risen to the position of a Divisional Commander in the service of the Republic, under the banner of Wu Pei-fu. Upon the death of the old man a magnificent funeral befitting the rank of his soldier son, was decided upon by the clan.

As the old burying ground of the family was overcrowded they discussed the purchase of a new plot offered for sale to the north of the aforementioned village. An expert professor of feng shui was invited to inspect the proposed site before the deal was closed, and he solemnly assured the relatives that the omens were excellent.

Indeed he revealed the astounding prediction that if, at the moment of burial smoke was seen issuing from the chimneys of the village near by, the family of the deceased would appropriate to themselves the good luck of the 100 householders in residence there!

This cheerful news produced a profound impression on the mourners, eager for the continued prosperity of their clan and kin. The deal for the transfer of the plot of land was promptly signed, and after the selection of a suitable day for the obsequies, it was decided to post members of the General's bodyguard in the city walls overlooking the village and cemetery on the fateful morning with strict instructions to report immediately the first indication of smoke rising from the homes of the unsuspecting inhabitants.

This was to be the signal for the waiting pall-bearers to carry the deceased gentleman from his mansion escorted by hosts, friends and relations, with due pomp and ceremony to his chosen resting place.

Family secrets are always hard to keep in China, where gossip mongers run riot in everybody's business, and, in this instance, the villagers luckily heard of and scented their impending danger through the garrulity of one of the bodyguards. He was ignorant of the actual reason for the proposed vigil on the city wall, but speculation was rife, and he had talked incautiously about it on the previous day. The news was carried rapidly to the village elders who met promptly to discuss a plan for warding off the approaching

disaster, which threatened their hearth and homes.

Immediate and drastic measures were decided upon—nothing less than peremptory orders to every householder to refrain from lighting a fire under the family cooking pot for two whole days.

The penalty for disobedience was to be expulsion from the village, as the rash act of one housewife, eager to prepare a meal, might involve all in dire ruin. When the peril became generally known, so great was the terror inspired by what might result from carelessness or disregard of the prohibition, and so implicit the faith of the villagers in the mystery of feng shui, that for two days and nights not a single fire was kindled.

In accordance with recognized custom, a straw effigy was rapidly made for every house, representing a man with a bow in his hand, and an arrow in position pointing in the direction of the cemetery in which evil influences were mustering to overwhelm the village.

This image of defence was erected upon every chimney in the place, and one was assured, served to steady the nerves of the whole population.

During those two days the people existed on scraps food bought in the city and quenched their thirst with cold unboiled water from the common well.

Meanwhile the watchers on the city walls in response to agitated inquiries from the master of the ceremonies, were obliged to report through each long day a complete absence of smoke over the flat mud roofs, upon which their anxious gaze was fixed. It is a very serious breach of the proprieties to hold up a big funeral in China beyond the appointed day. Apart from the bad impression made and unlucky influence released by the postponement, the expense of feeding, and entertaining the hordes of invited guests in the case became a serious problem.

By the close of the second evening it was reluctantly decided to proceed with the funeral rites at the graveside on the following morning. And so, before noon, to the unaccounted delight of the entire population of Hsi Li Chuang, the impressive cortege emerged from the West Gate of the city, and the old man was laid to rest in his massive coffin in the selected spot, with the lack of decorum, so characteristic of Chinese funerals, oblivious of the little disappointment of all his surviving relations at the failure of their plan.

As the earth closed over the open grave and was heaped into the customary conical mound and the gaping crowds melted away back into the city, there was universal rejoicing in the neighbouring village at their victory over the evil spirits, and the preservation of their luck.

The effigies were hastily removed from chimneys and in no time there were obvious indications of ample meals being prepared to celebrate the return to normal diet—warm food and hot drinks.

The sequel is very interesting, and provides the locals with a complete confirmation of their stubborn deep rooted faith in geomancy.

Soon after the funeral Gen. Li returned to his military duties, and eventually became Wu Pei-fu's right-hand man.

In the first struggle between the Chihli and Fengtien parties, it will be remembered that Wu drove Chang Tso-lin's armies beyond the barrier at Shan Hai Kuan. For a time Wu's star remained in the ascendant and his henchman Li received a high appointment as military governor of Hunan and Hupeh.

When this news reached Hsien-hsien, the people of Hsi Li Chuang were greatly perturbed. Had their luck been stolen after all by this powerful family, in spite of all their precautions to preserve it?

But their fears were short lived, as, two years later, in his second trial of strength with the Manchurian warlord, Wu was beaten, owing to the defection of Feng Yu-hsiang, and his armies scattered. Gen. Li shared the fate of his leader, and, after many vicissitudes, reached the Yangtze at Hankow with this faithful bodyguard.

Broken, and with meagre resources, he took a boat with his attendants from Hankow bound for Shanghai but while on their way down stream, the soldiers, fearing lest their fallen chief should slip

CENTENARY OF A MISSIONARY

First Protestant at Hankow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 23.

The centenary of the birth of Dr. Griffith John will be celebrated in Wales on an elaborate scale in December of this year. Brought up in a Christian home of a humble nature and educated in a thorough, though simple, way, at the age of 14 he was winning, renowned as a preacher. A few years later he heard the call to the mission field and, after a suitable course of study, was designated to Madagascar. When the time came for him to start, the entry of missionaries into Madagascar had been prohibited, and the committee of the London Missionary Society directed him to join their staff in Shanghai. He arrived there in 1855, but in 1861 travelled up the Yangtze to Hankow, being the first Protestant missionary to reach that port. Though he travelled in Szechuen, Hunan and Kiangsi, his life-work centred in Hankow.

As Griffith John reached Hankow on June 21, 1861, the local churches have during the last week celebrated that event. Members of all the communions have united in a series of meetings at Wuchang and Hankow, which ended with a memorial service on Sunday last. On Saturday afternoon the congregation of the church in which Dr. John preached for so many years gave a garden party. Dr. Gillison, himself a missionary veteran, gave interesting reminiscences of Dr. John, and H. M. Consul-General, Mr. W. Russell Brown, made an excellent speech on the inspiration and the outcome of Dr. John's life. The Revs. S. C. Huang and T. Y. Kung also spoke of the indebtedness of the Christian Church of to-day to the fearless efforts of the pioneer missionary. Over 400 friends were present at this garden party.

On Sunday afternoon the London Mission Church was full to the doors for the service of remembrance. The addresses were given by the Rev. F. G. Onley, who spoke of the Doctor's work; the Rev. G. A. Clayton, who spoke of his services to Christian literature; and the Ven. Archdeacon Hu, who was baptised as a little boy by Dr. John and who emphasized the wonderful impression which that man made on the lives of so many who are now workers in the Church and leaders in the world of business.

One of those led into the Church by Dr. John was the first ordained minister in the Wesleyan Church in Central China; another was the first master at Boone College; and the speaker himself is now actively engaged in the work of the Anglican Church. The hope was expressed during the service that the new church, which is being erected at a cost of about \$40,000 by the Chinese membership of Dr. John's old church, will be opened on the centenary of his birth in December of this year.

In connection with religious matters in this district a recent police proclamation orders the suppression of a Society known as the "Guild of Virtuous Learning." The reason given is that the leader of the meetings sits in a chair which is decorated with dragons and the members sit in chairs each of which has a dragon-embroidery cover. None seems to know anything about this society and the proclamation has caused a little surprise.

U.S. TIENTSIN FORCE TO BE REDUCED

Washington, June 25.

Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, the Secretary of War, announced to-day that the American military force at Tientsin is to be reduced.

The War Department order stipulates that 208 men on duty with the 15th Infantry at Tientsin be withdrawn. The order is to become effective on September 1.—United Press.

away secretly, leaving them penniless to their fate, staged a riot, and demanded their arrears of pay. The General feigned madness, and flung himself overboard but was rescued and eventually found a safe haven in one of Tientsin's foreign concessions, where he now lives in retirement.

Hsi Li Chuang folk look upon his sudden fall from eminence with a total lack of sympathy. They refer with pride to their "siege" of 48 hours, and regard the successful defence as a complete explanation of the failure of the Li family to steal their good luck and to perpetuate their own.

STUDENT PLANE AT KAZAN

Japanese Within 'One Hop' of Moscow

Moscow, June 25.

After a flight from Krasnoyarsk Pilots K. Kurimura and R. Kumigawa arrived to-day at Kazan in the monoplane Young Japan, aboard which they are making a goodwill flight from Tokyo to Rome in easy stages.

The flight is being sponsored by Hosen University, Tokyo.

June 27. Delayed by motor trouble the "Young Japan," the monoplane in which Messrs. K. Kurimura and R. Kumigawa are attempting a goodwill flight from Tokyo to Rome under the auspices of Hosen University, to-day was at the town of Gorokhovetz, 300 miles east of Moscow.

While flying to Moscow from Kazan yesterday the "Young Japan" was forced down at Gorokhovetz. Repairs to the damaged motor are being rushed so that the flight may be resumed.

The Japanese Ambassador to Japan and high Soviet officials waited in vain throughout a rainy afternoon for the arrival of the goodwill fliers at the Moscow Central Aerodrome yesterday. There was considerable anxiety for them to-day, but it was ended upon receipt of telegraphic advices of the motor trouble at Gorokhovetz.

The flight began at Tokyo on May 28. Once before, at Irkutsk, Kurimura and Kumigawa were delayed because of motor trouble.—United Press.

HONGKONG OFFICER DECORATED

R.S.M. of Volunteers Gets M.B.E.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, June 25.

The King to-day invested Regimental Sergeant-Major William Edmonds, of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, with the M.B.E.

Mr. Edmonds, who is a native of Bristol, said he was present during the Hongkong strikes of 1922 and 1925. In his opinion, the Chinese of Hongkong and Shanghai were of a good type. They were clean sportsmen and volunteers and they contributed to an effective and efficient force. Mr. Edmonds is returning to Hongkong at the end of the year.

Assistant Superintendent Walter Kent, who has been for 20 years with the Hongkong Police, was decorated with the King's Police Medal.

CRITICISM OF UNION UNIVERSITY

Chengtu, June 3.

The end of the month passed without untoward incident of any kind. Because of what happened a year ago, there was some anxiety among the foreign community, which was sustained by articles which appeared in the papers attacking the Union University and charging its Chinese officials with all kinds of misdeeds.

Representations were made to the authorities, who gave assurances that the situation was well in hand and that no fears need be entertained of a repetition of the events of a year ago, when Dr. Stubbs of the University staff was attacked and done to death in the University grounds.

Efforts also were made to apprise the local papers of actual conditions at the University and to create a more reasonable attitude on their part. The results of these efforts were quite satisfactory. There were no parades in the streets and no meetings of students at which speeches unfriendly to foreigners were made.—Reuter.

10 KILLED IN HEAVY RAINSTORM

Foochow, June 29.

More than ten persons are reported to have died as a result of a heavy rainstorm which raged over the city during the week-end. The south-western part of the city resembled a lake, and all traffic had to be suspended. Houses collapsed, boats were capsized and a number of people drowned. The Fukien Provincial Government was compelled to suspend functioning on Friday on account of the flood. Not until yesterday afternoon did the water begin to subside.—Kuo Min.

OBITUARY

Freiherr Georg von Bock

The death occurred on June 23, at Nanking, of Freiherr Georg von Bock, a military advisor to the Nanking Government, following a bomb explosion in which he was injured. Freiherr von Bock leaves a wife and a child, both of whom are in China, and who will return to Germany soon.

Baron Kenjiro Yamakawa

Tokyo, June 26.

The death has occurred of Baron Kenjiro Yamakawa, a Privy Councillor. Baron Yamakawa was born in 1854 and formerly was a Professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, being President of that institution in 1901. He held a philosophy degree from Yale University. He entered Politics in 1904 and was created a Baron in 1915.—Reuter.

Gen. Feng I-pai

Nanking, June 26.

Funeral rites were held yesterday for the late General Feng I-pai, Commander of the National Guards, who died from appendicitis on Wednesday afternoon. Party and Government leaders alike paid their respects to the gallant soldier when his remains were encoffined and removed from the Central Hospital to the Liang-Kwang Guild. There the coffin will rest pending transportation to his native province, Kuangtung, for final interment.

A message from Nanchang states that President Chiang Kai-shek was grief-stricken upon receipt of the news of General Feng's death as the two, besides being colleagues for years, were intimate friends. President Chiang immediately telegraphed that the deceased having served the country well and faithfully during last year's operations against the Northern rebels, a grant should be made by the Government for his funeral expenses in addition to a compassionate allowance for his family.

General Feng, a native of Kuangtung, was born in 1889. He was for years active under the late Dr. Sun and President Chiang Kai-shek and was among the most ardent revolutionaries since his graduation from the Paoing Military Academy. From a vice-Regimental Commander, he rose rapidly to Brigadier-General in 1928. When his brigade was re-organized into a division, he was promoted Divisional Commander. In 1930, as Commander of the First Training Division, General Feng took an active part in the operations against the Northern rebels and served with distinction. He was appointed Commander of the National Guards early this year. General Feng is survived by his wife and four children.—Kuo Min.

The Rev. E. C. Smyth

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chowtsun, June 24.

News has been received of the death at Bradford, Yorks, on May 26 of the Rev. E. C. Smyth in his 76th year.

Mr. Smyth came to Shantung in 1884 and finally retired from Mission Service in 1924. Trained at Leeds Medical School and the Baptist Theological College at Rawdon, Leeds, he combined medical and evangelistic work, first at Tsowping and later at Chowtsun, Chih Chuan, and Po Shan where he did much for the artisans and colliers. The two churches erected in Chowtsun owe much to his painstaking oversight. He was a great favourite with Chinese children, and his fund of stories and infectious laugh made him a valuable tonic on a mission station. He put first things first, and when some quite secondary phases of work were being discussed he would ask the Chinese, "Does the dog wag the tail or the tail wag the dog?" After seven years absence from China he is affectionately remembered by Chinese both in and out of the church, many of whom have inquired concerning him in the last few days, and who were surprised to know that they would see him no more on earth.

The Chihli Chambers of Commerce, having failed to get any definite response from the local authorities with regard to the abolition of the Consumption and Products taxes, have decided to send delegates to Nanking to make a direct appeal to the Central Government.

FIRST CHINESE-MADE TRUCK

Arsenals Reorganized to make Parts: Two Heavy Models Built

Mukden, June 20.

During the last few years much has been written about the enormous economic possibilities of Manchuria and of the great future which lies in wait for this territory.

So far, the economic development of Manchuria, however, has not justified the great expectations which have been expressed.

It is, therefore, very pleasant to put on record that quite recently a great forward stride has been made which augurs well for the future and should serve as an example to the whole country, namely, that the Industrial Works associated with the Liaoning Trench Mortar Arsenal has recently completed its first motor-truck and, after thorough tests, put the model in production.

About three years ago it was generally felt in Manchuria that the country, above all else, needed rest from wars, and that the time had come to think more of peaceful development than of military aggrandizement.

During the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin's time the two Mukden Arsenal were undoubtedly of great service to him and, indirectly, to Manchuria as a whole. Thanks to these arsenals, it was at least possible to keep warfare beyond the borders of the province. But with peace declared between the North and South, it was felt that the output of the Arsenals was much larger than needed, and that at least a proportion of their excellent equipment and machinery could be used for some more useful purpose than making guns and shells.

The idea was favourably received by the North-Eastern authorities, led by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and, the necessary permission having been given, both Arsenals were, to a certain extent, reorganized for the production of articles useful to domestic industry.

The Mukden Arsenal, generally known as "The Big Arsenal," concentrated its efforts on steel manufacture, with great success. Various forms of steel castings are being made for the railways and domestic market, and also high quality steels, such as tool-steels, etc., have been successfully manufactured.

For the industrial production of "The Small Arsenal," the Liaoning

Trench Mortar Arsenal, the Director-General, Lee Yi-chun—Y. C. Lee—conceived a more original and ambitious programme. Well acquainted with the poor transportation facilities existing in China, he suggested that the Arsenal he was in charge of should be allowed to manufacture motor-trucks, to meet the ever-growing demand for these vehicles with goods manufactured in the country. He illustrated his idea by a pun in Chinese.

"You know," he said, "that all Chinese want to ride in a motor-car, *tso tien-che*," as it is called (literally meaning "to sit in a motor-car." If you use another character for "tso," pronounced in exactly the same way, it translates "to make motor-cars.") I want the Chinese people to understand that when they know how to make motor-cars they will be able to sit in them with a better conscience."

The consent to the scheme of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the North-Eastern authorities was obtained, and Gen. Lee was granted a sum of Mex. \$750,000 as capital for the undertaking. He immediately set to work, organized a special department called the "Industrial Works associated with Liaoning Trench Mortar Arsenal," obtained the services of an experienced American truck designer, Mr. D. F. Myers, and entered into contracts with leading automotive works abroad for purchasing parts that could not be manufactured at the works.

After two years' work the first truck has now been completed, and the following details regarding its construction may be of interest.

The trucks—two types are being made, Model 75 and Model 100—are specially designed to meet the local requirements in China, that is they are specially adapted to the existing bad roads. Speed has, therefore, been given second consideration, and the parts of the trucks are specially designed to meet the severe strains likely to be imposed on them by the rough roads of China. Especially the wheels and axles are much sturdier than on any foreign truck on this market. Various data:

	Model 75	Model 100
Chassis weight	3,500 lbs.	4,000 lbs.
Body weight	1,000 "	1,400 "
Pay load	4,000 "	5,000 "
Total weight with load	8,500 "	12,000 "
Power	61.5 h.p.	80 h.p.
Speed normal	25 mph	30 mph
Speed maximum	40 "	50 "
Wheelbase	142"	160"
Standard body length	9 ft.	11 ft.
Price	G.\$1,070	G.\$2,000

The production will be 110 yearly of Model 75 and 55 of Model 100. The following parts are at present being purchased from abroad: Engine, tires, rear axle, and electric equipment. Other parts including radiator, clutch, drive-shafts, front-axle, springs, wheels, frame, transmission, etc., are being made at the works.

Gen. Lee emphasizes the fact that his works are not to be regarded as an assembly plant, where different parts purchased from abroad are put together. Even abroad there are practically no automotive works which make all the parts themselves. A number are purchased from auxiliary plants.

These auxiliary works do not exist in China, and he had, therefore, to get some of the parts from foreign countries. Already, however, most of the parts are made at the Mukden works, and he has definite plans for gradually increasing the number produced locally.

As already mentioned, the first truck of Model 75 has now been completed and has successfully passed severe tests. It inspires even the layman with confidence by the imposing strength of its design.—*Reuters*.

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF CAPTIVES

Peking, June 23.

Anxiety is increasing regarding the five Italian Fathers captured by bandits at Laohokw on May 20, as the time-limit given by their captors expires in another three or four days, at the end of which time the Reds say they will kill them if the ransom is not paid. Efforts are being made to obtain their release.—*Reuters*.

FLIGHTS TO JAPAN

Miss Amy Johnson Requests Permission

Tokyo, June 24.

Application for permission to land in Japan has been filed with the Aviation Bureau by Miss Amy Johnson, the famous British woman flier. She is due in Japan via Siberia about mid-July.

Mr. F. C. Chester

June 25.

The first flight between New Zealand and Japan ever undertaken is planned by the New Zealand aviator, Mr. F. C. Chester, who has filed an application through the Japanese Consul-General in Sydney for fly over Japanese territory via Formosa.

Mr. Chester is due in Tokyo in the middle of July.

Col. Lindbergh

June 26.

An application has been filed through the American Embassy for permission for Col. Lindbergh to select a place in the Kurile islands, preferably a port, for a fuel dump in preparation for his flight with Mrs. Lindbergh to Japan.

Col. Lindbergh has stated his projected flight will be made late in the summer and that he will not make an extended over-water flight. The primary purpose of the flight is to see the Orient, which he and Mrs. Lindbergh have long wished to do.—*Reuters*.

AEROPLANE CRASH AT NANKING

Nanking June 28.

A German aviation instructor and his pupil luckily escaped serious injury in an aeroplane accident here yesterday. A demonstration was being given on the tactics of all pursuit when the large Junkers machine with the two men aboard suddenly

JAPANESE REDS IN COURT

44 Suspects Face Trial at Tokyo

Tokyo, June 25.

Interest has been aroused in the public trial in the Tokyo District Court of 44 alleged Communists arrested in a series of round-ups in the past year or two. The trial opened this morning.

This morning's session of the trial was concluded after formal preliminaries. There were no disturbances apart from one spectator being elected for creating a row. The trial will be resumed on July 7.

Most extraordinary precautions to prevent disturbances were taken by the Police. A cordon of police surrounded the building from mid-night onwards and at daybreak there were 170 police and 30 gendarmes outside the building and 160 police inside the court house.

Many spectators were eager to get in to listen to the proceedings as this is the first communist trial to which the public have been admitted. The first spectators arrived at 4.30 this morning. All spectators allowed to enter the building were subjected to careful examination by the Police.—*Reuters*.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FOR FORMOSA

New York, June 24.

More international financial assistance is foreshadowed by the announcement that a banking group, headed by Morgans, are shortly issuing 30 year bonds for between 20 and 25 million dollars at 5 1/2 per cent. for the development of Formosa.

It is understood that the bonds will be guaranteed by the Japanese Government.—*Reuters*.

crashed to the ground, damaging the wings and parts of the engine. It is believed that the accident was caused by a faulty engine.—*Kuo Min*.

MR. HAMAGUCHI OUT OF HOSPITAL

Tokyo, June 29.

Tomekichi Sagoya and two accomplices were notified to-day that they must pay the death penalty for attempting to assassinate Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, the former Premier, last November.

It was announced here to-day that the preliminary examination of Sagoya and his companions has been completed and that they have been declared to be guilty. The verdict was delivered in writing to the accused yesterday.

According to Mr. Ichiro Hayashi, counsel for the would-be assassins, Sagoya has regretted his attempt to slay Mr. Hamaguchi and spends most of his time in his cell in reading.

Mr. Hamaguchi, still suffering from the effects of Sagoya's bullets, was released from the Imperial University Hospital only last night.—*United Press*.

GIANT BUDDHA TO BE ERECTED

Tokyo, June 24.

A gigantic plan to construct the biggest image of Buddha in the world is now under contemplation.

According to the promoters, the proposed image will be constructed on the Suzuki reclaimed ground. The image of Buddha in a sitting posture will be 400 feet high, reinforced concrete all through, upon the lap of which could stand no less than 3,000 people. The whole image will be about ten times as large as the image of Buddha at Nara.

Inside this Buddha will be encoined all classes of Buddhas so that whoever visits the statue can pay his respects to the Buddha of whatever sect he pleases.

The expenditure required for the proposed image amounts to 100,000 yen which will be raised through public contributions.—*Rengo*.

FLOOD HAVOC IN HUNAN

Thousands Homeless and Destitute

Nanking June 22.

An urgent telegram seeking assistance for famine relief in Hunan has been received by the General Famine Relief Committee of the Executive Yuan from the Hunan Famine Relief Association.

Reciting the pitiable condition in Hunan following the ravages of war, banditry, and floods during the past few years, the Association reports that this is further aggravated by the rise in the waters of the Tungting Lake and Siang River. During the month of May, incessant rainfall has caused the overflow of the Siang River and its tributaries, flooding many areas in the eastern part of the province. The lake (Tungtinghu) has also contributed its share of the havoc by inundating many districts around its shores.

Eighteen districts have been stricken. The floods have so effectually prevented any spring sowing that an autumn harvest is out of the question. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed; hundreds of people have lost their lives, while thousands have been rendered homeless and destitute.

The telegram further describes the plight of the refugees, deprived of their all, who are faced with starvation unless relief is forthcoming soon. During previous years, famine relief funds were derived from the Likin revenue collected by the Provincial treasury, but with the abolition of Likin this source is now sealed. While special deputies have been sent to the affected districts to investigate and ascertain the exact conditions, the National Government and the General Famine Relief Committee are requested to remit a large sum so that the helpless and unfortunate may be saved from a cruel fate.—*Kuo Min*.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SERIOUS INCIDENT ON AN OUTSIDE ROAD

Armed Chinese Police Invade American's Home in Avenue Haig

A SERIOUS incident bearing on the outlying roads question occurred during the noon hour on June 24 when the American occupant of a house in Avenue Haig, following the invasion of his house by two armed Chinese policemen, had recourse to his rifle to support the action of a foreign police sergeant who tackled the two Chinese.

During the course of the trouble, the sergeant was confronted by the drawn pistols of the two Chinese who held him up in the hallway of the house, 858 Avenue Haig, but he succeeded in driving the two men away by using his own pistol. The second shot he fired struck one of the men in the right wrist.

Mr. H. F. Smith, of Messrs. Carl Crow Co., arrived home a few minutes before two Chinese police had threatened his wife, three children, and a female Chinese servant. Mrs. Smith, after a minor altercation with a tailor, had summoned assistance from Bubbling Well police station, P. S. Hillhouse appearing, acting under instructions from his superior at the station.

The Chinese police who invaded Mr. Smith's residence in support of the tailor, drew their pistols, when confronted by the foreign sergeant, but were outmanoeuvred by both Sergt. Hillhouse and Mr. Smith, and retreated when one of them was wounded.

Capt. R.M.J. Martin, Acting Commissioner of Police, took charge of the situation at once, having ascertained details, despatched officers to the scene of the shooting, another detail to the Siccawei police station and ordered Maj. K. M. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to take charge, along with the Divisional Officers attached to "B" Division.

Full reports of the shooting and the preceding incidents were forwarded to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General and Doyen of the Consular Body, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Commissioner-General, and to Dr. G. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, who began their investigations immediately.

Mrs. Smith had incurred a tailor bill, which Mr. Smith paid with a crossed cheque earlier in the week, handing the document to the tailor. The man, without an account on the bank on which the instrument was drawn, and having had a number of Chinese chops placed on it, all of which were not acknowledged, could not cash the cheque. He appeared at the house on Tuesday evening with the "promise to pay" and was told by Mr. Smith, "Come back to-morrow night (June 24) after office and I will have the cash for you."

Instead of doing as he was told, the tailor made an appearance at 858 Avenue Haig about noon June 24. Accompanying him were two other Chinese, who attempted to force the issue with Mrs. Smith and her Chinese amah. The amah, having overheard the conversation of the tailor and his friends, and noticing that they had with them several Chinese police who remained on the road temporarily reported to her mistress that they intended to "beat up" Mr. Smith when he arrived.

Having telephoned her husband at the office and learning that he had left, Mrs. Smith slipped out the back door and went to Bubbling Well Police station in a ricksha. The station is about two miles from the house, which itself is about three doors from Nanyang College, north the Hungjiao intersection with Avenue Haig.

The assistance of Sergt. Hillhouse, having been obtained, she returned to her house in the company of the officer, who conversed with those within, being in the dining room during the period preceding the tension.

The account of what happened after his arrival can best be told by the report of Mr. Smith, who instead of utilizing the trams and ricksha as he sometimes does, took a motor car, arriving thus a few minutes earlier than usual.

"I entered the house," he said, "and was told by Mrs. Smith of what had occurred. Coming to the door, I spoke to the tailor, Wang, noticing at the same time, several Chinese constables lounging round the entrance."

"After a short conversation with the tailor, bearing in mind what Mrs. Smith had told me of their intentions as related by the amah, I promised to pay him reminding him of my previous promise to pay the amount."

"After some time I withdrew, promising to send out the amah with the money which I did. Before she left the dining room, however, I instructed her to hand them the \$30, but to demand the cheque which I had given him, intending originally to keep it as a receipt. She obeyed my instructions and passed through the hallway to the front door."

"Aroused by a quarrel, I entered the hallway and found her in the grip of the tailor and his accomplices, who appeared to be attempting to wrest the cash from her. They held her forcibly by the right arm (she now has several large bruises, on her upper right arm) and while she struggled, she managed to transfer the bills to her other hand, shouting for help and asking that they should give her the cheque before she would pay them."

"On this I rushed from the dining room and threw them out. The foreign sergeant took no part during this trouble."

"We had more or less withdrawn to the dining room again, when the Chinese constables crashed in the front door and approached the dining room door which is the second door to the right on entering. My wife, myself, our infant children and the servants were still in the house, as was the tailor, who had entered again, after I had evicted him."

"It would appear that the tailor again had broached the soldiers with the purpose of his mission. The khaki-uniformed Chinese came to the dining room door and attempted to enter the dining room."

"Mrs. Smith sat to the right of the door, alongside the table, I was on the edge of the table and Sergt. Hillhouse stood in front of Mrs. Smith, facing the police. On the wall side of the room were the tailor and the amah."

"Exactly what transpired during a few moments of conversation I cannot say, as I am not very conversant with the Chinese language, but after a short exchange of words, the Chinese tried to enter the room, Sergt. Hillhouse standing within four or five feet of the door."

"His conduct was excellent, I must say. He stepped towards them and made signs, speaking in English as well, that they should not enter this foreign house. Although he remonstrated with them mildly, they insisted on coming into the dining room. The Chinese detective from Bubbling Well station, as well, addressed them."

"From this point, Mr. Smith is not clear as to exactly what happened, although Mrs. Smith bore out the story of the others in the room. It seems quite clear that for a moment, Sergt. Hillhouse spoke to the men in Chinese, they replying in a loud tone."

Continuing, Mr. Smith said, "Suddenly the Chinese placed their hands on the sergeant's shoulders, then almost simultaneously they drew their pistols, which appeared to be Lugers or Mausers. Threatening him, they gradually raised their weapons, first to his breast, and then toward his chin."

Mr. Smith then related, that seeing the quandary and danger in which the officer appeared, he slipped out through the drawing room, up the stairs, and obtained his rifle. Having inserted a loaded magazine into the weapon he began his return to the scene of operations."

"In the meanwhile," said Mrs. Smith to a representative of the "North-China Daily News," "with these drawn pistols at his breast, Sergt. Hillhouse shouted at him, 'Get out, all of you.' I left at once with the others, but the tailor got out before me and jumped over the fence. I heard several shots."

Mr. Smith then continues the narrative, as follows: "I had secured my rifle and loaded it and was half way down stairs again. The Chinese police were almost over the threshold of the dining room door and had raised their pistols to a level with the officer's chin. I heard a slight shuffle and two shots rang out. I shouted at the same time."

"The Chinese lowered their pistols and decamped out the front door. Later I learned that one of them, perhaps the one nearest the door, had been shot through the pistol hand. Shouting and screaming as they ran, they made off toward Siccawei."

With the police gone, the tailor as well, from later reports, Bubbling Well station was informed of what had happened.

The wounded policeman and his companion informed others on duty in the neighbourhood of Avenue Haig and Hungjiao Road, near where a number usually congregate. The word was passed along and within a short time about 25 others appeared outside the house. A large crowd from the university and passers-by also congregated.

Reinforcements from Bubbling Well, under command of Insp. Stubbings and Insp. Barry drove up in motor cars and motor cycles.

The situation, however, passed off without further incident although there were tense moments. Capt. Martin having been informed of the seriousness of the affair, instructed the Detective Divisional Officer, "B" Division, Supt. Crouch, Insp. Stubbings and Sergt. Hillhouse to make a report of the latter's action to the police at Siccawei.

In the meantime, however, a senior officer from Siccawei police station, came to Mr. Smith's house, entered the hallway and signalled Mr. Smith that he must accompany him to the Chinese police station. A gesture from the foreigner's rifle and the police officer left the American's residence.

Through various channels, the various officers concerned were notified and Mr. Robert Smythe, American Vice-Consul, visited the Chinese authorities and later Col. Ching, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, who informed him that the Chinese officers would be withdrawn from Mr. Smith's house. This was done about 5.45 p.m. and at about 6 p.m., word was received that the Chinese constabulary would withdraw from the road. A few minutes later the Municipal police left the premises and the neighbourhood.

At the time of writing, no new developments were reported, although it is stated on good authority that the American authorities both in China and in Washington have been informed of the trespass on the American citizen's home. Further negotiations between Settlement and Chinese officials are expected.

FOREIGNER'S CHAUFFEUR AND CAR DETAINED

The motorcar and chauffeur of Mr. J. Lambooy, a Netherlands subject, are being detained by the Chinese police at the Public Safety Bureau, following an accident on Great Western Road on Monday morning.

Mr. Lambooy reported the matter to the Municipal police who informed him that they could do nothing officially and then took the matter up with the Netherlands Consular authorities. The car is insured.

On Monday morning about 8 o'clock, as has been his custom for years, Mr. Lambooy left his residence at 250 Hungjiao Road. With him were his child, two amahs and the chauffeur.

Turning off Hungjiao Road and having entered Great Western Road, the car had passed within the railway track in the general vicinity of the Columbia Country Club. Well on the left side of the road, when the driver noticed a pony approaching. He slowed down, but the animal reared and shied and came into contact with the motor car. The maofo was thrown off.

The chauffeur, in the meanwhile, had thrown the wheel over in an attempt to avoid the accident and grazed a tree, damaging the left fender and headlight.

Mr. Lambooy, having taken care of his child and servants, instructed the chauffeur to drive the injured maofo to the Red Cross Hospital, where his injuries were diagnosed as several fractured ribs and lacerations to the face.

While en route to the hospital, however, police employed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai jumped on the car in the vicinity of the Great Western Road Chinese police station and after the patient had been deposited at the hospital, forced the driver to proceed to the



A China Hand Retiring
Mr. I. Y. Drysdale who leaves the country after 45 years' residence.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DRYSDALE

Pioneer Missionary and Later a Business Man

'One of the passengers who left Shanghai by the str. President Johnson was Mr. I. F. Drysdale, Senior, who has gone home after 45 years' residence in China.

One of the pioneer missionaries who opened out Central China for the China Inland Mission, he was subsequently associated in North China with the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was well known in Tientsin as a member of the British Municipal Council.

After the war he left mission work, and embarked on a business career after having passed the age of 50. He founded the firm of Drysdale & Co. of Nanking, and had retired when the Nanking incident occurred. Subsequently he joined the International Export Co. in Nanking, where he acted as adviser on Chinese affairs to this firm.

According to the "China Times," local Japanese residents are contemplating the framing of a demand to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the appointment of a Japanese Assistant Secretary with powers equal to those of the Chinese Assistant Secretary.

Siccawei police station, where he and the car were detained. Mrs. Lambooy notified a foreign officer on motor cycle patrol as he passed the house, who in turn reported the incident to Bubbling Well police station.

Sub-Inspector Taplin interviewed Insp. Lieu at Siccawei police station with the purpose of securing the chauffeur and having the car released. He was informed that a Chinese licence would have to be purchased by Mr. Lambooy before the car could leave and then after he had telephoned to the Chinese police headquarters, informed Sub-Inspector Taplin, that his instructions were to detain both chauffeur and car until doctors could make a more complete diagnosis of the maofo's condition.

The pony the property of Mr. L. R. Andrews in the meantime had been taken to the riding school. A foreleg was found broken and later during the day the animal was destroyed.

MUNICIPAL LORRY HELD

Another incident was reported from Rubicon Road shortly before noon on June 24. In this instance a P.W.D. lorry, utilized by the Parks Department, likewise was detained for about seven hours.

While on the Rubicon Road at about 11.10 a.m., the lorry swerved to avoid a wheelbarrow and some Chinese pedestrians. The driver, having righted his machine, found himself facing a Chinese cycle policeman, bearing directly on him. The two vehicles collided and the cyclist fell to the ground, slightly injured, according to reports.

It seems, the driver reported, that the policeman thought the lorry could not be straightened-up and he swerved to the right, although at first he was on his own left—the contact being unavoidable as a result.

The policeman insisted that the lorry should accompany him to the Chinese police station on Rubicon Road to which the driver acquiesced, a foreigner on the lorry slipping off to a telephone.

The matter was referred to Bubbling Well police station, through the efforts of whose officers the lorry and chauffeur were released. The cyclist is in Red Cross Hospital, not seriously injured.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

Work to be Entrusted to Salvation Army

A public meeting of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society was held on Monday afternoon in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, when the president, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, took the chair.

After recapitulating the details leading to the formation of the society and of the work carried on during the past 18 months, the chairman called upon Mr. George Howell, the honorary secretary, to give a report.

Mr. Howell said that the field secretaries, Messrs. Mussen and Woo, had laboured with undiminished zeal and no little success during the past eight months although at the beginning of this year Mr. Mussen had asked to be relieved of the work owing to pressure of other duties. From November, 1930 to May, 1931, no fewer than 4298 discharged prisoners were interviewed and were at least given the opportunity of friendly help if they wished to give up the kind of life that had brought them to gaol. Of this number, 756 were given some assistance and 24 were sent to their homes away from Shanghai where, it was hoped, they would find less incentive to evil-doing and where they would abandon their lives of crime. Some 177 other ex-prisoners were given monetary help to provide for immediate needs and 573 were provided with clothing. The number of meals ran into thousands, given to 168 individuals whilst employment was secured for 12, of whom it was known that several were making good as were others of the 20 reported on at the last meeting. Obviously the most satisfactory result of the Society's activities was in this form when temporary help was followed by permanent employment and the erstwhile criminal became an honest member of the community, engaging in remunerative and productive toil. The industrial work commenced by the Society mainly for boys released from gaol had more or less been confined to making and selling socks.

In the absence of Mr. R. Calder Marshall, the honorary treasurer, Mr. Howell read the financial statement which was passed subject to audit, and the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, chairman of the committee, seconded by Mr. S. M. Edwards, was carried unanimously:—"This meeting endorses the recommendation of the committee that the work of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society be henceforth entrusted to the Salvation Army, and authorizes the treasurer to transfer the balance of the funds of the Society to Major Darby, the representative of the Salvation Army in Shanghai, it being understood that these funds and further public contributions to the work for discharged prisoners will be kept distinct from the ordinary funds of the Salvation Army, and that an audited account thereof will be published annually."

GEN. SANDILANDS IN SHANGHAI

Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding H. M. Forces in China, arrived in Shanghai on June 29. He was met by local British officers and by a guard of honour from the 2nd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers, as well as the latter's regimental band. After inspecting the guard of honour, Major-General Sandilands motored to his quarters.

According to the Chinese press, negotiations are going on between the Chinese and French Governments for the inauguration of a direct radio service between Shanghai and Annam. These are progressing favourably and it is expected that the service will be inaugurated within a month.

The Shanghai Post Office announces increase of 25 per cent. in postage, registration, express and insurance fees on mail matter and parcels for foreign countries (excepting Japan, Korea, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao). The insurance fees on mail matter and parcels for Japan, Korea, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao will also be increased by 25 per cent. Full particulars with reference to this ruling may be had on application at any Shanghai Post Office.

WAR IN THE MOUNTAINS

"Newsreel" Wong Back from Adventurous Trip to Tibetan Frontier

Mr. H. S. "Newsreel" Wong, the well-known photographer, who left Shanghai last December accompanied by Mr. Liu Shih-fu, a reporter of the "Shunpuo," on a trip to the Szechuan-Tibet border for the purpose of taking photographs and obtaining material for special news articles, returned to Shanghai on Monday morning by the str. Pingwo from Ichang.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, Mr. Wong gave a most interesting account of his trip and of the exciting moments he had after his departure from Shanghai.

After mentioning that he took with him sufficient films for 1,800 still photographs and 600 cinema films, Mr. Wong said in reply to a question that it took sometimes as many as 40 coolies and several caravans to carry their bedding, equipment and supplies.

"After reaching Chungking, we travelled by native craft to Suifu and headed for Kiating, carrying on from there to Yachow, where we made our headquarters," Mr. Wong said. "Yachow is a place on the Min River, a tributary of the Yangtze, some 100 miles distant from Chungking. At Yachow, Mr. Lou and I separated, he going to Li-fan and Wasu, on the Tibetan border, and I to Muping. From Muping, I went to Lianghokow and from thence to Tachienlu. In order to reach my destination I had to march 11 days and pass two high snow peaks. The road was a small, narrow one and very few travellers were met on the way."

"At Tachienlu, I heard that war was going on between the Szechuanese army and the Tibetans so I immediately saw Brig-Gen. Ma Shui, the officer in charge of the Szechuanese operations, who was quite willing and glad that I should accompany him. Accordingly, I was permitted to go with a new regiment which was just leaving and I was told that this was the first time in history that a photographer had ever accompanied a Szechuanese force."

"After a march taking seven days over more snow peaks and high mountains, over rapid rivers and dangerous passes, we at length reached the front, where there was very little fighting going on as the 'enemy' were not actually the Tibetan Army, but civilians and native tribes under a Lama who had come from Kante. The real fighting line was some miles away. The Szechuanese, about 1,000 strong, adopted all precautionary measures against attack but, as I have said, there was not much fighting. The 'enemy' made occasional surprise attacks, but that was all. The 'war' consisted of fighting when the tribes happened to meet each other. On the whole, the 'enemy' were fairly strong and were led by persons with a trace of military genius, for, as soon as opportunity afforded, they made enveloping movements, swooped down on the Szechuanese from their mountain retreats and surrounded them, forcing them to surrender."

"The reason, in my opinion, why Kante was lost by the Szechuanese was that everything in the Szechuanese army was in a state of disorder. Their equipment was old-fashioned and practically useless. Their uniforms were not intended for the climate in which they were fighting. There was a total lack of supplies and munitions and their transportation was very slow. The 'enemy' simply waited for them to come and then took a chance by descending on them and wiping them out."

Mr. Wong remained busy in the trenches with the Chinese troops for three days during which he covered all the lines of living and fighting, taking war pictures generally. Having obtained all he required, he quickly returned to Tachienlu and, on the way, he heard of the famous Konkka snow peaks, which, he said, were probably the second highest in the world, being some 25,000 feet above sea level.

Konkka was named by Dr. Rock, a geographer, however, who visited the place three years ago and described it in the "National Geographical Magazine." Mr. Wong went to the same spot where Dr. Rock had filmed Konkka and there he saw one of the most beautiful pictures he had ever set his eyes upon. The snow peak was a delightful scene and it was a splendid day for taking photographs. Seldom is the weather there favourable and seldom does the sun shine on the place. It is always cloudy, raining or snowing heavily. Said Mr. Wong, who mentioned that he

climbed a 16,000 feet snow peak to take his pictures. After a dozen exposures, his hands and feet became numb by the cold and he could take no more.

"Fortunately, I had met a headman before entering the country and he guided me through his own territory as well as that of the neighbouring headmen. Each district headman is considered a small king and one cannot travel in the other's territory without first obtaining a safety guarantee, otherwise they will not be accorded protection. The people of these tribes do not inter-mix and they are generally at odds and fighting with one another."

"The men are rough and ready but they are strong and sturdy. Their languages differ and are entirely different from the Tibetan language; indeed, they sound something like Russian," Mr. Wong said. "The men shave the rear portion of their heads, go barefooted throughout the year and



"Newsreel" Wong.

wear shawls like the Red Indians of North America. These shawls, which are made of wool, are used in both the summer and the winter and they appear to be everlasting because one lasts a person a lifetime. The women wear nice dresses, very unique in their way, and, on the whole, most of them can be considered pretty."

"Having obtained all I wanted in my five days' stay (I consider that I secured the best pictures ever taken of these people because very few Chinese or foreigners have entered the lines of these people), I packed up and left for Tachienlu again, on my way back to Shanghai. Meanwhile, there were no barbers around and I had not had a decent shave for three months."

Having returned to Chungking, Mr. Wong travelled to Wansien where he obtained native boats to bring him to Ichang, it being his desire to go slowly and cover all the gorges down the river. In these craft, he spent five days and obtained 300 exposures. The gorges were very dangerous, especially at this time of the year, because the water was high and rapid and, on three or four occasions, his junk came near to being wrecked. Near Ichang, he lost a camera, this falling into the river. "I nearly went with it," he said, "but then I decided to let it go and save myself."

At Patung, Mr. Wong and his party were fired on by the troops who had been carrying on an intensive anti-Communist campaign. They were working on the entire area and mistook Mr. Wong and his friends for Communists. During the rifle fire, a tripod and three cups were smashed but fortunately nobody was hit. The boats were held up and searched but, after an explanation had been given, they were allowed to pass.

Then the party reached Ichang, where they took the Pingwo back to Shanghai.

OBITUARY

Mr. R. A. Neut

Funeral services for Mr. Raphael Armand Neut, were held on June 26, a Requiem Mass being celebrated by the Rev. Father Arraume at St. Joseph's Church in the morning, who later conducted the services at the graveside in Lokawei Cemetery at 5 p.m. Mr. Neut had been suffering from a long illness. For the past twenty years he had been connected with the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Electricite Electriques de Shanghai. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss and to whom deep sympathy is extended.

TOURIST BUREAUX SUGGESTED

Method of Increasing China's Revenues

That preparations should be made immediately for the establishment of tourist bureaux in the principal cities of this country to furnish information concerning China's beauty spots and travelling facilities to tourists, especially foreigners, so as to encourage foreign tourists to visit China and thus increase the national revenues from this source is the subject of an order just issued by the Ministry of the Interior to the various provincial and city governments.

To emphasize the necessity of such a project, the order cites several examples and says that, in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Japan, and even in Switzerland—tourist bureaux have been established by the Governments concerned for the sole purpose of encouraging foreign tourists to visit their countries and of propagating their scenery and travel facilities, with the result that the merchants of these countries have benefited very much as a result of visits by foreign tourists.

For example, the order says, Switzerland is a country the area of which is smaller than a prefecture of China, and the total population of which is equal only to that of Shanghai, but her beautiful lakes and mountains have attracted so many tourists every year that her Government is now able to raise sufficient funds for administrative expenditures by taxing foreign tourists who visit the country. The Hawaiian Islands is another good example in this respect, the order says. Through the operation of its tourist bureaux, foreign visitors now spend there millions of dollars a year which greatly increase the revenues of the Government of the islands.

As China has a history of over 4,000 years and is well-known for her beautiful spots and places of historical importance, the Government deems it advisable to establish tourist bureaux in the various provinces so as to encourage foreign tourists, who have long manifested a craze to visit beautiful spots and places of historical importance in China, but who have hitherto been compelled to abandon their plans in account of uncertain political conditions, to visit China.

The establishment of the proposed tourist bureaux in the various provinces is especially feasible at this time inasmuch as national unification has been brought about and peace once again prevails in the various provinces, so the various provincial and city governments are instructed to make preparations to carry out the scheme without further delay, says the order in conclusion.

FRENCH COLLEGE PRIZE DAY

M. Koehlin Presides at Function

The annual prize-giving of the French Municipal College, Route Vallon, was held on June 22, when a large number of prizes were presented to pupils for work performed during the past year. M. Koehlin, Consul-General for France, presided, supported by a number of officials of the French Concession, naval and military officers, masters of French Concession Schools, and M. Sabattier, Principal of the Municipal College.

After the official party had entered the college hall to the strains of the "Marseillaise," played by the municipal brass band, M. Sabattier opened the proceedings with an address. In his speech he gave a history of municipal educational development in the French Concession, which commenced on July 14, 1909, and had led up to the college of the present day.

Following the prize-giving M. Koehlin, addressed the gathering, and congratulated pupils and masters on having successfully emerged from a year of hard work. He particularly congratulated the Principal, who had carried on in the absence of France of M. Grosbeil. M. Koehlin, addressing especially the pupils spoke of the honour and reputation of the college, and pointed out to them the close connection between good fellowship and good work. He wished them all happy holidays, and reminded them that they should uphold the school's good reputation during the summer.

RED LEADERS IN COURT

Application for Their Extradition

Two Communists, one of whom is alleged to be a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party in China, were taken into custody on Monday by the Settlement police together with four others of lesser importance and a large quantity of inflammatory literature found at the premises where the arrested persons resided was seized.

The books seized included these entitled "Soviet Trade and Commercial Policy," "The Troops of China," "Diary of a University Scholar of New Russia," "The 7th Issue of Chinese Workers' Correspondence," "White Terror in China," "Resolutions Passed at the 11th General Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third Internationale," "List of Slogans for June," etc. and part of the seized pamphlets bore the heading "Chiang Kai-shek Has Decided to Concentrate 300,000 Troops to Attack the Red Army in Kiangsi."

The six arrested persons were arraigned before Judges Tu (presiding), Yih and Kao in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Provincial High Court on charges of being Communists and of being found in possession of Communist literature.

Prosecuting, Mr. King S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that, on Monday night, a representative of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's headquarters visited Footoo Road Police Station and requested assistance in effecting the arrest of Wong Tse-lung and his wife, at No. 1141 Heng Chi Lee Alleyway, off Gordon Road. These two persons, the representative stated, had been implicated by Shang Chung-fah, a prominent Communist leader, who was arrested by the French police in Route de Say Zoong on Monday, also at the request of the officials of the local Gendarmerie Commission's headquarters. Det. Prob.-Sgt. Watts accompanied the representative to the house and arrested the two persons wanted and seized a quantity of Communist literature, two myriograph duplicators, a bundle of envelopes carrying forged addresses, and a basket of Communist newspapers.

A representative of the local Gendarmerie Commission's headquarters corroborated and stated that Shang Chung-fah had already been handed over to the local Chinese military authorities by the French police and that, according to Shang, Wong Tse-lung was an important Communist leader in Shanghai, he being on the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party in China and having charge of all Communist documents in this city, including inflammatory literature for distribution and correspondence sent to, or received from the Communist headquarters in other provinces. The envelopes carrying forged addresses which were seized at Wong's quarters were used to send letters to their comrades in other provinces.

Windows of the room in which Wong kept his documents were all barricaded with iron bars and, in order to gain entrance, one had to give certain secret signals which only Communists understood. The police, the representative continued, learned the secret signals from Shang and, therefore, had little difficulty in effecting an entry on Monday night. However, the representative told the Court, the search carried out by the police at Wong's premises lasted from Monday night until early yesterday morning, so he had not sufficient time to apply to his superiors for an official letter to the Court for the extradition of the two arrested persons and he therefore asked the Court to remand the case until this afternoon when he expected he would be able to produce a letter from the local Gendarmerie Commissioner for accused's extradition.

Questioned by the Court, Wong denied he was a Communist and stated that the Communist literature seized by the police had been left in his house by another subtenant who had left Shanghai for an unknown place.

Continuing his statement for the prosecution, Mr. Kum told the Court that the fourth, fifth and sixth accused were students and they were arrested on Monday night for posting a pamphlet bearing Communist slogans on the wall of the Gordon Road Police Station building. On the night in question, counsel said, four plain-clothed Chi-

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S PROPOSAL

Senator Pittman Thinks Year-Not Enough

The following statement regarding President Hoover's suggestion on a one year moratorium on war debts was issued locally on June 25 by Senator Pittman, who is leaving for Manila on July 1, returning to the United States via Shanghai several weeks hence.

President Hoover's recent striking statement is very encouraging. The world is to be congratulated that he has started on the right line. It is a recognition that world depression is chiefly due to an unnatural monetary situation.

It is hoped that he will challenge selfish diplomacy and let the world understand that there will be no trading in this matter. The President has made a good start, but he should finish it immediately. Conditions are too critical to delay in dickerings.

One year's moratorium is not sufficient. Custom negotiations have nothing to do with the question. There should be no exception of particular debts. It is just as impossible to pay one debt as another. Whether a debt will be reduced or excused is another question and has nothing to do with the present crisis. The problem is the impossibility to obtain sufficient money to carry on and meet international obligations. It must not be forgotten, however, that over half the people of the world have silver money only with which to pay their debts.

The solution of the gold problem, will only be a half solution of the world monetary problem. The whole monetary problem—which is the problem of gold and silver—should be solved as soon as possible, so that we may be certain that the threat of continued world depression and unemployment and bolshevism is to be terminated.

The President of the United States should carry out the request of the United States Senate, which I believe is approved by all the Governments of the world, with the exception of possibly two and certainly the two most powerful of those two Governments, and call an International conference to relieve the silver situation concurrently with adjustment of the gold situation.

DEPARTURE OF OLD RESIDENT

Mr. F. R. "Uncle Frank" Branigan, accompanied by Mrs. Branigan, left on June 27 for America having been in China for nearly two decades. Mr. Branigan has been connected with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A number of friends of the American Club presented Mr. Branigan with a handsome cigarette case inscribed as follows: "To Uncle Frank, from his friends of the American Club."

Mr. Branigan, who is retiring because of ill-health, was connected with the State Department for a number of years and was attached to the peace conference at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. He was later appointed to the post of Insular Treasurer for the Philippine Islands.

During the regime of Yuan Shih-kai, he was asked to come to China to institute a gold currency here, but on the former's death, he joined the bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Branigan left in the Chichibu Maru.

These constables were on duty in Gordon Road, near Happhong Road, when they saw the three accused talking together and acting in a most suspicious manner. Soon afterwards, the three accused separated and the fourth accused was seen walking to the Gordon Road Police Station where he posted a pamphlet on the wall, after which he returned and joined his comrades. They were arrested near the intersection of Gordon and Cornmaught Roads. Upon being searched, the fourth accused was found in possession of a bundle of pamphlets similar to the one which had been posted on the wall on the police station building. Nothing, however, was found on the fifth and sixth accused. The fourth accused gave his address as No. 19 Avenue Foch. This place was searched and more Communist literature was found.

Questioned by the Court, the fourth accused stated that the seized literature had been given him by a friend who had told him to distribute the pamphlets. The fifth and sixth accused denied the charges.

At the request of police, a remand was ordered.

JUDGE FEETHAM ENTERTAINED

Dinner Given by S. M. C. at Cathay Hotel; Unique Gathering

The Jacobean Room of the Cathay Hotel on June 27 was the scene of a farewell dinner given to Mr. Justice Feetham by the Shanghai Municipal Council, and at which there were present most of the members of the Council committees as well as Councillors. Over 60 people, both sexes being represented, sat down to dinner. Judge Feetham, who arrived in Shanghai at the beginning of 1930, at the request of the council and with the permission of the South African Government, to make an independent inquiry into the status of Shanghai, is due to leave Shanghai on Tuesday to return to his duties in South Africa, having completed his work here.

At the dinner Judge Feetham was presented by the Chairman of the Council, Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, with a souvenir of Shanghai in the form of a beautiful and antique five-coloured Chien Lung vase.

The Chairman's speech was as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, the Pan-Pacific Conference held at Kyoto in Japan in the Autumn of 1929 was attended by several prominent Englishmen—not the least prominent of whom was Mr. Lionel Curtis with whose name you are probably all familiar—and I think I am right in saying that it was mainly on his advice that the Council decided to invite an eminent jurist to come to Shanghai, with a view to writing an appreciation of the situation as it exists to-day in the International Settlement. The question at once arose: to whom should this invitation be extended? And again I think I am right in saying that it was Mr. Lionel Curtis who suggested the name of our distinguished guest. A cable was accordingly despatched to the Premier of South Africa, General Herzog, who very kindly signified his approval, with the result that we have had Mr. Justice Feetham in our midst now for eighteen months. Ladies and gentlemen, I think we owe a very great debt of gratitude to the Premier of South Africa for having spared so eminent a judge, who must be sorely missed in South Africa, for such a long time.

On our distinguished guest's career I not going to dilate. You will find a full account of it in the columns of the "North-China Daily News." Suffice it to say that he has spent most of his life in South Africa where he has earned what I might call an Empire reputation, and has rendered invaluable services to the Empire by the work he did on Commissions of highest importance in India, Ireland and Kenya Colony.

What appeals to me—being one of these domineering militarists—more perhaps than anything in his career is the fact that during the Great War when a member of the South African parliament he served from 1916 to 1918 with the South African Cape Corps in East Africa and Egypt.

There is only one matter of regret and that is he chose Marlborough and not Wellington as his public school. If he had chosen Wellington I feel sure that his career would have been even more distinguished than it has been. At all events I think he will agree with me that Wellington show Marlborough how to play Rugby football!

Well, ladies and gentlemen, as I said before, Mr. Justice Feetham has been with us now nearly 18 months, and has practically completed the task with which we entrusted him and which he set himself out to accomplish—and he completed it in a way that must surely satisfy even the most exacting critics. Some of us may not perhaps agree with all his deductions and suggestions, but the most captious of us cannot but agree that he has given the full measure of his brilliant intellect, his clear judgment, and his great experience to the solution of our knotty problems and on behalf of you all I should like to congratulate him on the fruit of his labours.

He has criticised our administration, and he has criticised Chinese administration without partiality, favour or affection, and I think we might well refer to him as "Our Mutual Friend," who, as students of Dickens will remember, brought comfort and peace of mind to those of his acquaintances who were making an honest effort to find a way out of their difficulties.

Speaking for myself, I welcome his criticism, and it is a great pleasure

to me to know that a man of his acumen and clear-sightedness has much to say in favour of the administration of the International Settlement, and that he has found at least two or three righteous men amongst us, which leads me to believe that the fate which overtook Sodom and Gomorrah will not overtake us. I am afraid that some good folk who come to Shanghai for a brief visit and who listen to prejudiced reports on our administration without delving below the surface leave China with a very false impression, and I can visualize some such gentleman saying to his wife when they are on board the ship taking them home, "Don't look behind you, my dear, or you will be turned into a pillar of salt."

There are two extracts from Volume (ii) of Mr. Feetham's Report that I should like to quote to you—

"The Foreign Powers and their subjects are under present treaty arrangements, trustees for China of the asset thus created: they would find in the obligations of their trust if they, as the present guardians of the Settlement, were to hand it over to China before she is ready to receive it, and in a position to safeguard and develop it for herself. For the time being, it should be sufficient to meet Chinese National aspirations that the trust is recognized and that the Governing body of the Settlement under the present constitution is seeking with active co-operation of its Chinese members to discharge its responsibilities, in the interval which must elapse before rendition, in the interests not only of foreign nations and their subjects, but of China herself and her nationals, whose interests, both as present beneficiaries and as ultimate heirs greatly predominate over all the foreign interests taken together."

"The inclusion of Chinese members in the Council of the Settlement, and other changes in the constitution of the Settlement, such as are proposed in this Report, for the purpose of enabling the Chinese community to become full partners in the Settlement administration, should contribute towards bringing about a change for the better. May it not fairly be urged that the co-operation of the foreign and Chinese communities in the Settlement should have its counterpart in co-operation between the Council, as the governing authority in the Settlement, and the Chinese authorities outside; and that under the new conditions, the Council should no longer be regarded as a foreign authority, whose operations are to be jealously watched and, so far as possible, circumscribed, but as an authority composed of Chinese and foreign members working together in partnership, and seeking to the best of their ability to serve common interests of all sections of the Settlement population, which are inseparable from those of the population of Shanghai as a whole? Members of the Council of the Settlement, and its officials on the one side, and the officials of the Municipal Government of the adjoining Chinese Municipal area, on the other, should thus be enabled to view each other as allies and colleagues, and not as rivals or antagonists."

"The keyword of both these extracts from Mr. Feetham's Report is co-operation, ladies and gentlemen, and I am satisfied that both my Chinese colleagues on the Council and the officials of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the majority of whom I am glad to say, are great personal friends of mine, realize that the foreign members of the Council do wish to make the co-operation, which at present exists, even closer than it is to-day. Only by co-operation, disinterestedness and real honest desire for the public well shall we be able to solve the difficult problems which undoubtedly exist. As I so seldom have the chance I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the various committees, who gave up so much of their time in helping the Council with their advice and recommendations."

"A gentleman of the name of Euclid or some other gentleman of the same inquiring disposition especially brought into the world, I fully believe, for the purpose of torturing schoolboys, once stated that 'The whole is greater than its part.' I am not at all certain that this applies to the Council and its Committees. Anyhow I should like to assure you that your invaluable services are thoroughly appreciated by the Council. Ladies and gentlemen, I have little more to say. Mr. Justice Feetham's Report will find a place in our book-

shelves for many years to come, and the scholarly English gentleman who wrote it will long be remembered by us. *Erexit monumentum arere perennius.* 'He has erected an edifice more lasting than brass.' I am glad that the quotation reads 'arere' and not 'Argento.' *Argentum* as, of course, you all know means 'Silver.' Before signing down I should like to ask you, Sir, to accept from the ratepayers of the International Settlement this five colour famille vert Chien Lung vase as a mark of the very high esteem in which we all hold you. We thank you, Sir, for your extremely valuable report and your wish for a 'bon voyage' and a very happy reunion with your wife and family, whom we hope you will find in the best of health, and who, I know, will be as glad to see you as we are sorry to lose you." (Applause.)

Mr. Yu Ya-ching said:—I consider it a great honour to have been able to join so many leading members of the Shanghai community and my colleagues on the Municipal Council to bid farewell to Mr. Justice Feetham who has been with us for the past one year and a half and to testify to the high esteem in which Mr. Justice Feetham, in whom is found the rare combination of the analytical ability of a jurist and the creative talents of a statesman, is held not only by the foreign community but the Chinese as well. Mr. Justice Feetham in his capacity as expert adviser to the Council has been busily occupied during his brief sojourn in Shanghai in the stupendous task of investigating the status of the International Settlement and has produced as a great monument of his valuable work the copious report of three volumes. The problem of the status of Shanghai is as old as the Settlement itself, and to propound a solution of perfection is not to be expected from even such a personage of Mr. Justice Feetham's undisputed eminence. The fact, however, that in a brief span of a year and a half Mr. Justice Feetham is able to give us the results of his difficult undertaking as symbolized by the voluminous and brilliant report he has made has left us with wonder and admiration.

This joyous gathering we have here to-night reminds me of the happy moments we spent together at the farewell party in honour of Mr. Lionel Curtis, who was instrumental in bringing Mr. Justice Feetham to our midst, more than a year ago in which our honorable guest and most of us participated. Some seventeen months have elapsed since we bade farewell to Mr. Curtis and yet the happy time we had still lingers in my memory. Time flies faster than we realize, especially in our association with good friends.

Mr. Chairman has asked me to speak a few words as regards the impression I have on this momentous occasion. I think I have nothing to add to what I said at the farewell party in Mr. Curtis' honour, which I understand Mr. Justice Feetham has freely taken into his report as representing Chinese aspirations for Sino-foreign co-operation. In furthering Sino-foreign co-operation, shall I add, the essential thing we must have is broad vision and bold concession as typified by the recent action of President Hoover in proposing war debt moratorium. This action of President Hoover is suggestive of the significance of international co-operation in a question of common concern, and it is in this same spirit that we can hope to solve the questions confronting this cosmopolitan city of Shanghai.

When Mr. Justice Feetham first came to Shanghai, the first thing that engaged his immediate attention was how to draft a scheme which can meet the Chinese aspirations and yet at the same time maintain the existing prosperity of the city. I think we should not be satisfied only with the vindication of the present state of prosperity in Shanghai but should work to accelerate its future progress. And we should endeavour to carry out the cause of Sino-foreign co-operation as long as it does not affect the sovereignty of China. If you permit me to speak as an idealist, I shall say we should labour to further international understanding on the basis of self-determination to pave the way for world peace so that a commonwealth of nations, a league of nations in its real sense, will ultimately appear.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to ask you to drink to the health and prosperity of Mr. Justice Feetham, to bid him bon voyage and to assure him that Sino-foreign co-operation which he has so much emphasized in his report will be a sine qua non to the

prosperity of this great city which we are going to maintain and to promote.

Mr. Justice Feetham in reply spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and you, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, for your most kind and generous speeches, and I thank this company for having assembled to meet me here to-night, and for having drunk my health—twice over (laughter), and so heartily associated themselves with what I have said about the work that I have tried to do here.

You concluded your speech, Mr. Chairman, by presenting me, on behalf of the ratepayers, of this Settlement, with this most beautiful vase: it will indeed be a most precious memento to my wife, and myself: it will speak to us of China and our friends in Shanghai, and it will be a great treasure, I hope, for years to come. I thank you very much for giving me such a charming souvenir of my stay with you all here.

To me this occasion marks the conclusion—for I do feel that I am now in sight of a conclusion—of a great undertaking, which has only been carried through with the help of a large number of contributions. You, Sir, have referred to the beginning of my connection with Shanghai, and Mr. Yu Ya-ching has also reminded us of the origin of my visit to you: you have mentioned the name of Lionel Curtis, and it was from him that I heard the first suggestion of my visit to you—Shanghai—in a mysterious cable which, like a bolt from the blue, suddenly disturbed my labours when I was sitting in Court in Johannesburg, sometime towards the end of November, 1929. Three days later I received your formal invitation—a unanimous invitation, as you were careful to tell me—from the Council of the Settlement, in the form of your cable addressed to General Herzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa, requesting the loan of my services, and, by leave of General Herzog and his Government, within a fortnight I had started on my way here, to begin the work which you had entrusted to me.

You will remember that when I arrived here I addressed a letter to your predecessor, Mr. Arnhold, who was Chairman of that year; I should like to say that from him, during his term of office, I received constant help and support: that help and support, I need hardly add, has been continued by you always in the kindest and most considerate way, since you succeeded Mr. Arnhold. In that letter to Mr. Arnhold, I ventured to state what I understood to be implied in the Council's invitation: I said that I understood that I was to undertake an unfettered enquiry into the present conditions, and future prospects of the Settlement: that it was to be recognised that my status was that of an independent inquirer, and that the Report which I was to make was to be a public Report.

I referred, just now, to this occasion as marking the conclusion of a great undertaking, and that undertaking has consisted of two parts—the Inquiry, and the Report. Though I, alone, am responsible for the Report, the help of a very great number of persons was needed to enable me to carry through the Enquiry, and thus lay the foundation of my Report. I have already acknowledged, in the Report itself, but I should like now to acknowledge again, the generous help which I have received, not only from the Council itself and its officials—whose help has been invaluable and indispensable—but from many, many others—foreigners and Chinese—who have contributed material and information, and who have patiently endured my many questions. Their contributions have been essential, and any value which the Report possesses is largely due to the help which I have received from those many friends. I should like to add here that I have been admirably served by my own small personal staff. I had to mourn, at the beginning of this year, the loss of Mr. F. W. Carey, a former Commissioner of Customs, who was for some months associated with me in work connected with this Inquiry—I should like to mention his name here. I will not now mention other names but will only say that I have been very fortunate in obtaining just the help I have needed in carrying through this long task.

As a result of the prompt acceptance by the Council of the terms of the letter which I addressed to Mr. Arnhold, I had to start on a voyage of discovery, to find out the essentials of the situation here so far as I could, and

then come back and tell you all what I thought about it: but not to whisper it into your private ears as members of the Council, but to publish the result to the World.

Now this arrangement, as I know, undoubtedly made heavy demands on the investigator, but it also made heavy demands upon the Council and the community which was the subject of the investigation: they had to be willing to give the investigator every chance of finding out whatever it was necessary for him to know, and to put up with him when he expressed his frank opinions on anything and everything, at the end. I do not know of any other community which has been prepared to make such a compact with a stranger. (A voice: Not a stranger.) I was a stranger when I came here, and the Council, on behalf of the community, made that compact with me. As I say, it certainly made great demands upon me, but it made great demands upon me, too, sincerity, and the patience, and the long suffering of the community.

Well, I confess that when I undertook this Inquiry, with your approval, I had no idea how wide a field would be opened up: how far my enquiries would take me: how much ground I should have to cover, when the time came to state my conclusions. I have felt myself obliged to express opinions on subjects affecting China generally, which I should have preferred to leave alone, had I felt justified in doing so, because of the risk of appearing as an intruder and giving offence, but you know, I am sure now—you all appreciate—that I could not avoid those wider issues: they were inevitably involved in the very subject with which I had to deal, and, therefore, I could not, if I was to perform the task which I had undertaken, shrink them.

Well, the voyage has been a long one. I have tried your patience, but it has now, at last, come almost to an end, and you have got most of the cargo which I have brought back, in the shape of the two volumes of my Report, which have already been issued. Your presence here to-night is a generous recognition that I have tried to serve you, by fulfilling, to the best of my ability, the task which you asked me to undertake, and, though I have made full use of the privileged position which you have given me, by a frank statement of my views, you do not resent the use which I have made of my privileges—you have shown your tolerance and long suffering—you have fulfilled your share of our compact.

But that, of course, does not mean that you all agree with everything that I have said. The Report is a long one—that is the only apology I make for it at present (laughter). I have felt the weight of my responsibility, and, in seeking to discharge it, I have not been content merely to give conclusions and recommendations, with short references: to reasons on which they are based. I have tried to state as fully and as completely as possible the grounds of my conclusions: to state the facts, and also to quote evidence which goes to establish those facts: to explain the processes by which my inferences have been drawn, and thus to build up, step by step, in view of my readers, the conclusions which I have reached, so that they may be in a position to check each step, and test the whole process for themselves. (Applause.)

Now, don't be alarmed. I am not going to do it all over again—I am not going over the ground once more to-night. But one request I would make of this audience, and, through this audience, to all thinking members of the Settlement community—of every section of the community: I would say to you, and to them, and I hope you and they will forgive me for making this request, and will not think there is any egotism about it: If you care for Shanghai and its future, please read what I have said. Be good enough, and patient enough, to study my Report—long as it is. Test its conclusions for yourselves. I ask you to study it—not in a controversial spirit, because I know I have had to deal with many subjects which have been dealt with from time to time in controversy—sometimes acute—but I ask you to study it, not in a controversial spirit—not for the purpose of discovering debating points—which can always be discovered here and there—but with an open mind. I ask you to follow my voyage of discovery in search of the truth, and to see and judge for yourselves whether I am right, or whether I am wrong, in the conclusions which I have reached. (Hear, hear.)

I am glad to see here Mr. Kliens, who has been of immense help in putting together the translations of the two Summaries which have already been issued: I am glad to hear that the translation of vol. I

ST. JOHN'S COMMENCEMENT

Dr. C. T. Wang Addresses Students at Graduation Ceremony

is now well advanced, and I hope that before very long that will be available in Chinese, to be followed, later on, by the second volume, because I am extremely anxious that both volumes should be available in Chinese, and, thanks to the help of Mr. Kiene and his staff, I hope that will be the case before many months have passed.

You, Sir, referred in your speech, and Mr. Yu Ya Ching also referred to the subject of co-operation. I recall very well the emphasis which Mr. Yu Ya Ching laid on co-operation between Chinese and foreigners, in regard to the affairs of this Settlement, in the speech which he made at the dinner to Mr. Lionel Curtis in February 1930. Since I heard that speech—I think it was in this room—I have seen at very close quarters the process of international co-operation at work in regard to the Council's business. I am well aware of the difficulties which hamper the working of that process. It is quite unnecessary to expound them here, but I have been privileged to witness the manner in which those difficulties are gradually being overcome. (Hear, hear.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: One has only to look around this room. I ask you, where else in the World to-day could you find such a gathering of men and women—representatives of several different nations—united in what I have ventured to call an "International Partnership," engaged together as members of Council, committees, commissions, and officials in administering the affairs of a single City, under a system of local self-government such as you have here. (Hear, hear.) Where else in the World could you find a parallel to this?

To the home dweller, in the heart of his own country, international co-operation is something of a pious abstraction, but here, in a centre like this, you are called upon to practice it every day of your lives. It is not a remote ideal, it is a practical rule of life, which must be constantly applied by those present here to the solution of questions of municipal administration, affecting the lives and fortunes of their fellow citizens of many different nations. It needs, for successful practice, great qualities both of heart and of mind. I am inclined to think that, before very long, there will be a stream of pilgrims coming to Shanghai—a stream of pious pilgrims—to learn how you do it, (laughter), because it is worth emphasizing that what you are doing here is not being done on the same scale, under circumstances at all parallel, anywhere else in the World.

Just one word more. I earnestly trust that nothing will be done in a hurry, here, or elsewhere,—before there has been any time to digest or apply the results of this Inquiry which you asked me to undertake.—that nothing will be done to prejudice the continuance of the justice of Government which this gathering represents, and its chance of further development, on the basis of a fuller application of the living principles on which it is based. Those who have done me the honour to read my Report will know that I refer to the twin principles of Self-Government and the Rule of Law. It is my deep conviction that you have something here in this system which is a living and working system—something which is very precious, and full of great possibilities for the future—for the Settlement—for Shanghai—for China—for the World. Preserve it. Do not let its powers for good be crippled, or destroyed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Loud and continued applause.)

At Thursday's meeting of the zero Club Judge Feetham was the guest of guest of honour. The club premises were filled to capacity when the President of the Club, Mr. N. L. Sparke, took the chair and thereafter proposed the health of the guest.

In typically felicitous manner Mr. Sparke referred to Mr. Justice Feetham's stay in Shanghai. It was, he remarked, one of the wisest things that Shanghai had ever done when it invited Mr. Justice Feetham, and the day that he arrived was one of the luckiest in the history of Shanghai (applause). The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

In reply Mr. Justice Feetham said that the ceremony on this occasion appealed to him very much. The President had spoken very kindly about him, and the kindness of the Club in asking him to come there was part and parcel of the kindness with which Shanghai had met him since he arrived. He could not be too grateful for the way in which people had shown their appreciation of the difficulties connected with his work and the way they had helped

Conferring degrees of Bachelor of Arts upon sixteen students, Bachelor of Arts in Economics upon three students, Bachelor of Arts in Political Science upon six students, Bachelor of Science upon 14 students, and Bachelor of Science in Chemistry upon one student, St. John's University yesterday held its fifty-second annual commencement day.

The ceremonies began at 5 o'clock on the campus after tea had been served in the library to students and guests. The Band of the Royal Scots Fusiliers played during the procession of guests of honour, faculties, alumni, and students, after which the group assembled in a hall where all joined in a hymn for the Nation. The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D. gave the invocation after which [Mr. Wm. Sung, acting President of the University during the absence of the Rev. Hawks-Pott, made a few preliminary announcements and introduced the speaker of the day, His Excellency Dr. Chingting T. Wang, who spoke on "Opportunities for the Young Men of China." His address follows in full:

The motto of St. John's is "Light and Truth"—Light to be sought in our common heritage of Arts and Sciences, which exist for the service of humanity; and Truth to be acquired through rigid discipline of the body and mind. I recall that in 1913 the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was here addressing a similar audience as the one assembled here to-day. He was introduced by the Chairman, amidst great acclamation, as the Father of the Republic. As far as I can remember, he laid stress on the duty we owe to society; consequently, Light and Truth, he said, were not only to be acquired for ourselves but were also to be imparted to others. Indeed, as the Scripture puts it, they should not be concealed under the bushel.

The motto of St. John's reminds us of the high ideals motivating the great institution. Gentlemen of the graduating class, I wish to felicitate you on being the "St. John's." The diplomas you will soon receive on this platform conjure up a long period of training during which you not only acquired your portion of knowledge, but were, no doubt, also imbued with the great spirit of social service. Gentlemen, you are on the verge of assuming an active part in society. Before you lies the road leading to true greatness, which, as you well understand, can only be achieved through service to our motherland, to our people, and to humanity at large. As we say in Chinese, good craftsmanship requires good implements. I do not doubt that you are equipped with the very best implements that an education can offer. For this you have my best congratulations.

On the day of your leaving college, it is perhaps proper to draw your attention to an essential problem of life—a problem you will have to settle the moment you step into society and begin your active role in affairs of the world. This problem is of vital importance, whatever your callings may be. It is whether you should regard the object of life as service to society or merely as a struggle for fame, power and material wealth. I need not tell you which is the correct answer; but if you are already aware of the correct answer and are prepared to follow it through life—and I have every confidence that you will—it is necessary for you to be firm and inflexible in the face of

him, as well as the wisdom and restraint they have shown in regard to the whole inquiry. He had felt nervous that wrong ideas would get about, and he had reason to be profoundly grateful for the patience they had shown while he was carrying on his slow work. It was too soon to speak about any results, but he was most grateful to the members for having received him that day, and he took this welcome as a sign that they felt that he had done his best to serve this great community.

Judge Feetham was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George on June 25 when the President, Dr. Gauntlett, expressed the high regard in which he is held by the British community. In proposing his health the President predicted that Mr. Justice Feetham's report may have far reaching results for the benefit of the community as a whole, irrespective of nationality.

whatever obstacles that may allure you from your original intentions.

Close observers of college life appear to have good reason to classify college graduates into three groups, according to the attitude adopted by the latter toward life and society. First, there are the excessively presumptuous type, who mentally narrow down the world into the limits of their intellectual accomplishments. To these young men there is no achievement in history greater than their potential capacities. To them there is nothing under the sun, however difficult and exacting, which they cannot perform, and perform with better results than anybody else. Of course, it will not be long before such persons, unduly self-assertive because ignorant of world affairs, will become disillusioned.

Then, there are those who belong to the other extreme. Too easily disheartened and discouraged by adversities, they become cynical and pessimistic toward everything in life and society. Difficulties and hardships which might be overcome or at least alleviated through effort and assertion are readily accepted as the decrees of destiny. Just as those belonging to the first group imagine that their destined place is at the pinnacle of the world, so those of the second group think that fate dooms them to a life of suffering and despair. The second attitude is even more objectionable than the first. Against the former we should all always be on vigilant guard.

Lastly, somewhere between these two mental extremes let it be said to the credit of most education—there is another group of graduates, alert and observant, ready but not rash in action, neither too readily inclined to optimism nor too easily given to pessimism. With courage and perseverance they apply themselves wholeheartedly to their task, permitting no obstacle to lie un-surmounted in the road leading to the goal of their vision and ambition. Again, I need not point out under which of these three groups you should enter yourselves.

Personally I am inclined to be an optimist as regards the future of China, as regards the path stretching before our youth whose service she demands. Such optimism is more than a sentimental attitude; it is founded on certain historical truths. The history of the world reveals that there are some

fundamentals essential to the building of a happy and prosperous country. With regard to such essentials China is not unfavourably provided. We possess an immense territory fertile in soil and temperate in climatic conditions. We hold underground countless resources which may be tapped almost without fear of exhaustion. We are unsurpassed in numbers and furthermore, the fecundity of our people is compensated by a high degree of intelligence as well as the national virtues of thrift and industry. We inherit a social heritage of over five thousand years—a civilization unique in duration and abounding in moral as well as ethical concepts of a high standard. These are excellent material for building up a happy and prosperous country. The builders will be no other than the youth of our country.

As we frequently read from the last testament of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Revolution has not yet been fully accomplished. This observation, unfortunately, still remains true. Even to-day militarism and other reactionary forces are threatening to rise from their smouldering ashes; communism and banditry are rampant in a number of provinces. To seek both the cause of and remedy for such social disturbances we need to go far in the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen he laid special emphasis on the fact that the object of life is to serve and not to acquire, to do great things and not to become great. I shall not expatiate on these well-known truths. Suffice it to say that they are of paramount importance not only to the life of individuals, but also to the development of a nation. If the millions of our compatriots were united in their object to serve, in their determination to do great things, China would at once cease to be a land of strife and tribulations and become, instead, a happy abode.

In harmony with the times, Dr. Sun laid great stress on the improvement of our national economy and considered his Principle of the People's Livelihood as a vital part of his political and social writings. It may be recalled that shortly after the conclusion of the World War he proposed his well-known scheme for international industrial development of China. This scheme, consisting of six major projects, contemplates the employment of surplus foreign capital and technical talents for developing China's natural resources to the advantage of all concerned. To this day such a scheme is still the most comprehensive and feasible of its kind. The development of its six major projects will afford infinite opportunities for all trained young men of our country.

The history of St. John's may be illustrated by the growth in the number of its graduates. Thirty years ago students of the graduation class could be counted on the fingers of one hand. During recent years their number has increased to no less than fifty. In the "History of St. John's" published in 1929, there are some interesting data concerning our alumni, from which I note that they have invaded every field of human activities and that among them are included a large number of our leading contemporaries. The quantity and quality of St. John's alumni, I think, is the best monument to the high ideals on which this institution was founded, and also to the indefatigable efforts of your President, Dr. Pott. Although a grateful recipient of many high honors from this university, I have, however, not had the good fortune to be numbered among its graduates. Nevertheless, the illustrious history of St. John's has always been to me an object of profound admiration.

Ladies and Gentlemen: As you are already aware, the corner stone of the first building in St. John's was laid years before the value of modern education—modern in contrast with the classical—was either officially or popularly appreciated in China. The Imperial decree abolishing literary examinations was issued by the Empress Dowager in 1907, the thirty-third year of Kuanghsu, when St. John's had been in existence for about two decades. There is no doubt that foreign missionaries were the pioneers in the introduction of scientific education into this land of classics, and it is equally well-known that among such missionary schools, St. John's occupies a very enviable position.

Since the abolition of literary examinations, only feeble attempts were made by the government in Peking to build up an adequate educational system for the country. The matter of public education is now engaging the most serious attention of the National Government

in Nanking. Besides the programme of setting up new colleges and schools, the Government has decided that all existing ones must be worthy of their name. During the past two years special commissions have been dispatched by the Government to survey educational conditions in the provinces and report on the necessary reforms. Special attention is being given to private technical colleges and universities—private as distinct from those operated by the Government. During 1930 eleven such private educational institutions were registered by the Government as conforming to its prescribed standard. On the other hand, the Government was obliged to close nine such colleges and to stop another one from enrolling new students.

The measures I have just referred to are part and parcel of the educational policy of the Government. Needless to say, they are not designed in any way to check the growth of private educational enterprises but rather to assist them in conforming to a certain standard deemed essential by the Government. The necessity of such a standard is evident from the closure of the nine colleges, to which I have already referred. In order to expedite the registration of all colleges and schools in the country, the Government has ordered the Examination Yuan not to accept as necessary testimonials for civil service examinations diplomas issued by unregistered schools. Therefore, I anticipate that there will be some difficulty for those members of the graduating class who intend to join the civil service. I sincerely hope that that difficulty will soon be removed. Of course the refusal of the Examination Yuan to recognize St. John's diplomas, or for that matter the diplomas of any other unregistered school, does not imply the least desire to disparage this honorable institution. On the contrary, the authorities are merely treating St. John's on the basis of an unregistered school, which has not conformed to government regulations. It is my earnest hope that the authorities of St. John's will see their way to effectuate its registration, not only to show their respect for the administrative integrity of China, but also to remove an unfortunate handicap which at present exists for some of St. John's graduates.

WEDDINGS

Corbett—Gilmour

A pretty wedding took place on June 26 when Miss Patricia Laurie Gilmour, daughter of Mrs. A. Gilmour and the late Mr. Gilmour, was married to Mr. Peter Andrew Corbett, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Corbett of Galway, Ireland. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Macdonald at St. Joseph's church.

The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Angles Gilmour and Miss Jessie Neil. Mr. L. F. Rod acted as best man, and Mr. T. O'Rourke and Mr. W. Tingle were ushers. A reception was held after the ceremony at 129 Baikal Road where the many friends of the bride and bridegroom gathered together.

Standing—Carter

An interesting wedding took place on June 27 when Miss Rongmai Mary Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carter of Timaru, New Zealand, was married to Mr. Harold Standing, son of Mrs. M. E. T. Standing and the late Mr. James Standing of Manchester, England.

The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Macdonald at St. Joseph's chapel, Roud des Seours. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. C. F. Taylor. She was attended by a matron of honour, Mrs. C. F. Taylor, and two bridesmaids, the Misses Yvonne and Cecilia Pollock. Miss Joyce Bartley acted as flower girl. Mr. W. Rod acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. W. Tingle and Mr. D. Drake.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Taylor, 135 Weihaiwei road.

THE question regarding the alleged assault of a Chinese policeman by a Japanese military officer in Tientsin has been satisfactorily settled, the two demands made by the Chinese authorities through the Japanese Consul-General for an apology and the payment of expenses having been accepted, says the Chinese press.

In Search Of Beauty

"MISS SHANGHAI" FOR JAPAN

For the first time in local beauty or beauty-parlor annals, an effort, sponsored by the "Shanghai Nippo," the Japanese newspaper, is being made to select a girl who because of her charm or ability, or both, could be aptly dubbed "Miss Shanghai."

Recognizing the difficulties represented by the cosmopolitan nature of the local population, the paper is tentatively confining its search to the gentler half of the Japanese community. Already more than 200 Japanese girls and women have sent photos for expert opinion on the chances. From among these it is planned to choose ten finalists. These ten finalists will, in turn, be narrowed down to one—Miss Shanghai.

Miss Shanghai's photo will be sent to Japan for inclusion in the all-Japan competition of a similar nature which is now being conducted by several newspapers and news agencies. Whether or not the claim to question is endorsed by the authorities, neither she nor her nine fellow finalists will get \$50 at this end, with a prospect of more to come from Japan, and the nine will be compensated for the anxiety caused them to the extent of \$20 each.

According to present arrangements, the ten finalists will assemble at the Japanese Club in Boone Road on July 25, when twelve judges, including such authorities as Dr. Tongue, of the Tumen Hospital; Mme. Yamamoto, the famous author; and Mr. Ando, the artist, will adjudicate upon claims to the Throne of Local Japanese Beauty.

The competition is attracting wide attention in Japanese circles because of its novelty and the opportunity for future female classification which it provides.

ALLEGED FOREIGN REDS

In Chinese Court for First Time: Not Recognized as Belgians

A sensation was caused in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on June 29 when two alleged Belgian Communists, one of whom is alleged to be the agent of the Third Internationale in the Far East and who was arrested in his office at No. 235 Szechuen Road by Det.-Sgt. Golder on June 15, were arraigned before Judge Tu charged with being concerned together in propagating doctrines irreconcilable with the form of Government in China with the intention of injuring the Republic of China.

This was the first time that alleged foreign Communists had been arraigned in a Chinese court. In the raid on accused's premises, the police seized many important documents which revealed the fact that the first accused had been responsible for the dissemination of Communism in Far East and India for several years past.

Outlining the case, Mr. King S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that the first accused, whose name was N. Noulens, alias Allison, alias Vandercrussen, was an unrecognized Belgian subject and he was arrested by Det.-Sgt. Golder at No. 235 Szechuen Road on June 15. The second accused, M. Vandercrussen, alias Mrs. Nottle, was said to be the first accused's wife and was arrested at No. 49 Nanking Road on the same day as the first accused. Early this month, counsel said, the police received a report to the effect that the first accused was active in propagating Communism in this country, so, on June 12, watch was kept on No. 235 Szechuen Road where his office was situated. On the same day, Det.-Sgt. Prokofiev went to Noulens' office and interviewed him.

Accused stated (said Mr. Kum) that he was a native of Luxembourg and that he had been in Shanghai for the past 15 months during which period he had been teaching German and French at his office. As the police had nothing to suspect at that time, they did not put Noulens under arrest at the time, but detectives under Det.-Prob.-Sgt. MacAdie, Det.-Prob.-Sgt. Jones, Det.-Sgt. Wright and Det.-Sgt. Golder continued to keep a watch on his movement.

As a result of further inquiries, Mr. Kum continued, the police learned that the first accused had received telegrams from foreign countries under his telegraphic address "Hilanouli." On June 15, accused was seen to enter the Central Arcade by the south door, but was not seen to come out again. Accordingly, a watch on this place was commenced. The same day, the police decided to search accused's office and, after applying for a search warrant from the Special District Court, visited No. 235 Szechuen Road. When questioned by the police, the first accused stated he was a secretary to the Pan-Pacific Conference and that he was a Belgian, so he was taken to the Belgian Consulate and, whilst on his way there he was seen attempting to throw away two season tickets, one for the Jessfield Park and the other for the General Omnibus Co., both of which were issued in the name of S. Hensens, 66 Hart Road. Upon arrival at the Belgian Consulate, it was discovered that accused had not registered himself with the consular authorities. Asked as to why he had failed to do so, accused did not give any reason, whereupon officials of the Consulate informed him that since he had failed to register with his Consulate as he should have done, he would be refused protection by the Belgian Court.

Accused was accordingly taken back to 235 Szechuen Road and a thorough search of his office was made by the police. As a result, a number of newspapers in German and many letters addressed to Shanghai were seized. However, the addressee's names of all these letters were found to have been torn out by accused who apparently intended to keep secret the fact that he was anything but a teacher of German in Shanghai as he had claimed to be.

After the search, accused was taken to police headquarters where he told the officers that he had arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin 15 months ago and took up his residence at No. 235 Szechuen Road. The police, however, found in his possession many keys, one of which was found to fit the door of flat No. 30 of No. 49 Nanking Road. The latter address was immediately

raided and searched and a large quantity of Communist literature printed in foreign languages, envelopes bearing forged addresses, books, telegraph blanks, etc., were seized.

While the search was going on, the second accused, who was said to be the first accused's wife, entered. She was interrogated and stated she was a French citizen. However, when taken to the French Consulate, officials of that place said she was not recognized as a French citizen. Further questioned, she claimed to be a Belgian, but again it was impossible to confirm this. On searching her, the police found several keys, one of which fitted the door of No. 74 West End Gardens, Yu Yuen Road. Police then at once proceeded to this address and searched it. Two passports were found, one for the second accused and her child and the other for the first accused. The two passports were issued by the Belgian consular authorities, but, on account of the absence from Shanghai of the Belgian Consul-General, officials of the Consulate could not give a definite answer as to the validity of the two documents. A servant employed at 74 West End Gardens stated that the first and second accused were the tenants of the house. A number of articles seized in that house were found to have close connection with those seized at 49 Nanking Road.

The police also seized three steel boxes at 49 Nanking Road, and in the third box, were found a number of important documents which revealed the fact that the first accused was responsible for the dissemination of Communism in the Far East and India.

In conclusion, Mr. Kum told the Court that the first accused had many offices in different districts. Another key found in his possession by the police fitted the door of the building at 160 Szechuen Road and a servant employed there identified Noulens as the man who had rented the room as an office under the name of Allison.

Detectives having corroborated, the first accused, questioned by the Court, stated he was a Belgian and that he got two names, namely, Noulens and Vandercrussen; he was not known as Allison as alleged by the police. The man named Allison was another man who was not in Shanghai at present, accused said. The second accused was not questioned except as to her age, name, nationality, etc.

At the request of Police, the case was remanded sine die.

FIRE AT LANGKAT LUMBER MILL

Sunday's Spectacular Blaze in Ward Road

The Langkat lumber mill on Ward Road caught fire on June 28 and one building was completely demolished. Flames spread to the surrounding property, involving piles of lumber and demanded the attention of four units from Yangtseepoo one from Hongkew and Central. The latter stood by, covering Hongkew.

The flames had a good start before they broke through the roof of the structure. When once through, watch towers at Central, Sinza and Hongkew reported them at once. The building had a corrugated roof and the flames had got well under way before they were noticed.

As a result the firemen had considerable trouble in handling the matter, it being aggravated as well because the hydrants were at some distance and the "lay-on" required more than the usual lengths of hose.

With the second call Capt. Dyson, Chief of the Brigade, responded and directed operations personally. The large pump from Central turned out with the others and huge quantities of water were poured on the flames.

The fire having had a good start, it spread before the Brigade really got under way and adjoining lumber piles became alight. The building, apparently a sawing room, which was on fire at first could not be saved and the efforts of the men were directed at saving the lumber stacked alongside.

After an hour's work, the firemen had the fire under control. The whole matter was over before midnight.

THE LUNGHUA AIR CRASH

Interesting Claim for Compensation

Declaring that the death of her husband was due entirely to the negligence of defendants' employees, Mrs. Ying Wen-lung, widow of Mr. Walter Wen-lung Ying, former salesman in the employ of Messrs. Arnold & Co., Hankow, who was killed in the Lunghua air crash on December 9 last year, has, through her lawyers, Dr. Francis S. F. Liu and Mr. Dong Yoh-wen, filed a petition in the Shanghai Special Area District Court, claiming \$50,000 compensation against the China National Aviation Corporation, owners of the amphibian Shanghai No. 2 in which plaintiff's husband was travelling when it crashed. The sum claimed includes, according to the petition, deceased's funeral expenses and maintenance expenses for herself and her six-months old son.

After describing how the air crash took place at Lunghua on the day in question plaintiff's petition states that, apart from her husband, who was killed outright in the incident, the crash also resulted in the death of Capt. Bauer, the pilot of the plane, Mr. Ping Foh-keng, the co-pilot, Mr. Cheng Chung-fan, a bodyguard of Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, and a Russian lady passenger, and serious injuries to two other passengers, Gen. Hsiung and Col. Yang Yung-tai. The petition alleges negligence.

Plaintiff, the petition says, made repeated demands to defendants for compensation immediately after the incident, but the latter, through their counsel, Messrs. Li Chu-yu and Sze Ling, refused to entertain the claim on the ground that the crash had occurred through causes beyond human control and force majeure. After the exchange of many letters, the petition continues, defendants steadfastly refused to accept plaintiff's demands so an ultimatum was sent to them by plaintiff several days ago for a satisfactory reply within three days, but defendants failed to give an answer and, therefore, plaintiff was compelled to institute legal proceedings against them in the hope that the Court would order defendants to compensate fully plaintiff and her six-months old son who had been deprived of their only means of support as a result of the death of plaintiff's husband which had been caused through the negligence of defendants' employees.

Continuing, the petition dwells at some length at the legal aspects of the case and says that, as China has, up to the present, not promulgated any aviation laws, the civil law should be applicable to this case because the defendant firm was engaged in air transportation and Article 654 of the Civil Code should be applied to persons engaged in transportation business. This Article, the petition states, provides that persons or firms engaged in transport should be held responsible for any damage and/or injuries inflicted on their passengers whilst in the course of transportation except when such damage or injuries are caused through "force majeure" or through the passengers' own fault or negligence. In Great Britain, the United States and France, the petition states, the civil law relating to carriers is applicable to persons or firms engaged in air transportation, so plaintiff cannot see why the Civil Code promulgated by the National Government may not be applied to the present case.

In support of her contention that defendants should be held responsible for the payment of compensation for her husband's death, plaintiff's petition quotes Article 19 of the Aviation Law promulgated by the German Government in 1922 which stipulates that "in the event of any passengers being killed or harm being done to their health whilst in course of air transportation, the owners or operators of the aeroplanes carrying such passengers shall assume responsibility for the payment of the necessary compensation."

Since the sole object of passengers in course of transportation, no matter whether they travel in trains, steamships, or aeroplanes, is to be carried safely to their respective destinations, the duty of persons or firms engaged in transportation business is great, says plaintiff, and they should take every precaution to assure the safety of their passengers and, when necessary, should insure their means of transportation with insurance companies' so that in the event of any unexpected incidents occurring, proper compensation may be paid to the suffering passengers

LAST DAYS OF DR. MACGILLIVRAY

Some Personal Notes by One of His Friends

The following notes regarding the last days of Dr. Macgillivray Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for China, who recently died in England, were prepared by one of his closest friends:

Dr. Macgillivray rarely enjoyed good health after his return to England in the summer of last year. Towards the end of March, this year, he had a slight attack of influenza which left its usual depressing symptoms. He was not sick but always a little under par. Occasional heart attacks gave his family uneasiness but these passed off and with the advent of sunny days in May he began to plan for his return to Canada. Passages were booked and preparations were well under way though, at the time, he was in a nursing home in Hampstead.

Some time after the middle of May he had a slight stroke the effects of which were felt down his left side. His physician warned Mrs. Macgillivray that a second such stroke was possible, sooner or later, and should such occur the consequences would probably be more serious. He seemed to rally and the effects of his first attack appeared to be passing away. On Monday, May 25, he was particularly cheerful and insisted on Mrs. Macgillivray going out for a walk in the sunshine. On her return he chatted with her about their forthcoming sailing and said he would drop off for a short nap before lunch. He dozed for a while but his wife noticed a sort of convulsive movement and his face underwent a sudden change. She rushed to his bedside, only a few steps, and saw that he was no longer asleep but unconscious. The Doctor was called but said there was nothing that could be done; he might regain consciousness but would not again have full control of his limbs. No change occurred from this time except that his breathing gradually grew feebler and he passed away in the early morning of May 29.

He was a model patient and was very popular with the nurses who enjoyed taking their turns to wait on him. The funeral took place on June the second in Frolgan Lane Presbyterian church. His old friend, the Rev. C. G. Sparham, conducted the service and was assisted by Dr. T. Cochran, the editor of "World Dominion." A very large number of China friends were present and quite a few met there who were unaware of each others presence in London. The Minister of the church, the Rev. Mr. Johnston, took part in the service and Dr. Darroch delivered an address, recalling Dr. Macgillivray's early missionary life in Honan and his leadership later in the Christian Literature Society.

through the insurance companies. Indeed, the petition states, persons or firms engaged in transportation business should include such extra-expenses (compensation to their passengers) in their budgets inasmuch as unforeseen incidents are unavoidable and it is justifiable to provide for such extra-expenses. Defendants, the petition says, are a firm engaged in air transportation and, since they are responsible for the death of plaintiff's husband, they should be held responsible for the payment of the compensation claimed by plaintiff.

Defendants' sole contention for refusing to entertain plaintiff's claim for compensation is that the Lunghua air crash was a case of "force majeure" and beyond human control. This contention, the petition continues, is groundless and unreasonable because the words "force majeure" refer to incidents which are unexpected and unforeseen, such as earthquakes, thunderstorms, war, acts of God, etc., whereas the mast of the junk with which the aeroplane carrying plaintiff's husband and piloted by defendants' employee collided was easily visible on the day in question and, therefore, the incident was not due to any unforeseen causes, but due to negligence and carelessness on the part of defendants' employees who misjudged the distance between the plane and the junk mast, thereby causing the collision and the crash.

For these reasons, the petition says in conclusion, plaintiff claims \$50,000 compensation, including deceased's funeral expenses and family maintenance expenses for plaintiff and her six-months old son for the rest of their lives.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. C. V. Starr returned to Shanghai on June 22 from a trip to French Indo-China, the Philippine Islands and south China.

Dr. G. F. Bume left Shanghai for Europe on June 21 and he expects to be away until the end of October. During his absence, Dr. A. A. Marsteller will be in charge of his practice.

THE "London Gazette" of June 23, contains the following:—Lieutenant-Colonel N.W.B.B. Thoms, D.S.O., M.C., Reserve of Officers—Regular Army—(General List), is granted the local rank of Colonel.

Prof. William Z. L. Sung, formerly dean but now vice-president of St. John's University, has been appointed to act as president of that institution during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

HERR R. C. Behrend, the German Consul, left on June 23 by the N.D.L.S. *Derfflinger* with his family for Germany on seven months' leave. His place is being taken by Consul G. Scheffer, of Tientsin, who is being succeeded by Dr. H. Hensel of Shanghai.

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, U. S. Consul-General at Hankow, is being transferred to Tientsin to succeed Mr. C. E. Gauss, who is going to the State Department in Washington on transfer. Mr. Walter A. Adams, Consul at Nanking, is going to Hankow.

Mr. Helge de Knorring, formerly Commercial Attaché at the Finnish Legation in Tokyo, who took over from Mr. K. G. Wahamaki the duties of Finnish Consul-General in Shanghai on March 21, has been appointed Finnish Chargé d'Affaires in China.

Mr. S. C. Leung, associate general secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.s in China, has been made acting general secretary of the movement.

PASSENGERS leaving Shanghai on June 23 by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Canada* included Mr. T. H.R. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, Mr. C. H. Sprague, Misses Edith and Isobel McMurdus, Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. F. P. West, Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mrs. W. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White, Dr. and Mrs. W. Reed, Mr. H. S. Stevens and Mr. A. Tipple.

THE new French Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Bonavita, arrived in Shanghai from France with his family on Saturday and left yesterday for Peking to relieve Commandant Casseville. Mr. and Mme. Casseville are leaving for Japan shortly and from there they will go to France where the Commandant will pass a period as commander in a military unit.

WORD has been received of the death of Dr. H. M. McCandless, M.D., on June 14 at his home in Pasadena, California. Dr. McCandless, who was 73 years old, had spent over 40 years in the medical work of the Presbyterian Mission in the Island of Hainan, south China. A son, Dr. R. J. McCandless, M.D., is on the medical staff of Hope Hospital, Huaiyuan, Anhui.

THE China delegates to the World Y.M.C.A. Conferences, to be held in Toronto, Canada, and Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., including Dr. Fong F. See, president of the Shanghai Rotary Club and head of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Mr. K. F. Chang, chairman of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.s in China; Mr. S. C. Leung, acting general secretary of the National movement; Mr. Eugene E. Barnett, secretary of the National Committee; and a large number of other "Y" workers and boys' delegates, left on Friday for the United States on board the Dollar str. President Johnson.

ACCORDING to a statement made by Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, acting Minister of Navy, the cruiser *Ninghai*, 3,000 tons, now being built to the order of the Chinese Government in Japan at a cost of ¥4,230,000, will be launched on October 10 next, China's National Day. Admiral Chen said he will go to Japan personally to officiate at the christening ceremony and that the new vessel will be completed in April, 1932. Another cruiser, of the same size, has been ordered by the Chinese Ministry of Navy from the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, he stated.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, JUNE 29 1931

BAR SILVER

MARKET SELLING RATES

\$1. at 1/4 = \$14.88 at 72.6 = \$20.50

\$100 at 32 1/2 = \$306.51 at 72.6 = \$422.19

Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying \$72.6

Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.6

Native interest per day on \$1,000, \$0.00

Copper Cash per \$100, \$18.50

New York on London \$34.50

Customs Gold Unit, 1.236

BANK DEMAND BUYING RATES

\$1. at 1/4 = \$14.88 at 72.6 = \$20.50

\$100 at 32 1/2 = \$306.51 at 72.6 = \$422.19

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

London—Tel. transfer 1/4

New York—Tel. transfer 3/4

Paris—Demand 3/4

India—Demand 3/4

Yokohama—Demand 3/4

Singapore—Demand 3/4

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

London—Demand 1/4

4 months' sight credits 1/4

6 months' sight credits 1/4

8 months' sight credits 1/4

10 months' sight credits 1/4

New York—Demand 3/4

4 months' sight credits 3/4

6 months' sight credits 3/4

8 months' sight credits 3/4

10 months' sight credits 3/4

Paris—4 months' sight credits 3/4

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. \$1.00 = Sh. \$4.5345

Demand buying rate on America: U.S. \$1.00 = Sh. \$4.1044

Demand selling rate on London: £1.00 = Sh. \$2.0061

Demand buying rate on London: £1.00 = Sh. \$1.9125

The American Express Co. Inc.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. \$ 100 Mex. \$23.82

Canadian \$ 100 " 23.82

£ Stg. 100 " 20.58

£ R.M. 100 " 101.88

French Frs. 100 " 16.87

Swiss Frs. 100 " 33.15

It. Lire 100 " 12.49

Aust. Schill. 100 " 60.83

Yugosl. Dinar. 100 " 7.68

Czech. Kron. 100 " 12.74

Greek Drachm. 100 " 6.25

Bulg. Penco. 100 " 75.25

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$428.77

Stg. £100.00 " 20.82

Fr. 100.00 " 16.87

Yen 100.00 " 212.12

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$418.23

Stg. £100.00 " 20.82

Fr. 100.00 " 16.87

Yen 100.00 " 204.85

Domestic Exchange

Peking \$1,000 = Shanghai \$1,001

Tientsin \$1,000 = " \$1,002

Jankow \$1,000 = " \$1,001

Tsinanfu \$1,000 = " \$1,002

Chingdao \$1,000 = " \$1,001

Chiaofu \$1,000 = " \$1,003

Nanking \$1,000 = " \$1,001

Wuhu \$1,000 = " \$1,003

Kiukiang \$1,000 = " \$1,003

Hangchow \$1,000 = " \$1,001

Peichow \$1,000 = " \$1,001

Amoy \$1,000 = " \$1,010

Canton \$1,000 = " \$1,024

Sweatow \$1,000 = " \$1,008

Shanghai \$1,000 = " \$1,000

Harbin \$1,000 = " \$1,000

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 100 = C24

It. Lire 4.5 = Mex. \$1

Swiss Frs. 100 = " \$1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg \$100 = Rm. 136.00

Mex. \$100 = Rm. 98.80

Subsidiary City Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:

Morning 100 = \$72.825

Afternoon 100 = \$72.755

KIANGSIAN SILVER 20-CENTS:

Morning 500 = \$64.475

Afternoon 500 = \$64.475

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:

Morning 500 = \$64.7

Afternoon 500 = \$64.7

COPIERS:

Morning 576,000 coppers = \$100

Afternoon 576,000 coppers = \$100

SMALL CHANGE:

6 silver 20-cents and 30 coppers = \$1

25 coppers = \$1

24 coppers = 10-cents silver

10 cts. silver and 3 coppers = 10 cts.

Big money

Mex. \$1 = \$72.825

Th. 1 = Mex. \$1.37

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on the 25th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. \$1,070,000 and \$1,500,000.

These figures include Tls. \$6,230,000 and \$138,200,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 2683 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports: 291 bars from America

Exports: 367 bars to Hangchow 169 " to Hongkong 536 bars

SYCE

Imports: Nil

Exports: Tls. 678,000 to Hangchow

THE SHANGHAI MARKET

Further Activity Again Shown in Piece Goods: Business in Yarn Smaller

ONE of the features of the Shanghai markets during the past week has been the continued inquiry for piece goods, where the market seems in some respects to be broadening. In other imported textiles the position does not seem to be so good, and the position in artificial silk yarn appears to be of a highly speculative nature.

Chinese rice is cheaper, and in this and other cereals the import trade from abroad has been inactive. One article of import which has shown some improvement is sugar, but timber and metals continue to be dull. The export of silk is at a standstill, and there is little interest in produce.

PIECE GOODS

Local Cotton Exchange being stimulated by the sharp decline in gold bar values which registered a total decline of Tls. 100 within the last four or five days, being materially influenced by President Hoover's proposed one year's moratorium for war debt payments. Prices on the whole declined about Tls. 2 per picul for near month deliveries and over Tls. 1 per picul for new crop contracts. Spot demand has been very small in that spinners have sufficient cotton to meet their immediate requirements and are naturally loath to entertain any commitments for the raw material in face of the serious reaction in the yarn market. The world markets have assumed a brighter outlook due to the optimistic monetary situation and considerable improvements are evolving in all commodities. However, in the local market, although silver has appreciated to a great extent in the value of foreign cotton so that prices are in no way lower than those current last week and comparatively the domestic staple still remains the cheapest for local consumption at the present moment. The remaining stocks of the old crop are not so heavy as to warrant any serious depression in this market. The bearishness in the gold bar market is easily counterbalanced by the bullish situation in the American and Indian markets. We therefore do not see any reason to follow the bear side too enthusiastically in that should any further recessions develop in the speculative market it would become more advisable to take advantage of such movements to buy.

Yuenfong Auction

Sales totalled 24 packages at Thursday's Yuenfong Auction, while the tone the market, as was rather anticipated was somewhat upset owing to the silver situation. Prices, however, were relatively well maintained, which is a satisfactory feature, and can no doubt be attributed to the generally bare stock position which exists in the market.

In dyed goods there was some slight weakness in Black Venetians, but in such things as velvets, coatings, poplins and Italian strengths was rather more in evidence than any weakness, and a certain satisfactory appreciation took place in values.

In bleached goods, with the exception of lawns and one or two chaps of white shirtings, there were no serious declines and the tone of the market was not unsatisfactory.

In local goods the demand for fast blacks and blue shirtings remains at a very low ebb, but white shirtings continue to attract considerable attention and only minor falls took place in the values of these goods.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

The previous brisk demand having been satisfied, the yarn market opened slightly easier, but prices have fallen away rapidly with the rise in exchange. Business has only been of a very meagre nature. Clearances have been fair, and cottons, both American and Indian, have advanced smartly, making business in these varieties difficult. Chinese cottons continue to show weakness, but this does not seem to attract any buyers.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

China: Cotton.—Notwithstanding the large advances registered in the U.S.A. market during the past week our market manifested a very weak aspect which was due to extensive bear speculative operations in the

DOLLARS

Imports: \$1,500,000 from Hangchow

Exports: \$800,000 to Kiukiang

Silver

Last quotations come as 13 1/2 d. ready and forward, as compared with 12 1/2 d. for both deliveries a week ago.

On Saturday last the price for ready was 12 1/2 d. and on Tuesday 13 1/2 d.

China bought and sold. Indian Bears were good buyers.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/3 d. as compared with 2 d. a week ago. The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and Gold dollars the equivalent of 4 1/2 millions.

Selling T.T. 1/3 d. 1931. G. Buying 4 m/s. 1/4 d. June/July. G. 3/22, June/July.

RICE

Larger supplies of native rice have been coming in steadily and together with the better rates of exchange, which make a possibility of imports of foreign rice closer, the price for native rice has dropped about 20 tael cents a picul. Reports from up-country are that there are large visible supplies, ample to carry over to the new crop.

Saigon and Rangoon have raised their gold values in sympathy with the better rates of exchange, so no benefit is derived from the improvement in exchange.

FLOUR

Business remains dull and prices are now about 4 tael cents a bag less than last week. The better rate of exchange is partly the cause of lower tael prices as millers here must keep their prices within those at which foreign flour map be imported.

WHEAT

Native wheat has dropped about five tael cents a picul and is now Tls. 3.80 for near months. For December the price is about Tls. 4. and for next spring delivery about Tls. 4.65.

These values are to-day about the parity of foreign wheat, but as mills are able to buy local wheat from day to day as wanted, and furthermore have a carry-over of foreign wheat sufficient for three or four months, they are naturally reluctant to place orders for forward deliveries of foreign wheat.

During the week under review it is reported that two cargoes of Australian wheat were booked at top rates of exchange.

TIMBER

Prices of Oregon pine are easier on the Pacific coast. A small volume has been brought to book. Dealers, however, are still holding out to see how prices will go. No change can be reported in teak and only a small volume has been done.

In hardwoods the market continues, dull, with little inquiry.

METALS

The metal market has been in a generally excited condition during the past week, the rise in silver having had an immediate effect on local wholesale prices, which were very weak. On the other hand, makers at Home do not appear to be any more willing to sell at any price and several mills have increased their selling quotations. Local dealers, having booked enough business for some time to come, are not now anxious to enter into new engagements and, therefore, very few orders have been placed.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

Trading during the week in artificial silk yarn has been extremely difficult and highly speculative owing to the advance in exchange and the wide variations in the rates quoted from one hour to another.

Shantung dealers who bought nearer 3,000 than 2,000 cases last week are faced with a drop in values of about Tls. 25 per case and it is rumoured some of them are willing to forego their margins, fearing a further advance in exchange. On the other hand some of them have bought at the lower levels.

Tientsin dealers have been too nervous to operate but they must replenish stocks sooner or later. Until exchange is confined to normal fluctuations on a stabilized basis business will be restricted to speculative buying.

PRODUCE

The recent political developments abroad have caused silver prices to move sharply upwards, in consequence of which the price ideas of buyers and sellers of produce are at the moment considerably at variance. Indications, however, point to firmer prices in most commodity markets and better trading conditions may be expected as soon as some degree of stability becomes evident in exchange rates.

SUGAR

A generally better tone has prevailed in the local sugar market during the past few days, and as a result of the improvement in exchange a certain amount of business has been possible. Sales of Japanese refined totalling nearly 10,000 tons have been made at prices ranging from Yen 4.30 to 4.50 per picul c.i.f. for July/August/September shipment. Business is also reported as having been done in Java Molasses No. 8/H for July/August shipment but

only limited quantities appear to have been placed in this market. Java quotations indicate a slight advance during the past two or three days. The offtake of sugars locally has improved although deliveries have not as yet come up to expectations.

TEA

Black Tea

The Keemun Market has lost most of its life in the past week. Nearly all the teas have been cleared off and the sharp rise in exchange has checked any further business for the time being. The feature of the week has been the purchase of some 3700 H/c of Keemun dust for Russia.

Hankow:—Business continues dull, the Exchange combining with other factors to depress this market.

Green Tea

Chun Mee:—After settlements of about 3000 H/c since, our last report the market has quietened appreciably.

Sow Mee:—There has been a brisk demand during the week at fully steady rates.

Hoochow:—The week opened with promising prospects but the sharp rise in exchange has checked business until either tael prices fall to contract it or Exchange falls again.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Bukit Rubber Estates

A very stormy extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bukit Tjah Rubber Estates, Ltd., which succeeded the 21st annual meeting, ended on June 25 in a majority decision to amalgamate with The Rubber Trust, Ltd., of which Sir Elly Kadoorie is a director.

This decision will be submitted for confirmation to a second extraordinary general meeting on July 13.

In his speech on conditions during the year, Mr. A. J. Welch, who presided with the support of Sir Elly Kadoorie and Mr. Hugo Reiss, announced a loss of Tls. 80,684.31 as compared with a profit during the previous year of Tls. 12,201.10 despite the fact that the output had been greater by 53,446 lb. and the expenditure on Revenue Account smaller by 1.89 pence pound. At the subsequent extraordinary general meeting he said that the directors put forward the scheme of amalgamation as the best solution of the company's difficulties.

Opposition to the amalgamation was led by Messrs. L. Soyka, David Arakie, and William Mahon. Mr. Soyka questioned its necessity and requested to know why the shareholders had not been "adequately" consulted before the scheme was devised. The shareholders, he said, had stood by the company in the past, and would certainly stand by it in the future. The scheme, in his opinion amounted to a proposition to purchase for about £2.10s an acre first-class, bearing estate that was worth fully £50 or £65 an acre. "I must insist," Mr. Soyka said, "that the directors have acted stupidly so far because if they had reduced the managing expenses by 50 per cent. and the working expenses by 50 per cent. there would have been no necessity—if, as I hear, no one purchased no new motor cars—to have had this loss. Just now, however, when the economic depression is ceasing, things are looking up, and stocks of rubber are steadily declining every week this Trust wants to get first claim on an estate for £2.10s an acre which cost £50 to £65 an acre. I appeal to you, Sir Elly Kadoorie, who are known as a generous man, to give us better terms and let us have our money back; we are only men who have little savings. You are a millionaire, so help us other people. This whole thing is like a frog—swallows an ox."

At another stage of the proceedings, Mr. Soyka alleged that Sir Elly Kadoorie was "dragging a red herring across the path" by referring to the Trust.

Mr. Arakie qualified the proposed amalgamation as "highly presumptuous." "How dare you," he asked, addressing Sir Elly Kadoorie, Mr. Welch, and Mr. Reiss, "say that there is no other hope for our company? I have the greatest admiration and respect for you, Sir Elly Kadoorie, but I think it better that you nor Mr. Welch, have any status whatever in this matter as both of you are directors of the Rubber Trust and so have no right to express an opinion on whether amalgamation with the Trust would be

(Continued on Page 448.)

SHANGHAI MARKET

Tungchow, lower land, spot ex-wharf 35.00

Shensi No. 1, Spot ex-mill 41.50

Shensi Ordinary, Spot ex-mill 39.00

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill 38.50

Ningbo, Spot ex-wharf 38.00

Tone of the Market: easier.

Report with Closing Quotation June 26, 1931

Closing Quotations

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 105½	..	..	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £1 (mkg. £7, 1930) less I/T	2-3-31
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£ 13	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d. subject to I/T (mkg. 20/3d. 1930)	25-3-31
A.O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$ 156	155	..	80,000	25,485	M\$100	Dec.	Final 3% (mkg. 12%, 1930)	20-1-31
do. "B"	M\$ 31½	32	..	..	50,000	M\$20	Dec.	..	..
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	ord. G\$ 10	..	..	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 7%, 1930	27-2-31
Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	pref. G\$ 10	..	..	..	32,035	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% P.A. (65 quarterly divid.)	1-4-31
..	T 14	14	..	2,000,000	348,500	T10	Mar.	Div. T0.80 for yr. to 31/3/1931	29-4-31
Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U. S. A.	T 5.60	5.60	..	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15	31-3-31
do. 8% (Pref)	T 4.85	..	..	600,000	48,435	T5	Dec.	Special Divd. T0.05, 1930	10-3-31
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 4½	..	..	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T0.10	31-3-31
Yangtze Finance Co., Ltd.	T 10.05	9.90	..	2,000,000	610,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.35, (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H\$ 600	..	..	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s. = 40s. for '29, Int. 24s. a/c, '30	29-5-31
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M\$ 50	..	..	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	{ Fin. M\$2.50 (mkg. M\$6, 1929) Int. M\$3.50 1930	1-6-31
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	{ Fin. T1.60 (mkg. T3, 1929) Int. T1.40, 1930	1-6-31
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H\$ 1490	..	1490	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	{ Fin. H\$32, Bonus H\$10 (mkg. H\$60, 1929) Interim H\$18, 1930	19-5-31
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 1365	..	..	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$50 & Bonus H\$10 (mkg. H\$60, 1929)	26-3-31
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 675	675	..	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	{ Fin. H\$9, Bonus H\$6 & H\$14 (mkg. H\$32, 1929) Interim H\$3, 1930..	29-5-31
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 60	..	..	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None. Floated 1918	..
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G\$ 400	400	..	5,000	1,500	G\$100	Dec.	Fin. 18% (mkg. 28%, 1930)	3-3-31
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T 28	28	..	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 7% (mkg. 17%, 1930)	14-3-31
do. (Pref) 8%	T 103	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year	31-12-30
do. (Pref) 7%	T 97	..	..	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½%, for half year	31-3-31
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	T 5.75	5.75	..	2,000,000	600,000	T5	..	..	..
DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.									
Sh'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 110½	109	..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. T5 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T7, 1929-30)	30-7-30
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 32	..	..	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild ordinary	T 6.25	6.20	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1930	3-3-31
ing Works, Ltd. { 8% cum. pref..	T 5.55	..	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1930	3-3-31
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 281	..	..	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. T11 (mkg. T14, 1930)	4-5-31
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 167½	167	..	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$9, 1930	19-3-31
G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	T 13.40	13.40	..	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.40, 1930	6-3-31
Ch. Transport & Storage Co. Inc., S'hai	T 4.97½	..	..	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	..	..
Indo-China S.N. Co., { 6% cum. pref..	H\$ 40	..	..	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0½ = 35.94 = 1924.25	19-6-29
Ld. { def. ord.	H\$ 30	30	..	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6½ = \$11.90 = 1921.	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & ord. (Bearer)	£ 53/9	..	..	30,000,000	24,121,361	£1	Dec.	{ Final 1s.6d. free I/T (mkg. 3s.6d. 1930) Coupon 68	Pending
Trading Co. { 5% cum. 1st pref..	£ 1	..	..	360,000	200,000	£10	..	..	..
Ld. { 7% cum. 2nd pref..	£ 1	..	..	10,000,000	10,000,000	£1	..	..	..
Shanghai Tug & Lighter ordinary	T 78	..	..	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T4, 1930	2-3-31
Co., Ltd. { 7% pref..	T 48	..	..	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Pref. T3.50, 1930	2-3-31
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	H\$ 24½	..	..	20,000	20,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$4 for 1924	28-3-26
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	H\$ 25	..	..	80,000	80,000	H\$15	Dec.	H\$1½ for 1929—None for 1931	4-3-30
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	H\$ 95	95	96	100,000	80,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$2 & Bonus H\$2, 1930	13-2-31
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	T 24.25	..	..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	{ Final Divd. 9.6d. free of I/T. { Mkg. 1s.9.6d. 1929-30) Coupon No. 38.	19-12-30
London	£ 30/-	30/-	32/-	..	..	..	..	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil.	10-1-28
Chosen Syndicate Ltd. "Bearer"	£ 5/-	..	..	500,000	496,500	£1	June	3rd. Int. Divd. 1/- (mkg. 3/- 1930-31)	16-3-31
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	H\$ 38½	..	38½	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	..	..
S'hai Exploration & Develop. Co., Ltd.	T 1.50	1.80	2	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	..	..
LANDS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 38	38½	38.90	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	{ Fin. T3, Bonus T3, Extra Bonus T12 (mkg. T21, 1930) on T50. Shrs.	19-3-31
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 293	..	..	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. T6 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T12, 1930/31)	31-3-31
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 165	..	..	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. 5% (Mkg. 12%, 1930)	10-2-31
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 1	2½	..	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	M\$ 220	225	..	20,000	15,000	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	Pending
do. "B"	M\$ 45	46½	..	150,000	60,000	M\$20	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	Pending
do. (Pref) 8%	M\$ 108	..	..	10,000	10,000	M\$100	Dec.	4% for half year	4-7-31
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	T 12½	12½	12.65	600,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1931	Pending
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	T 15.70	15.40	..	500,000	365,707	T10	Dec.	Final 4% (mkg. 8%, 1930)	25-3-31
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$ 114	114	115	2,500	1,857	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	Pending
.. "B"	M\$ 11.40	11.40	11.50	25,000	19,596	M\$10	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	Pending
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd.	T 1	..	..	100,000	100,000	T10	..	..	..
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 139	..	..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
Hongkong Land I. & A. Co., Ltd. Old	H\$ 92½	92½	..	400,000	299,089	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2. (mkg. H\$4, 1930) & H\$1 on 43,757 New Issue	10-2-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 21.60	21.60	..	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80, 1930	24-2-31
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 2	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930	11-3-31
UTILITIES.									
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T 18	18	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T 82	..	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1930)	16-4-31
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	T 99	..	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.50	1-4-31
Shanghai Telephone Company	T 60	..	..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	..
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "B"	T 29½	29.40	..	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	{ Final 7% (mkg. 12%, 1930) Free of I/T Coupon No. 41	22-5-31
do. "Reg."	T 28½	28½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. London "B"	£ 35/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	T 320	315	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	{ Final etc. 26/0.8d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.8d., 1930) Coupon No. 84	28-3-31
do. "B"	T 15	13.75	..	..	100,500	..	Dec.	..	..

Kwo (Ord.) Tis.
S'hai Cotton
Zoong Sing Mills

BANKS, FIN-
ANCE COS.

Finance "B" M
Finance Tis.
I. Trust
S'hai Fin.

LANDS

Asia Realty "B" M
Cathay Land Tis.
Ch. Realty
S'hai Land

MISC. STOCKS

Int. Assurance Tis.
Marden
New Eng. (Ord.)
New Eng. (Pref)
Tram "B"
S'hai Power
S.W.W. "A"
Auto Palace
General Force
Kai ping
G. R. A. (Ord.) M
Lane, Crawford

DEBENTURES

S.M.C. 7% 1927 Tis.
F.M.C. 6% 1931
Asia Realty 6%
Ch. Realty 8%
Ch. Reorg. Loan
R. I. Unstped. &
G. Bonds 5% 1925 G

HOLIDAY

14.35	14.25	..	..	..	14.15	..	13.95	..	14.10
1004	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
5.52	5.67	31	..	31	..	..	32	..	..
..	..	..	..	14.30	..	6.60	6.65	..	..
..	..	..	..	10.30	10.05	10.10	..	..	..

London Spot	..	3.1/16d	3.1/8d	3.3/16d
July/Sep.	..	3.1/8d	3.1/8d	3.1/4d
Oct./Dec.	..	3.1/4d	3.5/16d	3.3/8d
Market	..	Opening firm,	Closed quiet	..
	..	closed dull	..	..
New York Spot	..	6	6	7
July/Sep.	..	6	6	6
Oct./Dec.	..	6	6	6
Market	..	Quiet, easier	Quiet, Steady	Very
Singapore Spot	..	9	9	9
July/Sep.	..	10	9	10
Market	..	Dull	Steadier	Steady

London and Liverpool Stock—Were reported 137,341 tons, a decrease of 1,327 tons on last week's figure.
Singapore Auction:—Catalogued 803 tons; sold 539 tons;

Debentures

OPENING PRICES		24-6-31		Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
S.M.C.	C 8% '21 (10/30)	M\$	101	100	Tis.	Tis.	1,000,000	June-Dec.
"	C 8% '21 (10/30)	Tis.	101	101	..	..	5,000,000	do.
"	C 7% '22 (10/30)	..	103	103	..	..	8,000,000	do.
"	C 6% '23 (10/30)	..	102	102	..	..	4,920,000	do.
"	C 6% '24 (10/30)	..	103	102	..	..	5,000,000	do.
"	C 6% '25 (10/30)	..	103	103	..	..	2,000,000	do.
"	C 6% '26 (10/30)	..	103	103	..	..	1,860,000	do.
"	C 7% '27 (10/30)	..	104	104	..	..	1,750,000	do.
"	C 7% '28 (5/10)	..	104	104	..	..	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	C 6% '11 (10/30)	..	101	..	..	..	304,900	May-Nov.
"	C 5% '16 (10/30)	..	99	..	..	..	316,200	Jan.-Dec.
"	C 5% '21 (10/30)	..	102	102	..	..	1,956,300	do.
"	C 6% '23 (10/30)	..	102	..	..	..	800,000	May-Nov.
"	C 7% '24 (10/30)	..	102	..	..	..	800,000	Mar-Sept.
"	C 6% '25 (10/30)	..	102	..	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	C 6% '26 (10/30)	..	102	..	..	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	C 7% '28 (10/30)	..	104	..	..	..	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	C 7% '29 (10/30)	..	103	..	..	..	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
"	C 6% '30 (10/25)	..	101	..	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	C 6% '31 (10/25)	..	101	..	..	..	1,500,000	Feb.-Aug.
Am. Club	C 8% '22 (10/20)	..	103	103	..	..	750,000	August
Asia Realty	C 6% '30 (Coupon)	..	99	..	99	..	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
"	C 6% '30 (Regrd)	..	99	..	99	..	1,356,500	Mar-Sept.
Cathay Land	C 6% '30 (20)	..	99	99	..	..	3,000,000	Jun.-Dec.
China Realty	C 8% '30 (10)	..	99	99	..	..	3,000,000	Mar-Sept.
"	C 8% '31 (10)	..	99	99	..	..	4,500,000	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	C 8% '31	..	100	..	..	..	600,000	Jun.-Dec.
C. C. try Club	C 8% '31	..	101	101	102	..	..	do.
Country Club	C 6% '01 (Perpl)	..	100	100	..	..	139,000	do.
Fene. et	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immob.	C 6% '30 (15)	..	98	..	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	C 7% '30	..	94	..	95	..	..	do.
Hall & Holtz	C 7% '14 (5/20)	..	99	..	..	..	\$274,942	Jan.-July
Int. Inv. Trust	C 6% '30 (10/25)	..	98	..	..	..	2,000,000	Mar-Sept.
Lane C. Ford	C 6% '14 (5/20)	..	99	..	..	..	130,000	Jun.-Dec.
Marden	C 6% '15 (10/25)	..	99	..	..	..	110,000	Mar-Sept.
"	C 6% '30 (10/15)	..	97	..	97	..	500,000	Jun.-Dec.
Race Club	C 6% '23 (10/15)	..	103	103	..	..	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land	C 6% '13 (5/20)	..	101	..	..	..	750,000	Various (3)
"	C 6% '14 (10/25)	..	101	..	..	..	250,000	Jun.-Dec.
"	C 5% '16 (5/25)	..	98	..	..	..	237,500	do.
"	C 6% '22 (10/25)	..	101	..	..	..	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	C 6% '25 (10/25)	..	101	..	..	..	500,000	do.
"	C 6% '26 (21/30)	..	102	..	..	..	500,000	Mar-Sept.
"	C 5% '30 (15)	..	96	..	..	..	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
Tientsin Land	C 7% '29 (12/22)	..	100	..	..	..	1,426,100	Jun.-Dec.
W. Works	C 5% '21 (10/30)	..	101	101	..	..	2,000,000	do.
"	C 7% '22 (10/30)	..	102	102	..	..	1,000,000	do.
"	C 6% '25 (10/30)	..	101	..	..	..	500,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.
A To be redeemed at 1/7/31 B To be redeemed at 1/10/31 C To be redeemed at 31/12/31

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Production costs last fin. year	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-10-30	1930		1931					
		Year ended	Quantity (lb.)			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Alma	Tis. 630,000	30-9-30	459,170	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	(a) No restriction
Amberst (New)	.. 104,962	31-10-30	315,717	..	..	46,600	50,500	50,400	41,500	35,100	43,700	44,900	estimated out-
Anglo-Dutch	.. 1,575,000	31-12-30	1,219,521	..	..	46,252	43,814	39,317	24,651	31,618	28,281	23,443	put present
Anglo-Java	.. 2,093,011	31-12-30	2,716,168	..	..	..	..	136,000	115,000	130,000	121,000	123,000	financial year
Ayer Tawah	.. 335,499	30-9-30	597,964	..	..	70,846	76,395	71,419	74,900	209,700	263,700	257,000	..
Batu Anson	.. 400,000	31-12-30	411,500	..	..	..	..	39,000	36,000	44,500	40,500	42,000	..
Bukit	.. 500,000	31-3-31	784,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	.. 300,000	31-12-30	567,151(c)	-4,794	..	..	..	35,000	32,000	33,500	30,000	32,000	(b) All In Cost.
Cheonor United	.. 350,000	31-12-30	536,936	..	..	..	..	67,400	45,600	43,600	45,360	49,000	..
Chempedak	.. 232,177	31-10-30	214,000	..	..	29,000	30,000	30,000	22,000	24,000	23,000	21,000	(c) F.O.B. includ-
Cheng	.. 271,875	30-6-30	255,000	..	..	93,500	22,000	22,500	21,200	18,500	20,800	19,000	ing duty and
Consolidated (1924)	.. 281,250	31-12-30	1,131,700(c)	-4,421	..	..	..	100,900	106,500	115,000	102,500	111,600	Shanghai Ex-
Dominion	.. 169,715	31-12-30	657,118	..	..	..	..	63,991	57,843	62,700	57,738	64,927	penses.
Gula-Kalumpang	.. 665,000	31-12-30	2,319,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tis. 650,113	31-12-30	890,821	..	..	..	..	85,800	75,600	92,700	87,400	91,500	(d) F.O.B. only.
Kapayang	.. 148,000	31-12-30	229,000(d)	..	..	..	..	19,500	15,500	17,000	15,500	20,000	..
Kota Bahroe (1921)	.. 292,500	30-6-30	563,217(c)	6,204	229,709	32,000	32,800	48,200	52,500	48,500	47,250	56,000	(e) Estate Cost.
Kroevock	.. 473,000	31-12-30	890,697	..	..	..	..	84,900	72,500	85,800	89,400	88,500	..
Langkai	.. 1,225,000	31-10-30	784,682	..	783,303	75,139	81,014	72,960	57,624	60,505	44,780	70,719	..
Palang	.. 500,000	30-4-30	302,541(c)	-7,114	150,600	36,925	31,620	34,172	24,000	28,312	25,840	23,640	..
Pengkulan (1921)	.. 150,000	31-3-30	214,600(b)	25,466	65,000	22,500	25,100	22,500	18,600	18,200	15,000	..	..
Perumra	.. 450,000	31-10-30	133,472	..	..	10,300	13,029	11,567	8,996	10,339	9,607	9,848	(f) Excluding De-
Rupah	.. 411,000	30-9-30	839,500	..	..	..	..	78,200	65,500	83,100	61,500	69,200	benture In-
Samaranga	.. 300,000	31-12-30	333,775	..	..	33,300	35,700	33,900	23,300	23,500	24,600	27,200	terest.
Senatambu	.. 300,000	31-12-30	342,200	..	..	..	..	29,000	35,000	36,700	35,000	40,500	..
Senawang (1921)	Ord. Pref. 33,943	31-1-31	628,000	..	..	..	..	..	50,500	69,000	49,000	49,000	(g) Estimated.
Shanghai Kedah	.. 300,000	20-9-30	607,135(c)	-4,664	59,170	58,940	60,235	62,480	49,420	48,150	52,190	52,944	..
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	.. 350,000	31-12-30	203,100	..	..	..	..	18,600	23,200	23,600	23,700	..	..
Shai-Klebang	.. 313,613	31-12-30	288,590	..	..	..	..	23,000	20,400	19,500	..	..	(h) No tapping.
S'hai Malay	Ord. Pref. 273,800	31-12-30	697,677	..	..	..	..	69,900	57,300	57,900	54,700	66,600	..
S'hai Pahang	.. 200,000	30-6-30	370,000(c)	6,514	167,800	42,600	43,300	37,300	35,900	35,900	30,100	36,500	(i) Reduced out-
S'hai Seremban	.. 325,000	31-12-30	367,910	..	..	..	..	41,800	31,600	30,900	30,000	31,500	put due to
S'hai Sumatra	.. 384,780	31-10-30	531,479(c)	-1,815(d)	..	55,552	60,821	49,151	46,641	48,737	61,257	59,000	wintering.
Sua Manggis	.. 270,000	31-12-30	231,000	(not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungulu	.. 150,000	31-3-31	178,234(b)	4,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,002	13,388	..
Sungul Duri	.. 340,000	30-6-30	473,541(b)	4,934	136,029	49,500	49,000	49,000	40,000	36,000	35,900	41,400	..
Tapiok	.. 1,000,000	31-3-31	135,481	..	..	..	..	11,338	12,183	13,043	13,599	..	..
Tebah Merah (1916)	.. 710,000	31-1-31	1,387,671(c)	5,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,757	101,700	..
Tebong	.. 1,309,000	31-12-30	1,309,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	123,000	..
Zhangbe	.. 1,030,047	31-12-30	1,316,450	..	..	..	..	128,600	100,800	120,000	122,000	126,300	..

Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T	139	..	..	100,000	100,000	T100	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
Hongkong Land I. & A. Co., Ltd. Old	H\$	92½	92½	..	400,000	299,089	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2. (mkg. H\$4, 1930) & H\$1 on 43,757 New Issue	10-2-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$	21.60	21.60	..	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80, 1930	24-2-31
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T	..	..	..	3,874	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930	11-3-31
UTILITIES.										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T	18	18	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T	82	..	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1930)	16-4-31
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	T	99	..	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.50	1-4-31
Shanghai Telephone Company	T	60	..	..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	..
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "B"	T	29½	29.40	..	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7% (mkg. 12%, 1930) Free of I/T Coupon No. 41	22-5-31
do. "Reg."	T	28½	28½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. London "B"	£	35/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	T	320	315	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final etc. 26/0.Sd. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.Sd., 1930) Coupon No. 84	28-3-31
do. "B"	T	15	13.75	..	..	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final etc. 10.9d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/6.4d. 1930) Coupon No. 7	28-3-31
do. "C"	T	15	13.75	..	259,280	250,000	£1	Dec.	Final 11.6d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/7.2d. 1930) Coupon No. 3	28-3-31
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. { ordinary	T	13.82½	14	14.15	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. T0.75 for 1930	12-3-31
do. { 8% cum. perf.	T	116	116	..	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1930	12-3-31
Zhanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	T	97½	97	..	120,000	120,000	T50	Apr.	T2.50 & Bonus T0.75 for ½ yr. to 30-4-31	26-5-31
Shong Siang Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T	10.90	10.90	..	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1929-30	9-10-30
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T	5½	..	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.10	..	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T	2.80	..	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T	4½	..	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co. Ltd.	T	1.55	..	..	500,000	355,495	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.50	..	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Oct.	Final Div. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	21-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	T	4	..	..	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	T	1.20	..	..	50,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.30	..	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
Gula-Kalumpang R. E., Ltd.	T	8	..	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T	0.85	..	..	350,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T	2	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½ 1929	16-4-30
Kota Bahru Rub. Est (1921) Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	290,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
Kroewok Java Plantations, Ltd.	T	0.80	..	..	700,000	55,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	13-3-30
Langkat ..	T	3.75	..	..	250,000	250,000	Gs. 10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	3-5-30
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-28
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.70	..	..	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	14-2-30
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	7-4-30
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	T	0.85	..	..	25,000,000	250,000	T1	..	..	..
Samagaba Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.25	..	..	800,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
Senambur Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., { ordinary	T	0.80	..	..	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
Co. (1921), Ltd. { 12% cum. pref.	T	..	..	..	100,000	33,943	T1	Jan.	Div. 12 for yr. T0 31/1/1931	13-4-31
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T	1	..	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T	0.10	..	..	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
S'hai Malay Rub. { ord.	T	7	..	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
Est., Ltd. { 8% cum. part. pref.	T	10	..	..	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.26	..	..	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	3.50	..	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.20	0.20	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	4	..	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. 0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
Taipung Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.20	0.20	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	25-4-30
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T	0.80	0.80	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	1.10	1.10	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Div. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	3½	3½	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/6½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30
INDUSTRIAL.										
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. { com	H\$	21.15	20.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
old ..	H\$	14	14	..	400,000	400,000	H\$7.50	Dec.	H\$0.30 on old shares, 1930	18-3-31
new ..	H\$	6½	6½	..	400,000	400,000	H\$1.00	Dec.	H\$0.04 on new shares, 1930	18-3-31
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	T	1.70	1.70	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10%, 1930	31-3-31
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T	38	38	..	20,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1929/30	16-12-30
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T	270	270	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	In Voluntary Liquidation 1st Div. T200	25-6-31
Malabon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H\$	39	..	..	14,000	14,000	Pesos 30	Dec.	Pesos 4.50 for 1930	4-3-31
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	H\$	15.10	15.10	..	150,000	120,000	H\$10	Oct.	H\$0.75, 1930	16-3-31
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	T	6.40	5.70	5.85	200,000	99,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	..
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	T	18	..	..	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1. for 1930	8-4-31
Millington, Ltd.	T	4.75	4.75	..	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	..	..
S'hai Vacuum Cng. & S. Co., Ltd.	T	10	..	..	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	T	10.20	..	..	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T	10	..	..	100,000	40,000	T10	..	..	..
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	T	10½	10½	10½	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord)	T	14½	14½	..	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1. for 1930	27-3-31
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	10½	..	..	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$	17.20	17½	..	1,600,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Div. H\$0.50, 1930	16-4-31
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	M\$	28½	27½	29	28,000	26,342	M\$20	Feb.	M\$0.60, 1927	..
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	M\$	90	..	..	10,000	9,976	M\$50	Mar.	Interim 6% A/c 1930-31	31-5-27
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	M\$	68	..	..	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Feb.	Bonus Tls. 70	16-12-30
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	M\$	20	..	..	75,000	45,000	M\$10	Feb.	Fin. \$1. (mkg. \$1.50, 1930-31)	22-1-31
GREYHOUNDS.										
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) { ord.	M\$	10	10½	..	44,000	44,000	M\$10	Oct.	M\$3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
Ld. (Luna Park) { found.	M\$	32	32	..	6,000	6,000	M\$10	Oct.	M\$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
S'hai Inter. G'hound (In Vol. Liquidat'n)	M\$	3	..	..	50,000	48,000	M\$10	Dec.	Divid. \$1.25, 1929	2-4-30
Champ de Courses Francois F.	M\$	29	..	..	30,000	30,000	M\$20	Dec.	..	..
(French Race Course) non-F	M\$	29½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. Found.	M\$	30	30	..	..	6,490	Free	Dec.	..	..

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

COMPANY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 445.)

in our interests. It is a mighty fine thing to come before us shareholders and tell us such a thing as that. What effort has been made to sound the shareholders regarding raising the necessary additional money? I suggest that an opportunity be given the shareholders of subscribing Tls. 0.25 pro rata on their holdings. I have never been at a meeting in Shanghai where there were such blood-sucking money matters. We have assets of 13 lakhs, an estate in first-class condition, and spick and span and you want us to let it go for less than a song... This is a most preposterous resolution—one of the most preposterous ever proposed by a board of directors. Do you think any board of directors in London would give shareholders only six days to decide on action in such a matter? Do not be afraid; we have legal redress and we mean to take it."

Having been reminded by both Sir Elly Kadoorie and Mr. Welch that the raising of additional funds was not the only requisite to further conduct of the company, there being other large requirements in the shape of liability to put it back on its feet and on a paying basis, Mr. Arakie continued: "This resolution is most impudent. I am sure it comes from a man who is optimistic when optimism is around and pessimism when pessimism is around. If you will look at the speeches in past years you will find in support of this statement the most rampant optimism expressed."

"We oppose this scheme not because we love Bukit Toh Alang, but because we have a great regard for Messrs. Wattie & Co. There is a feeling outside that if you put your money with Wattie is safe; but I say that if action is taken in accordance with the circular such as you have only recently sent out, public confidence will be shaken. We can always be sure of the future of our company without amalgamation with any Rubber Trust or robbers trust in the world. A return of £2.10s an acre is a miserable return; we could get back our money without being so amalgamated, and we have no desire to be amalgamated... You have misled the public into thinking that here is a huge company wishing to absorb us... We have here a man who is a great philanthropist and an executive in the rubber industry—one who at the last meeting was raised on a pinnacle as one who helped the company—and it seems inconsistent that he also should not chip in if any money is required."

"It was a black day for Shanghai when it was decided to form this Rubber Trust and I think it would be blameworthy of the shareholders to become associated with it seeing that its desire is to clear out and destroy the rubber companies in Shanghai. This scheme is a grave menace to every shareholder in Shanghai. Its supporters want to take over our company for a song—to give it away with tea, so to speak, although I do not know whether Sir Elly Kadoorie drinks tea or not. In any case, this Trust that hangs his business on a shoe string wants to clear us out in a cheap way. It should not be. We come here in the capacity of poor men, prepared to do our utmost to help the company in every way, but determined to fight this amalgamation which would undermine public confidence in those in active charge of its interests here."

Mr. Mahon characterized the proposal as "scandalous" and supported an amendment put forward by Mr. Arakie to the resolutions for amalgamation, which called for an adjournment of their consideration sine die.

The amendment was, as stated, defeated. It read: That this meeting stands adjourned for six weeks and that shareholders be circulated asking them whether they are prepared to put up the money necessary to put the company on its feet.

The prepared resolutions were then declared passed. They were as follows:

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this company with the Rubber Trust, Ltd., and that with a view thereto this company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews and Henry Rennie should be hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up, with power for either of them to do any act required or authorized in the liquidation.

2.—That the conditional agreement submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby approved and that the

liquidators to hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance (Hongkong) (1911) to adopt the said agreement and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as the said liquidators may think expedient.

Both resolutions were proposed by Mr. Welch and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

Mr. Welch's speech at the general meeting was as follows:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period and so, with your permission, I will follow the usual custom and take them as read.

The working for the year has resulted, I regret to say, in a loss of Tls. 80,584.31, as compared with a profit for the previous year of Tls. 12,291.10, despite the fact that the output of rubber was greater by 53,446 lb. and the expenditure on revenue account was similar by 1.89 pence a pound.

The two factors that have brought about this very unfortunate result are that the average net price realized for our product was only 2.06d. a pound, or practically 41d. less than we received during the preceding year, and the rate of exchange used for converting dollars into Taels was 150, as compared with 101½ last year, thus largely increasing the loss incurred when expressed in Taels.

The capital expenditure during the year was Tls. 20,971.83, of which Tls. 17,000 odd were spent on the immature areas and Tls. 3,854 on new buildings. The capital expenditure during the coming year is estimated to be S.510,300 the Tael equivalent of which it is impossible to foretell at this juncture.

At the annual meeting last July your chairman pointed out that, owing to the large expenditure that had been necessary on the erection of buildings and the speed of the young area on Bukit Sembilan Estate, the company was indebted to the extent of some Tls. 54,000. This was the actual amount that had been borrowed up to March 31, 1930, the difference between the liquid assets and the liabilities on that date was Tls. 29,906.30.

Our financial position on March 31, 1931 was, I regret to say, very much worse, due to the loss incurred on the year's working and to the expenditure that was necessary on capital account.

The actual excess of liabilities over liquid assets on that date being Tls. 131,612.

Before leaving the accounts I may say that, although directors' fees and secretarial fees have been provided for in the accounts now before you, no director has drawn any fee for the year under review and the secretaries voluntarily offered to accept only 80 per cent. of their agreed remuneration as from November 1, 1930.

Turning now to planting matters and dealing with older estate first, this property which has an area of 1015 acres of mature rubber has been in the sole charge of Mr. Noble throughout the year.

The supply of labour was ample for all requirements and I am pleased to state that the health of the labour force was excellent.

The gardens are under a cover of fine grass, wherever it will grow, and the trees are reported to have benefited very materially from the effects of the caration drains that have been dug during the past few years.

Loranthus, a species of mistletoe, was prevalent but, apart from this, other pests or diseases gave very little trouble.

One of the coolie lines and the factory are in a very poor condition and they require rebuilding as soon as ever better times return to the industry and money is available.

On Bukit Sembilan Estate we have 1592 acres of rubber, of which 1350 acres are in tapping and 137 acres are still immature. The property is administered by a manager and one assistant, both of whom are necessary as the estate is very hilly and distances are great. There being practically no road but only paths on the estate the use of even a small car is impracticable.

The supply of labour was sufficient for all requirements and the health of the force was satisfactory, thanks to the efficient anti-malarial measures that have been applied where dangerous mosquitoes are likely to breed.

The expenditure on weeding was a little less than half the amount that it was last year and the estate is now in good condition with the exception of an area of some 60 acres of mediocre rubber, where there is still fallang to be eradicated.

Apart from an outbreak of fink disease, which was general through-

out the district, neither pest nor diseases gave any trouble.

At a selling price of anything under 11 cents a pound it pays us better, or rather, I should say perhaps, it costs us less to close down this estate and put it on a caretaking basis instead of continuing tapping and instructions to this effect have already been sent to the agents. It is with great reluctance that your directors have taken this step, because, apart from throwing faithful servants out of employment, the labour force will become disintegrated and may take a considerable time to reassemble, if and when better times return.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to express our best thanks to the two managers and the staffs, to visiting agent and to the agents in the straits for the very hard and efficient work they have done in endeavouring to reduce expenditure to the very minimum without damage to the properties, so as to give the company a chance of surviving the present crisis.

That concludes my remarks at this meeting. I will enlarge on a few points at the Extraordinary Meeting which is to follow immediately, but before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions in connection with the accounts or with the ordinary working of the company that you may care to ask.

Any question regarding the financial position or future status of the company that you may wish to put, can I venture to suggest, be more profitably dealt with at the subsequent meeting.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were passed, there being one dissentient to the first in the person Mr. Sayko:

1.—That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1931, as presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. Welch; seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

2.—That the appointment of Mr. A. J. Welch as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie; seconded by Mr. Wong Sing-fan.

3.—That Sir Elly Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. S. M. Perry; seconded by Mr. Yang Chia-shan.

4.—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company. Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie; seconded by Mr. Hugh Reiss.

Mr. Welch's speech at the extraordinary meeting, which preceded the discussion above detailed, was as follows:—

Before I start on any explanation of the resolutions that have just been read to you, I think it is desirable that I should make clear to those of you, who do not know it already, the exact positions that Sir Elly Kadoorie and I held in this matter.

I have recently become a director of this company, owing to the departure from Shanghai of my colleague, Mr. Shackleton. I am also a director of The Rubber Trust, Ltd. and in addition I am the chairman of the firm of secretaries and general managers.

Sir Elly Kadoorie is a director of this company and also a director of The Rubber Trust, Limited, in both of which companies he has very substantial share holdings. Mr. Hugo Reiss is not interested in either the Rubber Trust or in the firm of secretaries.

As regards my own position, I am now appearing in my capacity as a director of this company and it is your interests only with which I am concerned for the moment.

To revert now to the business for which this meeting was called, I will endeavour to put the position before you as clearly as possible and then leave you to form your own decision as to whether to vote for or against the resolutions.

I have heard from one source or another certain criticisms and you may have some further ones to bring forward later.

For instance, several people seem to be under the impression that the board have simply passed on to you without due consideration the first offer that came their way. The facts are quite the contrary. They have been studying other methods for a long time past but finally came to the conclusion that, in the circumstances of the rubber industry, this is the scheme that is most likely to be successful and the one from which you will derive the most benefit.

Other methods of raising the necessary money such as by a reconstruction of the company were, in the light of past experience, deemed to be extremely unlikely to succeed, even if the terms offered to existing shareholders were made much more onerous than those now offered to you and to borrow the money was impossible.

The circular that was sent to you sets forth the position that we are faced with so far as the working for the current financial year goes and it shows that in order to cover the total estimated expenditure under all headings we shall to realize an average net price of 5d. a pound.

This is not a high price. For one pound of rubber, but it happens to be just about 2d. a pound above the present market price and on an output of 870,000 lb. the difference amounts to a total of over S. \$82,000—or at present exchange something like Tls. 120,000.

You may ask why steps towards the reconstruction of the company were not taken some time ago and the reply is that discussions have been taking place for many months past between the British and Dutch Growers with regard to the restriction of outputs or of the export of rubber and these might have come to a satisfactory conclusion at any moment, in which event it is practically certain that the price of rubber would in a very short while have risen to a figure that would have risen to a figure that would be necessary.

These discussions are still going on, but the hope of a successful issue is gradually fading and we cannot afford to wait any longer if the value of your shares is not to dwindle to almost vanishing point.

From information received it appears to be fairly certain that great difficulty would be met in finding a buyer should we decide to put the estates up for sale, as there are already several on the market and no offers for them forthcoming at any price.

It has also been said to me that expenditure has not been reduced as it should have. This is not correct. Our old property, Bukit Teh Alang, is producing at a price that compares favourably with the best and the cost on Bukit Sembilan, though still high on account of the low rate of yield per acre from the young trees, is being reduced steadily.

To compare the Tael amounts in the accounts for last year with those for previous years is very misleading, owing to the tremendous difference in the rates of exchange, but the following figures in Straits Dollars, giving the total expenditure under all headings, will show that very drastic reductions have effected.

To 31.3.1932 Estimated	S. \$188,415 = 18.2 cents a lb.
To 31.3.1931 Actual	S. \$175,536 = 22.2 cents a lb.
To 31.3.1930 Actual	S. \$259,530 = 35.6 cents a lb.
To 31.3.1929 Actual	S. \$171,219 = 36.6 cents a lb.

Another criticism that I have heard is that the basis on which it is proposed to exchange the shares is too low (one to four). This is, of course, purely a matter of opinion, but the fact must not be overlooked that according to the estimates of expenditure for the current year the Trust will have to put up practically another 25 cents a share to finance the estates, not taking into consideration anything further that they may have to supply in subsequent years.

Looking at the matter from the very worst aspect and presuming that the price of rubber remains at a very low price for so long a period that even the Trust cannot survive, then you will at least have kept an interest in your estates for a much longer time than you could otherwise have done and if the worst comes to the worst you will participate "pro rata" in any assets that may belong to the Trust.

I will conclude by saying that your directors put this proposal before you as the best solution of our difficulties that they have been able to find. They do not urge you to accept it and you are free to make your own decision and to propose any amendment to the resolutions that you may desire.

Repah Rubber Estates

Further strenuous opposition to the Rubber Trust, Ltd., was voiced on June 20 at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Repah Rubber & Tapica Estates, Ltd., at 10 Canton Road.

The opposition, which took much the same form and was conducted along the same lines as that at the meeting of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., on the preceding day, was again led by Messrs. Soyka, David Arakie, and W. Mahon.

Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Sir Elly Kadoorie and Mr. R. N. Swinn. The attendance represented 187, 260 shares.

At one stage of the proceedings, upon Mr. L. Kadoorie challenging a statement by Mr. Arakie that the situation in the rubber industry

was "not grave," the meeting had to be called to order.

The proposal to amalgamate the company with the Trust was carried, the resolutions in this connection reading as follows:

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this company with The Rubber Trust, Ltd., and that with a view thereto this company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews and Henry Rennie should be hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up, with power for either of them to do any act required or authorized in the liquidation.

2.—That the conditional agreement submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby approved and that the liquidators be hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance (Hongkong) 1911 to adopt the said agreement and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as the said liquidators may think expedient.

Both were proposed by Mr. A. Welch and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

In his speech the chairman said:—You have just had read to you the notice convening this meeting and the resolutions that are to be proposed later on with regard to a suggested absorption by an exchange of shares of this company by the Rubber Trust, Ltd.

Before I say any more, however, I think it is desirable that I should make clear to those of you, who do not know it already, the position that Sir Elly Kadoorie and I hold in this matter.

I have recently become a director of this company, owing to the departure from Shanghai of my colleague, Mr. Shackleton, having to take an unexpected trip to Java. I am also a director of The Rubber Trust, Ltd. and furthermore I am the chairman of the firm of Secretaries and General Managers. Sir Elly Kadoorie is a director of this company and also a director of the large company and incidentally the largest shareholder, he is in addition a director of The Rubber Trust, Ltd. and probably the largest shareholder in that company also. The other directors have no interests in either The Rubber Trust or in the firm of General Managers.

As regards my own position, and I can naturally only speak of that, I am now appearing before you as the chairman of this company and it is only your interests that I am here to attend to. As a matter of fact, speaking frankly, I shall be a loser of money if the resolutions now before you, both in my capacity as a director of this company and as a member of the firm of General Managers.

With these few words of explanation I will now do my best to put the position clearly before you and leave you to form your own conclusions as to the merits or demerits of the proposal that has been put forward.

Firstly, I would like to disabuse your minds of any idea that your directors have suddenly got in a panic and have before you in the first position that was made to them without seriously considering other ways and means of surmounting the difficulty. On the contrary, they have considered many other alternatives, but have come to the conclusion that in the circumstances, this is the only one likely to be successful and the one that will serve your interests best.

The circular that you have all received has set forth quite clearly the position that we are now faced with as regards the working for 1931 and it shows that in order to cover all the estimated expenditure for the year we must realize an average net price of nearly 14 Straits Cents a pound, or just under 4d. for the estimated output of 1,021,000 lb.

Now, 4d. is not a princely price to receive for one pound of rubber, it does not even nearly cover the true cost of production, when amortization, depreciation, and other items are allowed for, but the difference between a net selling price of 9 cents a pound, which is all we are getting at present, and an expenditure of 14 cents a pound on an output of 1,021,000 lb. amounts to S. 51,000 or at the present exchange nearly Tls. 100,000 to say nothing about what may happen in 1932, if conditions do not improve before then.

On looking up the speech made by the chairman at the annual meeting held on April 8, I find that no mention was made of the financial position of the company, but it was clear from the accounts that on December 31, 1930 the liabilities exceeded the liquid assets by some Tls. 1,500 and the situation was already having the serious attention of your directors.

Active discussions were then going on between the British and Dutch rubber growers regarding some method of restriction of output or of share, which might have come to fruition at any moment with a resultant rise in the price of the raw material. These protracted discussions are still going on spasmodically, but the hope of any satisfactory result is gradually lessening and we feel that the time has come when we cannot afford to wait any longer for the tide to turn

but that, if we are to save anything from the wreck, we must take whatever steps are possible to prepare for a long and stern siege.

There are other methods of carrying on that have been considered by the board such as a reconstruction of the company and an issue of convertible debentures or of cumulative and participating preference shares, but they feel convinced, from past experience, that a satisfactory response from either shareholders or the general public to any such appeal could only be hoped for on terms much more onerous than those now suggested to you and even then success would be extremely problematical.

To borrow the amount of money that we require is impossible from any channel that we have been able to hear of and a sale of the properties is, we understand, extremely unlikely to be possible as there are already many estates on the market at knock down prices and no buyers forthcoming.

I have also heard criticism to the effect that expenditure has not been adequately reduced. This I categorically deny; it has been reduced very materially and is still being reduced in every direction possible.

Our planted average of 1,800 odd acres is now supervised by 2 White men, which means that each one of them has to look after approximately 13 square miles of ground while it is purely a matter of dispend with the services of one of them the risk of serious damage to the estate through lack of adequate supervision cannot be overlooked.

I am convinced, however, that this criticism has arisen from the fact that our accounts are published in Taels, whereas our actual expenditure is in Dollars and, owing to the vagaries of exchange, while our expenditure in Dollars has gone down, our expenditure in Taels has gone up.

The following figures of the total cash expenditure under all headings for the past four years may help to convince you of the accuracy of my statement:—

1931 Estimated	\$141,900=14 cents per pound.
1930 Actual	\$171,941=20 cents per pound.
1929 Actual	\$217,377=24.8 cents per pound.
1928 Actual	\$160,732=36.5 cents per pound.

A third criticism that I have heard is that the basis on which it is proposed to exchange the shares is too low. This is purely a matter of opinion, but I would point out that the offer is 10 cents a share higher than the price at which the shares have been quoted on the Stock Exchange for some considerable time past and that with any improvement in the price of raw rubber the shares in the Trust are just as likely to appreciate in value as are the shares in this company.

Looking on the gloomy side of the picture and assuming that this slump lasts till even The Trust cannot continue, then you will at least have retained your estates in being for a considerably longer period and will participate pro rata in any assets of which The Trust may be dispossessed.

In conclusion, I would like to say that your directors put this proposal before you as the best solution of the difficulty that they have been able to find. They bring no pressure upon you to accept it and it is entirely within your province to propose any amendment to the resolutions that you may think helpful.

Langkat Co.

The 25th annual meeting of shareholders of the Namboc Ven-noschap Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch en Landbouw-exploitatie in Langkat was held on June 26 at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Geo. McBain, 1 The Bund. Mr. W. R. McBain took the chair, supported by Mr. A. W. Burkill (director) and shareholders, the total number of shares represented being 59,215. A certain amount of discussion took place after the chairman's speech.

In opening the meeting, the chairman spoke as follows: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, take them as read.

From the general balance sheet in the Accounts before you will observe the balance of reserve against sundry assets of Tls. 91,608.03 has been transferred to profit and loss account, with the exception of Tls. 501, and the book value of the Assets written off, with the exception of Tls. 300.

According to our auditors in Sumatra, these assets have an estimated value of approximately £ 115,000, or, at a rate of exchange of £ 75, Tls. 100, Tls. 153,333.33. But owing to uncertainty as to when they will be sold, and the actual price they will fetch, the di-

rectors have decided that they should be written down in the accounts, and when sales are made, they will be credited to profit and loss account.

General profit and loss Account, including the balance of Tls. 21,157.53 brought forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Tls. 266,523.63. Included in this amount is the sum of Tls. 478,389.37, which is part of the purchase price received from the sale of Lapan and Aloor Gadong Concessions, less the total book value of assets thereon and connected therewith, amounting to Tls. 89,246.39, as shown in the General profit and loss account.

A further sum of approximately Tls. 362,250, taking exchange at £ 75 Tls. 100, will be received on completion of the survey and transfer of title. The profits on this sale are liable to the usual Government taxation.

There has been a delay in the final transfer of the deeds to the Goodyear Rubber Plantations Company. Although the contract for sale was signed on the October 1, 1930, we are still waiting for the completion of the Government survey of Aloor Gadong Concession. In reply to a telegram addressed to the Administrator in Sumatra, we received a letter dated May 6, 1931, informing us that he is expediting the matter to the best of his ability. I would point out that, according to the contract of sale the quit rent and all other expenses of the concessions taken over are for the account of the Goodyear Company from the date of the signing of the Agreement, that is, October 1, 1930.

For the year under review the upkeep and all other expenses of our Lapan and Aloor Gadong planting concessions, amounting to £ 22,972.98 or Tls. 30,630.64 for the eleven months up to October 1, 1930, have been debited to working account under oil and sundries. Owing to the sale, this expenditure in future will be eliminated.

With regard to the sum of Tls. 266,523.63 at credit of general profit and loss account, it is the opinion of your Directors that it would be to the best interests of the Company to carry this sum forward to 1931 account, and when we have received the approximate sum of Tls. 362,250—which I have already mentioned as final payment for Lapan and Aloor Gadong Concessions, your Directors will then reconsider the position. They have come to this conclusion on account of the indefinite date of the final payment and the present depressed state of the rubber market coupled with the fact that through unforeseen difficulties the Borneo mill is by no means working yet at full capacity although it is gradually improving.

Oil and sundry working account shows a loss of Tls. 132,786.32. This account would have shown a small profit but for the loss transferred from the timber working account, concerning which I will give you more details later.

The royalty from oil has increased, being Tls. 42,006.11, as against Tls. 33,946.16 realized the previous year. This increase is accounted for by the more favourable rate of exchange prevailing throughout the period under review. The production for the year was actually less, being 5,068.1 tons compared with 5,310.4 tons during the previous year, a decrease of 242.3 tons.

We have received information from the administrator of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij that no work is contemplated during the year on our Boekit Toewa and Boeloe Telang Mining concessions, but there may be a geological examination of the Tandjong Siamat concession, which is adjacent to the Tandjong Brington concession at the Shanghai-Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd.

During the year £ 3,747.68 or Tls. 4,996.91, was expended for quit rent, and other expenses, on our Martapora concessions in Borneo. This has been transferred to the oil and sundry account.

Your Directors have arranged to dispend with the Administration at Tandjong Poera, and to appoint our Auditors, Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis & Hope of Medan, as Managing Agents. This change has been made possible owing to the disposal of our Lapan and Aloor Gadong Concessions. Arrangements have also been made to close down our hospital and in future to share hospital accommodation with the other estates in the neighbourhood. This disposes of the necessity of having our own doctor.

Mr. B. Barendsen who was chairman of the Company and was in charge of our administration, has retired and resigned his director-

ship, and our director in Sumatra, Mr. C. Grunitt of Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis & Hope, has accepted the chairmanship of the Company. Mr. Barendsen has served the Company faithfully for the last 30 years, and I am sure you will all join with me in recording our thanks for and appreciation of his services during this long period with the Company in an unhealthy climate.

Dr. W. F. M. de Smit, our doctor and a director of the Company, has also resigned, and our legal adviser, Mr. P. B. Dijksterhuis, and Mr. G. A. Murphy of Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis & Hope, have accepted seats on the Board in Sumatra.

Dr. de Smit also deserves our appreciation for services rendered to the Company during the time he was in charge of our Hospital.

This account, your directors regret, shows a loss of Tls. 137,768.38, which is principally caused by the suspension of production and dislocation of our business while our heavy machinery from both Sumatra and Shanghai was in process of erection in Borneo. Delay was also caused by difficulty with the sub-soil for the foundations of our heavy plant and by the decrease in the efficiency of our labour, caused by climatic conditions.

It is estimated the plant is capable of producing over 1,000,000 feet monthly. Up to the period under review the mill had commenced operations approximately a couple of months previously. The production for those months was therefore negligible, the following being the figures:—For September 1930, 75,000 feet board measure, and for October, 1930, 138,000 feet.

Production has now reached 527,000 ft. per month. In an undertaking of this sort it is obvious that the overhead does not increase in ratio to the production.

I would point out that the advantage of having our mill in Borneo is that we ship only sawn planks to the various markets, obviating the paying of freight and import duty on waste timber, as would be the case if logs were shipped here and sawn in our Shanghai Mill. The saving in freight due to better stowage must also be considered.

At present waste timber is being used for fuel in our boilers, and we thereby obtain power for running our machinery at a negligible cost. Further, the mill is so situated that fairly large steamers can load alongside and turn direct to any port desired.

In view of the building activities in Shanghai and elsewhere, the consumption of hardwood is decidedly increasing. In my opinion we are now in a favourable position to supply these markets with tropical hardwood at competitive prices.

The acreage of the Rubber Estate remains unaltered from the previous year, amounting to 4,156.88 acres, consisting of:—

Rubber in bearing	2,651
Rubber immature	1,130
Reserve Land	50
Building Sites	62
Waste Land	283.6
	4,166.2

The crop harvested during the year amounted to 766,682 lbs. of which 740,056 lbs. were sold before the end of the financial year, and the balance of 46,626 lbs. has been taken into the Accounts at prices subsequently realized.

This shows a loss of Tls. 66,606.83. Your directors regret the unfavourable result of this year's working, but it is due primarily to the abnormally low price of rubber prevailing during the period under review, in conjunction with a lower production caused by the cessation of tapping in May, 1930, and the adverse weather conditions during the early part of 1930.

The estate was visited at the beginning of April by our visiting agent, Mr. Pinching, who reports favourably on the conditions prevailing, with the exception of the Old Darat division, with an area of 267.9 acres. In this area he recommends a progressive policy be adopted whereby the best is secured from the land available by getting the maximum crop possible from these old trees, and then slowly replacing them with fresh plantings from which higher yields can be anticipated.

Mr. Pinching, Mr. Grunitt and the manager of the estate, have made drastic cuts in expenditure wherever possible, the results of which will be shown in the current year's working, during which it is expected that a crop of 900,000 lbs. will be produced at a cost of Guilders 21 per lb., or approximately 41d.

In carrying out this policy it has been decided to dispend with a considerable number of our labour force as and when their contracts expire. I think it would be of interest to you to know that labour conditions in Sumatra are different from those in other parts of the Dutch East Indies. All labour on the Estate recruited from Java with contracts, and it is not possible for us to break these contracts without compensation to the labourers; whilst in Java all estates have free labour which can be dispensed with at short notice. This accounts for our not having been able to reduce our cost of production as quickly as can be done in Java.

The quality of the tapping continues to be generally satisfactory. There is a general absence of wounding and the rate of bark consumption is satisfactory. In both the young and old mature areas Mr. Pinching reports that very little falls for comment in connection with the incidence of pests and diseases.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my remarks, but before putting the formal resolutions to the Meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may wish to ask.

Dr. J. Elliott Murray:—I am not unduly familiar with figures but there are one or two matters in the accounts and in the Chairman's speech on which I, and probably others, would appreciate a little enlightenment.

We are told that our rubber this year has cost us 75d. a lb. but apparently the magician's wand is to be exercised and the cost is to be reduced to 41d. per lb. but the output will be increased to 900,000 lbs.

The Rubber Working Account for 1930 shows a loss of Tls. 66,600 and with rubber at its present price we are faced on the new estimate with a loss of 1d. per lb., approximately £3,750, let us say conservatively Tls. 60,700, according to the rate of exchange. The Working Account of the Rubber Plantations is a most depressing matter, the cost of each dollar's worth of rubber produced being \$1.30. Could you not have the Directors give this matter the most serious consideration and decide whether increasing the output on a depressed market is not worse than a reduced output with possibly reduced costs?

The Chairman:—Taking the question of reduction of cost per pound for the ensuing year, I wish to point out that the anticipated increase in production is 114,000 lbs., or over 12 per cent, which obviously will assist in reducing the cost. Further the authority I have in informing you that the estimated cost for 1931 will be reduced to 41d. per lb., is from Mr. Pinching, our visiting agent, who is well-known as a rubber expert, and is the visiting agent of many of the Shanghai Estates.

Dr. Murray:—As I said before, when I speak of figures I must speak carefully, but if you will look at the general profit and loss account you will see under "Receipts" a deduction for a loss on realization of stores, plant and machinery sold. Some of my accounting friends tell me that this means our stores and machinery have been overvalued and that this should properly appear on the debit side of the general profit and loss account as an out-and-out loss but perhaps our accountants can justify the way they have put it on the profit side as a deduction.

The Chairman:—As it is impossible to foresee what we could eventually realize on old oilfield equipment with a restricted market, we set aside a liberal reserve for possible loss. The accounts show clearly that we had set aside a reserve of Tls. 91,608.03 to be applied against such possible losses. The actual book loss incurred was Tls. 36,670.97, so you will easily see we made considerably more provision than was actually necessary.

Dr. Murray:—While on the subject of valuations we are told that the timber department under the heading of "Preliminary Expenditure, Land, Buildings, Machinery and General Equipment" represents a great deal of equipment necessary an asset of practically Tls. 198,000 now I believe that this represents for the earlier prospecting days of the company and I shall be glad to have the Chairman's assurance that he has made every enquiry and has been satisfied by the Auditors in writing that this is a fair valuation for the equipment in question and that we are not going to be faced with a further loss on a realization such as that to which I have already referred.

The Chairman:—In reply to the question as to valuation of timber department in Borneo, the value was valued by Auditors Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis & Hope. The plant consists of a sawmill complete with buildings, machinery and equipment estimated to be capable of producing about 1,000,000 feet of sawn planks monthly.

Dr. Murray:—This timber account is also said reading and is our timber readily saleable at the valuation put on it?

The Chairman:—To the question as to whether the timber is readily saleable, the reply is in the affirmative, and according to all the figures available, and the present market price, with a production of 500,000 feet monthly (which we have now exceeded) a profit is made.

Dr. Murray:—We are told that no allowance has been made in the accounts for possible tax on the sale of the Lapan and Aloor-Gadong Concessions. Is there any special reason for this action?

The Chairman:—With regard to the Government tax on the sale of our Lapan and Aloor Gadong concessions, we are entitled to take credit for the whole amount, but only took in cash received to date.

Future payments being well able to bear tax on the whole amount. Profit tax in the Dutch East Indies is assessed by the Government Auditors.

There being no further questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

That the report and accounts for the year ended October 31, 1930, together with the recommendations as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted. Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director of the company proposed by Dr. J. Elliott Murray and seconded by Mr. C. B. Ogilvie.

That the appointment of Mr. P. B. Dijksterhuis as a director of this company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. R. B. Mauchan and seconded by Mr. C. C. J. Smith.

That the appointment of Mr. G. A. Murphy as a director of this company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill and seconded by Mr. Ellis Hayin.

That Messrs. Howe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayin and seconded by Mr. C. R. Burkill.

Tanah Merah Estates

The 15th annual meeting of the Tanah Merah Estates took place in the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road, on June 25, the number of shareholders represented being 196,145. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided and he was supported by Messrs. Chun Bing-him and W. R. McBain (directors) and E. A. Prince (secretary).

The chairman said:—Gentlemen:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

Since the last report, an addition of 117 acres has been made to the non-producing area. This acreage was opened up in December 1929, and it was decided to complete its development in spite of the fall in prices, as approximately \$9,000 had already been spent in the initial work of clearing, etc. The programme of a regular development of 100 acres each year to replace the wastage in the older areas is being abandoned pending the return of prices to a more remunerative level. The eight acres mentioned in the report as ready for planting is an area that was exchanged with a neighbouring estate in order to straighten out the boundary between our properties.

The working of the company's estates throughout the year has been entirely satisfactory and expenditure has been brought down to a minimum as you will see from the report, the all-in cost for the year is 3.83d. per lb. a reduction of 1.40d. per lb. as compared with the previous year. In this connection I would like to take this opportunity of recording the directors' appreciation to Mr. Johnson, and his staff, and to the estate agents and visiting agent for their efforts in bringing the estate costs down to this level and for their good care of the properties throughout the year.

The slump in the rubber market is reflected in the accounts, but I am pleased to state that, in spite

(Continued on Page 450.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE SILVER QUESTION A Senator's Fallacies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—In an issue of the London "Times," which I have just received, there appears a telegraphed report of a speech made by Senator Pittman on the eve of his departure from America to China to study the silver question. Senator Pittman is reported to have stated that India was dumping silver on the world's market, and was largely responsible for the fall in the price of the metal. He also stated that many of the European countries were demonetizing silver, were melting the coinage, and selling the resultant silver. As Senator Pittman claims to be an expert on the silver question, and as he is said to be a large producer of the metal, one would expect him to make himself acquainted with the actual facts. Some time ago he charged Great Britain with having recently reduced the silver content of her coinage. In view of what Senator Pittman and other silver interests have stated during the last few months, their attention might be called to a few facts.

When introducing his budget recently, Sir George Schuster, the Government of India's Finance Member, flatly refuted the charges made against the Indian Government by American interests about silver. He showed that, for the six years ending December 31, last, India had sold 90,000,000 ounces of silver, and, that same period, had absorbed 650,000,000 ounces. So, where is the "dumping"? In its annual report the Imperial Bank of India showed that the Indians were now using more notes than in the past, and were no longer hoarding silver. As one who has an intimate knowledge of India, I can realise what that means to the silver market. Does Senator Pittman propose that the Government of India should bring in a law to compel the Indians to hoard silver and not avail themselves of the banking facilities that are offered them? As regards the charge that Great Britain has reduced the silver content of its coinage recently, the report of the Royal Mint issued recently showed that the alloy now used in the British coinage was adopted in 1922, and no change has been made in that alloy except that five per cent. of nickel substituted five per cent. of zinc. Now five per cent. of nickel and five per cent. of zinc is used instead of ten per cent. of zinc. American silver interests have attributed the recent fall in the price of silver, in a large measure, to Great Britain debasing her coinage. As shown above, there has been no reduction in the percentage of silver since 1922. In that year the price of silver on the London market averaged 34½d. per ounce, and from then to the end of 1929 the price steadily fell to 22½d. per ounce. As there was no reduction in the silver content of the British coinage in 1930, what truth is there in the statement that the British Government was largely responsible for the drop in price?

Another instance was recently given of the changing habits of the Orientals in regard to money. As has been the case in India, the Siamese have now taken to using bank notes rather than coins, and the Siamese Government recently stated that this has resulted in over 60,000,000 silver ticals being deposited in the vaults of the Government, and this was causing a good deal of anxiety, as it would mean a big loss to the Government if that amount of metal were sold on the market.

There are other factors also which Senator Pittman and his friends seem to ignore. At present between 54 and 57 per cent. of the world's output of silver is a by-product of the base metal mines. Now there is being developed in Australia an enormous silver-lead-zinc mine, and it is estimated that, when this mine is fully developed, there will be an enormous increase in the percentage of silver as a by-product. There is also at present being worked in Mexico an ore bed which was discovered a couple of years ago, and this produces 5½ dwts. of gold and 85 ounces of silver per ton of ore. Seeing the high dividends that are paid by the Transvaal mines on an output of 5 dwts. of gold alone, the Mexican mine can produce all its silver for less than nothing.

Our American friends raised a howl when the rubber restriction scheme was in force, but now they are suggesting all sorts of schemes to raise the price of silver. As America is holding in cold storage some \$980,000,000 of gold why cannot she use some of that to buy up some of her own silver, and not ask other nations to do so? The hoarding of that gold is largely responsible for the present economic crisis. Perhaps Senator Pittman will take to heart what Sir Arthur Salter said to the Academy of Political Science in New York recently about the various schemes for remedying the silver deflation.

H. P. KING.
Canada, June 3, 1931.

CHURCH AND STATE Comment from Chefoo

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—The issue of "The North-China Herald" for June 9th, has reached me to-day, and I have read with interest the letter signed "Silurian" under the caption of "Church and State." In it, he represents your very moderate strictures upon the policy of the church of Rome and proceeds to charge the Bishop of Liverpool with ignoring the Scriptural precept "Seek peace and ensure it" but surely the greater fault lies upon the shoulders of the Church of Rome for provoking the disturbance. This assertion that "A marriage between a Roman Catholic and a non-Roman Catholic, unless performed by a priest and before two witnesses, is illegal, and the parties are living in sin, and the children of such union are illegitimate" This assertion in printed form is displayed in Roman Catholic Churches in England. It is the definite teaching of the Church of Rome and her priests are instructed in such. Now, that innocent people should have the stigma of this assertion cast upon other lawful marriage, and the children of such union, is intolerable. The protest against this assertion is not confined to Liverpool, but it is world-wide. The Roman Church takes full advantage of the liberty granted to her in Protestant Britain to demand still further concessions from Protestants: while she herself makes none to them, nor in Roman Catholic countries allow them the liberty that she enjoys in Protestant lands. Her recent efforts in Malta to coerce Government officials who would not submit to her demands prove that the system remains unaltered. However much one may regret the passing of Royalty in Spain, yet the fact that the dawn of Protestant Emancipation for that land is becoming visible, is cheering to all lovers of freedom. The same applies to Italy, and one hopes that before long will be true of Southern Ireland also. "Silurian's" letter closes with a subtle insinuation against Dr. David, yet the truth remains that there is ample proof for what Dr. David on behalf of the people of England objected to. Let "Silurian" state without equivocation whether he approves or disapproves of this dictum of the Roman Catholic Church, re the so-called "Mixed-Marriages" and we shall then know where he stands.

J.E.E.
Chefoo, June 16, 1931.

SPARROWS FROM JAVA Mr. Sowerby's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—The letter from your correspondent R. which appears in to-day's issue of your valuable paper, opens an interesting question, namely, what was the original home of the well known Java Sparrow, scientifically known as *Munia orizivora* (L)? I have always looked upon the name of this bird as one of the many misleading names popularly used for animals and plants, holding the view that there was no more reason to call it "Java" sparrow than "South China," "Philippine" or "Malay" sparrow, since its indigenous range embraced the whole of South-eastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago.

I have looked up what sources of information I have at my disposal and find the following.

La Touche in his "Handbook of the Birds of Eastern China" gives the distribution of this species "Kiangsu Coast? Fokien, Kwangtung (resident)." He further says

"It ranges apparently all over South-East Asia, and is found from the Philippine Is. throughout the Dutch East Indies and in the Malay Peninsula." He says it was reported from Shanghai by Swinhoe.

Gee, Moffett and Wilder in their "Chinese Birds," and using the name *Oryzornis orizivora* (L), state that the species originally came from Java and has spread through the Malay Archipelago to India, Southern China and Japan. They also say it has been recorded from Shanghai.

Lydekker, or rather, H. A. Macpherson in Lydekker's "Royal Natural History," says "The Java sparrow is also known in Aracan, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Reunion but it is introduced bird. It has likewise become wild in parts of India, as at Madras and in Tenasserim." Later he says, "In Java and other parts of Asia this species is regarded as a pest on account of the ravages which it inflicts upon growing fields of rice."

Looking up a very much older book, one going back at least half a century if not more, namely Cassell's "Book of Birds," compiled from the text of Dr. Jeronimus, by Thomas Rymer Jones, F.R.S., I find that the species is called "Rice Bird" and not "Java Sparrow." It says, "In China these birds have always been called by the name that still distinguishes them, from the fact that they subsist in great measure upon 'Paddy,' or rice that is still in the husk; and Chinese artists from the earliest times have thought them objects worthy of being constantly painted upon porcelain or rice-paper." Also, "The Rice Birds are found all over Southern Asia, as also Java and Sumatra, and are very numerous on the former of these islands."

My own experience in Bali and Java last summer was that the Java sparrow was in many places just as numerous as the common sparrow, making its nest in the same way in holes under the eaves and in the roofs of the houses, and from this fact alone, the name "Java sparrow" might be considered justified, providing, of course, that the bird does not indulge in the same habits in other countries where it occurs.

It would be interesting to know on what authority Gee and his collaborators base their statement that the species originally came from Java. The fact that the bird is, perhaps, more common there than anywhere else does not justify this statement, and I doubt if there are any records available showing that the bird was once confined to Java, which, alone, would justify it.

As regards its occurrence in Shanghai, I think consensus of scientific opinion is that such specimens as do from time to time appear in our gardens or in the neighbouring country (and I understand quite respectably sized flocks have been seen in the autumn in the rice fields in outlying districts) are birds that have escaped from captivity or are the same season's offspring of such "escapes." With a run of mild winters these might even become temporarily established, but a winter such as the last would undoubtedly wipe them out at once. And this is probably why the Java sparrow is not a common bird amongst us in Shanghai.

The birds seen by your correspondent in his garden are undoubtedly this year's "escapes," and have certainly not of their own volition left their native shores to pay a visit to Shanghai, although they may actually have come from Java.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY,
Shanghai, June 20, 1931.

Colonies In Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—The Java sparrow is very common in Shanghai and is by some of us known as the Finch-billed weaver bird. In my garden they are most conspicuous in winter, being very tame and usually seen in colonies (or families?) of 15 or 20. In autumn they build a nest of mud and grass, frequently in a palm tree but sometimes in a small elm or hornbeam. I have watched the process of building from beginning to end, one day only was required.

This autumn nest is apparently only built as a winter domicile, the entire colony entering the nest at sundown, and remaining there until dawn.

I have noticed 16 birds enter such a nest by the small hole at the side a procedure which was witnessed daily throughout the winter until a weasel climbed the tree and reduced the nest to a shapeless mass. I roughly adjusted the nest to something like its original shape, and to my delight the

family took possession again next night, but one bird was missing.

My visit to Java some years ago did not permit the study of this charming bird in its native country, but it was frequently to be seen in the rose pergolas in the gardens at Goroot.

R.C.T.
Shanghai, June 20, 1931.

EURASIA AIR MAIL

A Test

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—Having decided to test this much advertised route for mail, we sent one cover on 6th June for despatch on the following day, we have now received a telegram from England informing us that this cover was delivered on 19th.

We do not think that the Telegraph Companies or the Trans-Siberian Railway will need to concern themselves over this new idea.

H. A. T. E.
Shanghai, June 24, 1931.

Fifteen Days to London

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—Further to the correspondence re the time taken for letters to travel from Shanghai to Europe, it may interest your readers to learn that a letter which we posted here on the 9th instant to leave by air mail on the following day, reached London only yesterday, the 25th instant thus taking 15 days for the journey.

Seeing that mails via Siberia are arriving regularly in Shanghai taking only 16 days from London, it will be apparent that the Eurasia Air Mail offers no advantages whatever, and there is no justification for the exorbitant postages incurred by sending correspondence by the Eurasia Air Mail.

R. D. T.
Shanghai, June 26, 1931.

A Further Example

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—With reference to correspondence in to-day's edition of your paper regarding the airmail service Europe-Asia we hand you herewith a postcard dispatched on June 13 from Berlin which arrived here on June 22 which speaks for itself.

MEDICOM LIMITED S.A.
Shanghai, June 26, 1931.

THE MORATORIUM

Effect on Worldwide Trade Depression

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—What material improvement in the world-wide trade depression is it anticipated will arise out of the proposed moratorium? Is it thought that the economic balance which is at present so sadly upset, can be adjusted, or even appreciably affected, by suspending debt payments for one year?

The U.S.A. realizing apparently that it is an economic impossibility for the debtor nations to discharge their obligations under existing conditions, tacitly admit also that some measure of responsibility rests upon them if a return to more favourable trading conditions is to be brought about.

This being so to declare a moratorium for one year is merely niggling at the problem. Drastic revision in the method by which the debts shall be discharged, together with substantial all round reductions will eventually have to be faced, and there is something to be said for the debtor countries refusing the moratorium and electing to stand by their obligations until some such proposals are put forward.

B.E.
Shanghai, June 25, 1931.

THE POSEIDON FUND

Destination of Local Contributions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—I beg to inform you that the Commander-in-Chief has instructed me that the cheques for £3443-3-3 and for five guineas, which the Editor of the "North-China Daily News" sent me with his letter of June 24, are to be forwarded to the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, 10 New Road, Rochester, Kent.

The Trust is incorporated by Royal Charter, and is under the

patronage of His Majesty The King. The local committees of management at the three Home Ports each consist of 25 serving ratings and five ex-service ratings, who are all elected, and four officers as advisory members. These committees have practical knowledge of the work of administering funds for the relief of dependants of naval ratings and Royal Marines.

The amounts collected will be shown in a statement which will be issued to the Fleet in due course. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to inform you that, in order to avoid duplication and delay, the relatives of the one Chinese boy who was lost will be suitable provided for out of Fleet funds.

G. A. WHITTING.
Resident Naval Officer.
Shanghai, June 28, 1931.

POSTAL RATES

Recent Rise Not Justified

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—The Chinese Government must surely be labouring under a delusion or else they must be seriously seeking to reduce the use made of the Chinese Post Office when they for the third time—or is it the fourth?—within less than a year so seriously increase all the postal rates and by the terrific figure of 25 per cent.

With the increase goes no reason for the same. The reason given for the last two increases was the fall in exchange, but all this past week exchange has been steadily increasing and there are sound reasons for believing that this increase will continue up to a point.

Where then are the reasons for this most arbitrary rise in postage?

It cannot be in increased efficiency because that is not apparent to the general public and especially firms who have to use the Post Office very considerably. Packages continue to disappear with monotonous regularity against which the public seem to have no redress.

Unless and until cogent reasons are advanced for this serious increase in postal rates the public will require much convincing that the present conditions justify any such increase.

Further, it is a well known fact that dear public services have a way of recoiling on the heads of those who impose them and most certainly dear postage will have a damping effect on many who use the service for correspondence.

Time will show that a dear service always means in the long run a diminished service.

Can nothing be done to secure this point of view being brought to the serious notice of the authorities.

CYNICAL.
Shanghai, June 29, 1931.

COMPANY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 449.)

of the very low prices prevailing throughout the year, we have emerged with a small profit of Tls. 22,125.45, which I think you will agree is very satisfactory. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 39,395.15, which the directors recommended be carried forward to next year's accounts. The financial position, as you will see from the accounts, is in a very healthy state, the liquid assets being approximately Tls. 300,000 in excess of liabilities, and, even at present prices, it will be seen that the estates will be able to carry on for a very considerable time.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question shareholders may wish to ask.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain. That the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1931, together with the recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-hing. That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince. That Mr. Chun Bing-hing be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Chun Bing-hing, seconded by Mr. S. Lord. That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT

London, June 22.

In the first round of the Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament, today, Aoki (Japan) beat Duplaix, one of the French younger generation, by 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Sidney Wood, the 19-year-old member of the American Davis Cup team, eliminated Singh (India) by 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, while Jiro Sato (Japan) defeated South Africa's chief hope, Kirby, by 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Jiro's brother, Hyotaro, was also successful, winning against Prince Magaloff, a Russian domiciled in Paris, by 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. The Irish giant, Littleton Rogers, eliminated Gregory Mangin (America) by 6-0, 6-6, 6-3, 6-3, and will meet Jiro Sato in the next round.

Other results in the first round of the men's singles were: Castillo (Spain) beat Dellaporta (Britain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Boyd (Argentina) beat Gandar Dower, 9-7, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1; Borotra (France) beat Smith (England) 8-6, 4-6, 8-6; 9-1; Boususs (France) beat Raymond (South Africa) 7-5, 6-0, 6-6; Brugnion (France) beat Lester (England) 7-9, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3; Lott (America) beat Berthel (France) 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Perry (England) beat Cummings (Britain) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Austin (England) beat Malacek (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.—Reuter.

Wimbledon, June 22.

Japanese fortunes were divided in the second round of the 55th Wimbledon tennis championships here to-day as Frederick J. Perry of England defeated Iwao Aoki of Japan by a score of 7-5, 6-2 and 6-3 and as H. Wilfred Austin defeated Hyotaro Sato of Japan by a score of 6-1, 6-3 and 6-0.

Austin and Perry are two of Great Britain's foremost tennis stars and they are expected to survive until the final rounds of the tournament. To offset their victories Jiro Sato of Japan, also playing in the second round, defeated W. Legg of Great Britain by a score of 9-7, 6-2 and 8-6.

The prospects of a favourable Japanese showing at Wimbledon were enhanced when, in the second round, Minoru Kawachi of Japan defeated Andreaz Sissener, the junior tennis champion of Argentina by a score of 6-2, 6-0 and 6-1.—United Press.

London, June 23.

To-day's results follow:
H. W. Austin (England) beat Hyotaro Sato (Japan) 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. Fred Perry (England) beat Aoki (Japan) 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

Hughes (England) beat Gregory (England) 3-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. Madan Mohan (India) beat Boyd (Argentina) 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. Jiro Sato (Japan) beat Littleton Rogers (Ireland) 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Del Castillo (Czechoslovakia) beat Hecht (Czechoslovakia) 7-5, 6-4, 6-7, 2-6, 6-2.

Kawachi (Japan) beat Sissener (Argentina) 6-2, 6-0, 6-1. G. Van Ryn (America) beat Merin (France) 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. G. Lott (America) beat Landry (France) 6-4, 11-9, 6-2. Boususs (France) beat Lewis Barclay (England) 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. Shields (America) beat David (England) 2-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Betty Nuthall (England) beat Mlle. Berthel (France) 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. Harper (America) beat Miss Thomas (England) 6-3, 6-4. Senorita de Alvarez (Spain) beat Mrs. Lyett (England) 2-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Van Ryn (America) beat Miss Clarke (England) 6-3, 6-3. Fraulein Peitz (Germany) beat Mrs. Satterthwaite (England) 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Godfrey (England) beat Miss Jedrejowska, the Polish champion, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.—Reuter.

Wimbledon, June 24.

Playing in the third round of the 55th annual Wimbledon tennis championships here to-day Jiro Sato of Japan defeated the fourth round.

The French fortunes were further enhanced at the expense of Japan when Christian Boususs of France eliminated, in the third round, Minoru Kawachi of Japan. The score was 6-3, 6-3 and 6-3.

Boususs played a mixed game but he placed his shots accurately, offsetting the erratically superior net work and the harder drives of Kawachi.—United Press.

June 24.

The results of to-day's play follow:—

Boususs (France) beat Kawachi (Japan) 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.
Wood (America) beat Maier (Spain) 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Borotra (France) beat Miki (Japan) 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
Shields (America) beat Nourney (Germany) 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.
Austin (England) beat Brugnion (France) 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.
Lee (England) beat Lott (America) 7-5, 7-5, 7-5.
Von Cramm (Germany) beat Kingsley (England) 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.
Jiro Sato (Japan) beat Madan Mohan (India) 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
Perry (England) beat Gentien (France) 6-2, 6-3, 8-6.
Van Ryn (America) beat Matejka (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.
Artenas (Austria) beat the Polish champion, Toczyński, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
2ND ROUND WOMEN'S SINGLES.
Fraulein Aussem (Germany) beat Miss Alexandroff (Egypt) 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Helen Jacobs (America) beat Miss Wray (England) 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Dorothy Round (England) beat Senorita de Alvarez (Spain) 6-3.
Miss Betty Nuthall (England) beat Miss Feltham (England) 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Eileen Bennett and Mrs. Godfrey also won their matches.
Hadi and Charanjiva (India) beat Sissener (Argentina) and Fisher (England) 6-4, 8-6, 6-4.—Reuter.

London, June 26.

It is reported that the famous French tennis player, Jean Borotra, who flew to Paris on Wednesday, immediately after beating the Japanese player, Miki, in the men's singles at Wimbledon, is not returning to Wimbledon to-day. This has created something of a sensation in tennis circles.

The outstanding results of to-day's play follow:—

Mrs. Godfrey (England) beat Miss Yorke (England), 6-2, 6-0.
Fraulein Krawinkel (Germany) beat Mrs. Jameson (England), 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Betty Nuthall (England) beat Miss Maudford (England), 10-8, 1-6, 6-4.
Fraulein Aussem (Germany) beat Mlle. Neufeld (France), 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Betty Nuthall (England) beat Fraulein Peitz (Germany), 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Helen Jacobs (America) beat Mrs. Pittman, 6-3, 6-4.
De Schilling and Artons (Hungary) beat Boyd and Zappa (Argentina), 6-6, 8-6, 6-4, 6-1.
Kirby and Farquharson (South Africa) beat Washburn (America) and Toczyński (Poland), 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.
Raymond and Spence (South Africa) beat Del Castillo (Argentina) and Matjeka (Austria), 5-7, 4-6, 6-1, 8-6, 6-3.
Lee and Oliff (Britain) beat Madan Mohan and Singh (India), 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.
Shields (America) beat Fletcher and Fletcher, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.
Jiro Sato and Kawachi (Japan) beat Brown and Mitchell (America), 7-5, 6-4, 6-0.
Van Ryn and G. Lott (America) beat Luckey and Nuthall (England), 6-4, 6-4, 10-8.

June 26.

Glorious, sunny weather attracted thousands to Wimbledon to-day and for the first time this week the stands surrounding the Centre Court were crowded at an early hour. The great attraction was the match in the fourth round between Van Ryn (America) and Boususs (France).

The American won by 6-2, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

June 26.

The outstanding results of to-day's play follow:—

G. P. Hughes (Britain) beat Nigel Sharpe (Britain), 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
Wood (America) beat Malfroy (New Zealand), 6-2, 10-8, 6-4.
Van Ryn (America) beat Boususs (France), 6-2, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.
Fred Perry (Britain) beat Von Cramm (Germany), 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.
Shields (America) beat Oliff (Britain), 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.
Madame Mathieu (France) beat Madame Nicopolis (Greece), 6-0, 6-4.
Mlle. Payot (Switzerland) beat Mrs. Fearley Whittinghall (Britain), 6-2, 6-2.
Fraulein Krawinkel (Germany) beat Miss Sterry (Britain), 8-6, 6-0.
Miss Dorothy Round (Britain) beat Miss Johnston (Britain), 6-0, 6-1.
In the third round, Mrs. Harper (America) eliminated Miss Webb (Britain), 6-0, 6-4.
Cochet and Brugnion (France) beat Landau (Norway) and Fleury (Switzerland), 6-0, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.
Spence and Miss Betty Nuthall beat Whentley and Miss Lyle, 6-3, 6-3.

June 27.

There was the biggest crowd to-day which has so far been seen at the Wimbledon tournament. The weather was glorious. Jiro Sato (Japan) entered the last eight by beating Lee (Britain), 8-6, 6-4, 6-3. Britain suffered a further set-back when the hard-hitting American, Miss Helen Jacobs, beat Mrs. Godfrey, twice the winner of the championship and the only English player to win the women's title since the war. Miss Jacobs won by

CRICKET TEST MATCH

London, June 27.

The Test Match against New Zealand commenced to-day. The New Zealand team is again captained by T. C. Lowry, an old Cambridge Blue, who is one of eight players who made the England tour four years ago. The full team consists of:—T. C. Lowry (Hawkes Bay and Wellington), C. Stuart Dempster (Wellington and Wanganui), J. E. Mills (Auckland), G. Lindsey Weir (Auckland), J. L. Kerr (Canterbury), R. C. Blunt (Otago), M. L. Page (Canterbury), I. B. Cromb (Canterbury), C. F. W. Allcott (Hawkes Bay and Auckland), W. E. Merritt (Canterbury), K. C. James (Wellington).

The English XI is:—D. R. Jardine (Surrey), captain, K. S. Duleep-sinhji (Sustax), R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex), I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex), G. A. Allen (Middlesex), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Hammond (Gloucester), Voce (Notts), Ames (Kent), Bakewell (Northants), Arnold (Hampshire).

The Scores

NEW ZEALAND, 1ST INNINGS
J. E. Mills, I. Peebles 34
C. S. Dempster, I. W. Peebles 53
C. L. Weir, I. W. Peebles 37
J. L. Kerr, at Ames, b. Robins 2
R. C. Blunt, c. Hammond, b. Robins 2
M. L. Page, b. Allen 23
T. C. Lowry, c. Hammond, b. Robins 1
I. B. Cromb, c. Ames, b. Peebles 20
C. F. W. Allcott, c. Hammond, b. Peebles 13
W. E. Merritt, c. Jardine, b. Hammond 17
K. C. James, not out 1
Extras 16
Total 224

DOWLING ANALYSIS

Voce O. M. R. W.
G. O. B. Allen 15 2 45 1
Hammond 10 3 5 3
I. A. R. Peebles 26 3 77 3
R. W. V. Robins 12 2 95 3

ENGLAND, 1ST INNINGS

Arnold c. Page, b. Cromb 9
Bakewell, I. W. Cromb 9
Hammond, b. Cromb 9
K. S. Duleep-sinhji, c. Kerr, b. Merritt 25
D. R. Jardine, c. Blunt, b. Merritt 28
W. Sutcliffe, I. W. Merritt 15
Ames, not out 1
I. A. R. Peebles, at James, b. Merritt 0
Extras 16
Total (for 7 wks.) 190

DIPLOMACY OF SPORT

Nanking, June 26.

By a match score of 3 to 1, Japan defeated China here yesterday in the Diplomatic Corps tennis championship, thereby winning the right to meet the British in the competition for the Johnson Cup, which has been offered by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Minister to China. The British players have already eliminated the United States and they will now meet the Japanese.

With the thermometer mounting, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in China, defeated Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, by a score of 6-4, 2-6 and 6-4. Vice-Consul Ohta of Japan won from Dr. M. T. Z. Tsyau, the Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by a score of 6-1 and 6-2.

In the doubles, Consul Uyemura and Vice-Consul Ohta of Japan defeated Dr. Tsyau and Mr. Wu Non-jun of China by a score of 6-3 and 6-4. China's only victory was achieved in a singles match on Wednesday.

The matches are being played on the courts of the French Consulate-General.—United Press.

6-2 and 6-1 and now enters the last eight.—Reuter.

June 27.

Jean Borotra (France) beat Arteus (Austria) 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.
Jiro Sato (Japan) beat Lee (Britain) 8-6, 6-4, 6-2.

H. W. Austin (Britain) beat Collins (Britain) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Mrs. Van Ryn (America) 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Scriven (Britain) beat Miss Joan Bailey (Britains) 6-1, 6-6.
Miss Betty Nuthall (Britain) beat Mrs. Harper (America) 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Helen Jacobs (America) beat Mrs. Godfrey (Britain) 6-2, 6-1.—Reuter.

Wimbledon, June 29.

The first match in to-day's competition in the 55th Wimbledon tennis tournament resulted in a further triumph for Great Britain, when, in the second round of the mixed doubles, D. A. Hodges and Mrs. Macready of England defeated Minoru Kawachi of Japan and Mlle. Galloway of France by a score of 6-3 and 6-4.—United Press.

In the Men's Singles Sydney Wood (U.S.A.) beat G. P. Hughes (Gt. Britain) 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Frank Shield (United States) beat J. Austin (Gt. Britain), 6-3, 2-6, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

New York, June 22.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	11	13	1
New York	4	8	1
St. Louis	3	10	3
Philadelphia	7	13	2
Boston	2	9	2
Brooklyn	3	10	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
New York	14	15	0
St. Louis	14	21	0
Boston	7	13	0
Detroit	2	11	2
Philadelphia	2	6	2
Chicago	3	9	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
Cincinnati	2	7	0
Boston	0	3	1
Second Game			
Cincinnati	8	11	0
Boston	4	10	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Washington	10	18	0
Detroit	3	9	0
Second Game			
Washington	4	8	0
Detroit	0	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
Boston	0	5	1
Cleveland	13	19	1
Second Game			
Boston	0	1	1
Cleveland	10	12	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
New York	8	13	1
Chicago	6	7	2
Second Game			
New York	9	10	3
Chicago	4	6	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
St. Louis	2	7	0
Philadelphia	2	6	0
Second Game			
St. Louis	4	8	0
Philadelphia	2	7	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Pittsburgh	4	9	3
Brooklyn	6	12	3
Second Game			
Pittsburgh	3	10	0
Brooklyn	5	10	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
Chicago	0	2	0
New York	2	5	1
Second Game			
Chicago	14	15	2
New York	10	11	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Cincinnati	6	10	1
New York	4	11	2
Second Game			
Cincinnati	0	2	1
St. Louis	7	12	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
St. Louis	3	11	0
Brooklyn	4	8	0
Second Game			
Pittsburgh	10	17	2
Philadelphia	6	17	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Boston	4	10	1
St. Louis	5	10	0
Second Game			
New York	5	11	2
Cleveland	12	15	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
St. Louis	4	10	0
Brooklyn	10	18	0
Second Game			
Cincinnati	15	11	0
New York	17	21	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Cincinnati	2	8	1
New York	5	11	0
Second Game			
Cincinnati	2	8	1
New York	5	11	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
St. Louis	0	16	0
Cleveland	5	13	0
Second Game			
Boston	4	6	1
St. Louis	5	9	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Washington	1	6	0
Chicago	2	6	0
Second Game			
Washington	3	11	2
Chicago	1	4	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game			
Philadelphia	4	15	0
St. Louis	5	10	3
Second Game			
Philadelphia	4	15	0
St. Louis	5	10	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Philadelphia	5	10	2
St. Louis	6	11	2
Second Game			
New York	10	13	1
Chicago	3	8	1

The following scores were made:—				
	200	300	500	
	yd.	yd.	yd.	Total
L/Cpl. K. W. Woo	31	29	27	87
2/Lt. N. S. Li	29	25	30	84
Corp. V. C. Koo	29	28	26	84
Lieut. C. G. Loh	27	29	27	83
Corp. T. S. Wong	27	23	29	79
L/Corp. G. Z. Chang	30	23	24	77
Corp. N. P. Chang	27	27	23	77
Pte. P. C. Ho	24	27	25	76
Corp. Y. D. Chang	25	26	25	76
Corp. T. T. Loh	24	22	26	72
	Total			795

THE RYDER CUP GOLF MATCH

Columbus, Ohio, June 26.

The pairings for the two-ball fourfours of the Ryder Cup competition to-day are:—

Gene Sarazen and Johnny Farrell (America) v. Archie Compston and Davies (Britain); Walter Hagen and Shute (America) v. George Duncan and Arthur Havers (Britain);

Led Diegel and Al Espinosa (America) v. Alie Mitchell and G. Robson (Britain);

Burke and Cox (America) v. Easterbrook and E. R. Whitcombe (Britain).

Charles Whitcombe and Hodgson are omitted, but they are participating in the singles on Saturday.

On the fourfours in the Ryder Cup competition, America stands three matches to one. The home team scored two tremendous victories, Hagen and Shute beating Duncan and Havers by 10 and 9, and Sarazen and Farrell beating Compston and Davies by 8 and 7. Burke and Cox had a closer match with Ernest Whitcombe and Easterbrook, winning by 3 and 2. Britain's solitary victory was through Alie Mitchell and Robson, who beat Diegel and Espinosa by 3 and 1.

Torrid heat flooded the course when the teams teed-up. The temperature was 100 in the shade and all the players were carrying wet towels which they dipped in every water standard on the course. Clubs slipped in their hands and the sun scorched and sun-burned them through their clothes. The heat visibly affected the players, but Duncan suffered most and played very badly, which ruined the chances of Britain in his match, as he never gave his partner, Havers, the chance of a clean shot on the fairway. He invariably put his shots into the rough. Havers struggled manfully, but, in the circumstances, he could do nothing. He was forced to play recovery shots that simply were not in the bag—absolutely impossible shots.

Hagen played wonderful golf and was ably supported by Shute. Between them, they returned a 63 for the first eight holes against a pair of 72. Hagen recovered all his old form and his putting won hole after hole.

Tortured by the heat and with nervous hands, the British players did not complain of the results. Bobby Jones himself said it was obvious "they were knocked off the edge" by the torrid heat. However, the sterling golf of the Americans, notably their chipping, approaching and putting, would have won the day in any event, though it did seem that a little vital fighting force would have snatched victory in Whitcombe's match.

The Compston team, after losing at first, fought back and won the 22nd and 23rd holes. Sarazen missing a short put at the 22nd, but the British pair wilted under a rapid fire of par scores, which was assisted at one hole by Compston placing his shot by the side of the creek. The British team tried to check the onslaught by getting a half, but the Americans became dour and then walked in with another overwhelming victory hard on Hagen's triumph.

The Whitcombe team squared its match at the twentieth and then took the lead, but frittered away its chances. Whitcombe at one time missed a four-foot put and failed by inches with another. With four to play, the Americans stood two up and won the third, through bad putting by the Englishmen, to become dour. Whitcombe's put on the 34th green hung on the lip, but Burke sank his from eight feet, to end the match.

June 27.

America regained the Ryder Professional Golf Cup from Britain to-day by winning six of the eight singles matches, her aggregate being 9 to Britain's 3. The only British players to win to-day were Havers and Davies, Wood and Farrell being their respective victims.

The results to-day were:—

America	Britain
Wood	Havers (4 and 3)
Espinosa (2 and 1)	E. Whitcombe 0
Cox (3 and 1)	Mitchell 0
Hagen (4 and 3)	C. Whitcombe 0
Shute (8 and 6)	Hodson 0
Farrell	Robson (4 and 3)
Burke (7 and 6)	Compston 0
Sarazen (7 and 6)	Robson 0
Fourfours	6
Total	9

—United Press.

COUNTY CRICKET

At Lord's, Yorkshire beat Middlesex by an innings and 65 runs.

Yorkshire 362 (Stutchley 120), Middlesex 111 (Bovess 3 for 39) and 126 (Rowes 6 for 63).

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 147 runs.

Lancashire 306 for 4 wickets, declared (Hallows 100, Ernest Tyldesley 127).

Gloucestershire 121 (Dick Tyldesley 7 for 39) and 61 (Hopwood 4 for 17).

At Leyton, Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 80 runs.

Surrey 243 and 152, Essex 122 and 102.

At Nottingham, Nottinghamshire beat Kent by 206 runs.

Nottinghamshire 315 for 9 declared, Kent 119 (Larwood 9 for 41) and 166 (San Staples 5 for 33).

At Brighton, Sussex beat Cambridge University by 21 runs.

Sussex 243 and 172, Cambridge 229 and 165.

At Chesterfield, Derbyshire beat Hampshire by 8 wickets.

Hampshire 203 (Mitchell 5 for 47) and 161 (Slater 5 for 36).

Derby 325 (Smith 108) and 49 for 2.

At Swansea, Warwickshire beat Glamorganshire by 5 wickets.

Glamorganshire 220 and 178, Warwickshire 212 and 187 for 5 wickets (Croon 103 not out).

At Kidderminster, Worcestershire took first innings points from Somersetshire.

Worcestershire 250 and 119 (J. C. White 5 for 35).

Somersetshire 157 and 90 for 4 wickets.

At New Zealand beat Northamptonshire by 6 wickets.

Northamptonshire 334 (Bakewell 100) and 166 (Bakewell 83 not out).

New Zealand 346 and 155 for 4 wickets.

At Portsmouth, Yorkshire beat Hampshire by an innings and 71 runs.

Yorkshire 287 for eight, declared (Stutchley 107, Mitchell 119 not out).

Hampshire 136 (Rowes five for 64) and 122, following on, 180 (Rowes five for 68).

At Nelson, Lancashire beat Somerset by seven wickets.

Somerset 141 (Dick Tyldesley five for 63) and 178 (Dick Tyldesley eight for 89).

Lancashire 153 (J. C. White five for 62) and 167, three.

At Cardiff, Derbyshire claimed first innings points against Glamorganshire.

Glamorganshire 197 and 281 for three, Derby 305 for five, declared.

At Worcester, the home county lost to Notts by seven wickets.

Worcester 115 (Larwood five for 39) and 92, Notts 127 and 123 for three.

At Leicester, the home county lost first innings points to Middlesex.

Leicester 228 (Bryant 305 for four, declared (Shipman 120)).

Middlesex 309 (Hearne 152 not out) and 92, five.

At Chelmsford, Sussex defeated Essex by ten wickets.

Sussex 448 for six, declared (Duleep-singh 140, Hays Parks 200 not out) and 25 without loss.

Essex 211 and, following on, 262 (Cutmore 106).

At Leamington, Cambridge University defeated the M.C.C. by 23 runs.

Cambridge 144 (Jupp five for 38) and 250 (Gibson six for 44).

The M.C.C. 120 (Jardine 106 not out) and 167 (Bryant five for 47).

At the Oval, Surrey and Oxford University played to a draw.

Oxford 140 for eight, declared (Nawab of Pataudi 100 not out).

Surrey 295 and 134 for two.

Following is the table corrected to date:—

ampshire	12	1	3	1	4	3	44
lamorgan	11	1	4	0	3	3	36
orthampton	10	1	3	1	5	0	35
omerset	11	1	5	0	5	0	30

TANGHO-HSIN, Honan, was captured on May 30 by bandits under the notorious Chuai Er-dai. During the three weeks the city was in the hands of the bandits, over 3,000 innocent people were massacred and no fewer than 10,000 others were kidnapped and held for ransom, says a telegram received from Kai-feng yesterday.

In accordance with the National Government's order for the adoption of new weights and measures, a notice has been issued by the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the French Concession, advising the merchants of the Concession to replace their old weights and measures with new ones at once and saying that, since Shanghai is the commercial and industrial metropolis of China, merchants of the International Settlement and French Concession of this port should set a good example to their fellow-merchants in the Chinese-controlled territory by immediately adopting the new systems.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. SUPREME COURT

Kidd v. Kidd

In H. M. Supreme Court on June 26, before His Lordship Judge Sir Peter Grain. Mrs. Edith Lorna Murray Kidd petitioned for the dissolution of her marriage, alleging that her husband, Mr. Lewis George Murray Kidd, had committed misconduct with a Miss Grave at a local hotel on May 9, 1931.

The respondent, giving evidence, said that he was domiciled in China, having been born at Hankow in 1896 and married to the petitioner at H. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on July 6, 1928. There were no children of the marriage.

The petitioner said that she had lived with respondent at 71 Route de Say Zong until December 3, 1928.

Two private inquiry agents having given evidence of the respondent's movements on the day in question, which culminated in a registration at a local hotel, His Lordship granted a decree nisi.

Question of Jurisdiction

The written judgment promised by his Lordship Judge Sir Peter Grain in the action brought against Mr. H. J. Clark was given on Saturday morning. It will be remembered that His Lordship decided he had no jurisdiction in view of the facts of the case.

His written judgment, which is self-explanatory, is as follows:—The plaintiff's claim is for a declaration that the plaintiffs are the beneficial owners of a piece of land known as French Consular Lot 1095.

A declaration that the defendant has no beneficial or other interest in the said piece of land.

An injunction to restrain the defendant from objecting to the plaintiff's title to the land.

And Tis. 230.14 damages because the defendant has prevented the plaintiffs from dealing with the land.

The defence to put it shortly denies the ownership of the land by the plaintiffs and alleges that by a judgment in the Portuguese Court against a previous owner of the land for Tis. 35,074.72 gives the defendant a lien on the said land.

The facts in the case are as follows:—

A Chinese national of the name of Liang Shu-kai became indebted sometime before 1928 to the defendant for the sum of Tis. 79,421. Liang Shu-kai was the possessor together with his two brothers, Liang Kai-yun and Liang Kai-chang, of a piece of land now known as French Consular Lot 1095. These Chinese brothers were Portuguese subjects. The defendant in 1928 obtained judgment in the Portuguese Court against Liang Shu-kai for the sum due and although there was no formal deed executed it appears to have been understood by the present defendant and Liang Shu-kai, at all events by the present defendant, that the share in the land was a security for the debt.

It appeared later, that on February 26, 1928, Liang Shu-kai had transferred his share in the land to his two brothers. This is alleged by the defendant to have been a fraudulent transfer for the purpose of avoiding Liang Shu-kai's share in the land being attached for the purpose of settling his debt due to the defendant.

On August 17, 1926, the two brothers appear to have transferred the plot of land to Messrs. Brandt and Rogers on mortgage.

On April 8, 1929, Liang Kai-yun, one of the brothers to whom Liang Shu-kai transferred his share in Lot 1095, dies and his widow although still a Portuguese subject in Portuguese law, takes out letters of administration in the Shanghai Provisional Court (a Chinese Court) of her husband's estate who had died a Portuguese subject. This was on May 29, 1929, and on the same day the land is transferred on mortgage to the Chun Hien Realty Investment Company, the plaintiffs in the present action, and a receipt given to the widow for Tis. 320,000.

On January 14, 1931, the present defendant obtains in the Portuguese Court an injunction against the two remaining brothers to prevent them parting with the land.

The land is registered in the French Consulate, but the French Consulate agreed to act on the injunction and are still doing so.

On January 23, 1931, the present defendant obtains an injunction against Messrs. Brandt and Rogers in this Court to prevent them transferring the land.

The main question is, in fact the only question, who has the real title to this land.

The action by the present defendant against the brothers Liang Kai-yun and Liang Kai-chang and Liang Shu-kai for the alleged fraudulent transfer of the brother, Liang Shu-kai's share in the land is still pending in the Portuguese Court, and it is understood shortly to be heard.

Four different jurisdictions are concerned with this plot of land. Halsbury Vol. 6, paragraph 304 states: "The English Courts have in general no jurisdiction to determine directly the title to a foreign immovable. Thus no action will lie in this country to obtain possession or to recover damages for dispossession of foreign land, since the question of title must be dealt with in order to discover the rights of the parties."

The case of the Companhia de Mozambique v. British South African Co. (1893) A. C. 602 was an action for trespass. It had originated in the Queens Bench Division before Lawrence and Wright J. J. as an action for a declaration that the plaintiff company were lawfully in possession of the land and asking for an injunction restraining the defendant company from occupying the land as well as damages for trespass.

The judges dismissed the action on all grounds namely the declaration of title, the injunction and damages for trespass. The case then went to the Court of Appeal but the counsel for the plaintiffs did not pursue their claim for the declaration of title or the injunction. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the lower court with regard to the title, etc., but the appeal as regards trespass was allowed by Fry and Lopes L.J.J. but Lord Esher M. R. dissented.

The question of trespass went to the House of Lords the Court consisting of Lord Herschell, L. C., Lord Halsbury, Lord Macnaghten and Lord Morris. The House of Lords held unanimously that the courts of England had no jurisdiction to entertain an action to recover damages for trespass to land situated abroad.

On the hearing in the House of Lords, Mr. Cohen, Q. C., who appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs admitted "no case has been or can be cited in which there has been a declaration of title to land abroad."

And Lord Herschell in his judgment states: "It is admitted in the present case... that the Court could not make a declaration of title. It is quite true that in the exercise of the undoubted jurisdiction of the Courts it may become necessary incidentally to investigate and determine the title to foreign lands, but it does not seem to me to follow that because such a question may incidentally arise and fall to be adjudicated upon, the Courts possess, or that it is expedient that they should exercise, jurisdiction to try an action founded on a dispute claim of title to foreign lands."

In the course of the judgment given by Wright J. in the same case (when before the Queen's Bench) which was referred to by Lords in giving their judgments in the House of Lords, the judge states "the title to land is to be directly determined, not merely according to the laws of the country where the land is situated, but the Courts of that Country."

There is no doubt that English courts have power to exercise jurisdiction "in personam" in respect of foreign immovables against persons locally within their jurisdiction in cases such as contract, fraud or trust "provided that the decision of title be not directly involved" (6 Halsbury paragraph 308).

In the case in re Hawthorne, Graham v. Massey 1889 23 Ch. D. 743 a house in Saxony had been sold and the purchaser had paid part of the purchase money. On the death of the seller, the administrator brought an action to recover the balance of the purchase money. But in the course of the case a question as to who had the title to the land under the will arose. And Kay J. dismissed the action for want of jurisdiction and in the course of his judgment said: "I am not aware of any case where a contested claim depending upon the title to immovables in a foreign country strictly so called, being no part of the

British Dominions or possessions has been allowed to be litigated in this country simply because the plaintiff and defendant happened to be here and further on the Courts of Civil Judicature which sit... to administer the Municipal law of this country, have no authority to determine in such a case as this whether or not the Plaintiff's claim is well founded."

In the case now before me the title of the widow to sell the land is disputed on two grounds, one that the sale to her late husband was a fraudulent one, and the other that she had no power to deal with the property under the orders from a Chinese Court as it was property that could only be administered through the Portuguese Court.

The plaintiff claims the land as innocent purchasers of the land without any notice of fraud or irregularity concerning the title of the land.

It therefore appears to me that I could not decide this case without deciding questions to the title and I must hold that I have no jurisdiction and dismiss the action.

H.M. POLICE COURT

Arms Charge Dismissed

Prem Singh was charged on remand in H. M. Police Court on June 29, before the Registrar (Mr. C. H. Haines), with the illegal possession of a pistol and ammunition. The Registrar dismissed the charge.

Mr. Techo Wing defended; the prosecution was conducted by Mr. John McNeill.

Acting Det. Insp. T. F. Robinson said that in consequence of a telephone message received from C. D.S. 122 he went to 100 Weihaiwei Road at about 10.30 p.m. on June 26 where he found in a tin trunk belonging to Prem Singh one .25 pistol loaded with 5 rounds of .25 ammunition. He also found in the trunk ten rounds of .32 ammunition and a passport. Prem Singh denied all knowledge of how either the pistol or ammunition came to be in the trunk.

Giving evidence in his own behalf, Prem Singh said that he had been an armed police watchman for about three years. He had formerly been an "agriculturist" in India. He had never previously had any trouble with the authorities. The key to the trunk in which the pistol and ammunition were found was kept by him on a ring. Other keys on the ring included one for a box of provisions. On the day of his arrest he had been on duty from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. About 4 p.m. Sado Singh and another Indian had asked for the key to the provision box as they wanted to get something to eat from it. Sado Singh was under notice of dismissal as he had been involved in a fight with a Chinese. Sado Singh had considered him responsible for his dismissal and had threatened to get his own back. On the day in question, Sado Singh had kept the ring of keys until he asked for them about 6 p.m. He had no knowledge of the pistol or ammunition and had never seen them before the police found them.

The Registrar, while agreeing with Mr. McNeill that a *prima facie* case had been made out, said that the evidence in support of the charge was insufficient. It was extremely unlikely, in any case, whether Prem Singh, if he had had knowledge of the pistol and ammunition among his belongings, would have parted with his ring of keys in such a ready way. Another thing in his favour was that he had freely and voluntarily opened the trunk when requested by the police to do so. In the circumstances, and as it had been shown that the keys had been in Sado Singh's or another's possession for more than two hours, he had no alternative but to dismiss the charge.

The Best Introduction

to Shanghai's Buying Public is afforded by the "North-China Daily News," its leading daily newspaper. Its constantly increasing circulation is the largest in China, not only in numbers but in influence. The value of its pages is evidenced by the fact that they carry more advertising than any other newspaper published in China. If you have the goods the "North-China Daily News" can furnish the public.

"North-China Daily News"

Shanghai

FROM THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Report of Publicity Committee.

The Report of the Publicity Committee recently appointed to advise the Council has now been submitted and is under consideration by the Council. The Report and letter of thanks from the Council are appended:—

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, June 15, 1931.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Council to deal with the question of publicity on Council matters.

In thanking you for this document, I have the honour to convey an expression of the Council's appreciation of the public-spirited action of the members of the Committee in giving the Council the benefit of their experience and advice on this question and in devoting their time to consideration of the problems involved.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MCKEE,
Acting Secretary.
J. W. FRASER, Esq.,
Secretary,
Publicity Committee.

Formation.—The formation of the Publicity Committee was authorised by the Council in April, 1931, and the constitution of the Committee was completed, and the Terms of Reference were issued, early in May.

Constitution of Committee.—Mr. A. D. Bell acted as the Council's representative on the Committee and also undertook the duties of Chairman. At the invitation of the Council, Press representatives to the Committee were nominated by the interests concerned, as follows:—

Messrs. M. J. COX,
(Press Agencies),
E. HAWARD,
(British Press),
T. O. THACKREY,
(American Press),
H. K. TONG,
(Sino-Foreign Press),
Y. P. WANG,
(Chinese Press),
Y. WATANABE,
(Japanese Press).

The Secretary General of the Council also placed his views and advice at the disposal of the Committee.

Mr. Haward acted as Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

Terms of Reference.—The Terms of Reference were as follows:—

"To enquire into and report on ways and means which may be devised for supplying the public with fuller and better information upon municipal matters."

The inaugural meeting of the Committee was held on May 18 when Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman of Council, convened the Committee, announced the Terms of Reference, and requested the Committee to bear especially in mind two points—first, the Council and Ratepayers' decision against admission of Press representatives to Council and Committee meetings; second, the special importance attached by the Council to the necessity for advice relative to publicity in the Chinese Press.

Assurance was given by the Council's representative on the Committee that the Council would welcome advice on publicity matters in the widest sense, even beyond the latitude given in the Terms of Reference.

Admission of Press to Meetings.—The opinion was expressed that from the Press as well as from the Council point of view attendance of Press representatives at Council and Committee Meetings was not desirable. The Committee, therefore, supports the attitude of the Council on this point and is of opinion that under present conditions admission of the Press to Council and Committee meetings is not desirable. The question of Press admission to these meetings has been so frequently and fully discussed at the Annual Meetings of Ratepayers and so widely ventilated from time to time in the columns of the Press that it was considered unnecessary by the Committee to deal at greater length with the matter than simply to record the above decision.

As a result of the Committee's deliberations on ways and means

for supplying the public with fuller and better information upon municipal matters, agreement was expressed by members that as, with the exception of the Council's nominee, they were serving on the Committee as journalists, expert in Press publicity, it was their duty to advise the Council mainly in respect of Press publicity only. At the same time recognition was taken of the fact that publicity could be developed by other means, such as would come within the scope of a Public Relations Bureau. Such a Bureau would deal not only with the Press but with the general public and would be at the disposal of the community for advice upon all Municipal matters. It was recognised by the Committee that the establishment of such a Bureau would entail the creation of a new and somewhat large Department in the Council's Administration and the Committee was consequently not prepared to go beyond the length of merely pointing out the possibilities of such a Bureau to the Council for future reference in case of necessity.

Press Information Office.—Members were unanimously of opinion that the immediate establishment by the Council of a Press Information Office is desirable, such office to be responsible to the Council for the dissemination of fuller and better information upon municipal matters to the public through the medium of the Press; and the Committee accordingly recommends the appointment of a Press Information Officer to take charge of such Office. The Committee were strongly of opinion that such Officer should be a highly trained journalist, with knowledge of local daily Press conditions. The Press Information Office should be open for the reception of Press representatives only, the standing of such representatives to be guaranteed by a permanent advisory Committee, the appointment of which forms the subject of a separate recommendation to the Council. Information to be issued by the proposed Press Information Office was classified as follows by the Committee:—

1. Information sent out by the Council of its own volition in the form of communiques. This to go to all papers simultaneously.
2. Verbal information, supported by such written material as may be considered necessary. Such information to be given to assist press representatives calling for "copy."
3. Certain special matter to be prepared for the Press.

The Press Information Office, it is recommended, should be entirely independent of all Council Departments and responsible only to the Council direct.

Chinese Press Publicity.—Special consideration was given to this question by the Committee, which was in agreement with the Council in attaching greater importance from the Council's view-point to this aspect of publicity than that of publicity in the Foreign Press. Assuming that no single individual can possess the linguistic and other qualifications necessary for dealing with both Chinese and foreign publicity, the Committee considers it essential and recommends that a highly-qualified English speaking Chinese gentleman, preferably a trained journalist, should be placed in charge of this section of the work of the Press Information Office under the direction of the Press Information Officer. Special attention should be given by the officer appointed to the requirements of the Chinese Press, and advice on this subject should be secured from the recently-appointed Chinese Adviser on Municipal Affairs.

Permanent Committee.—In conclusion, the Committee recommends the appointment of a permanent Committee to advise the Council on Press information matters. Such Committee would act entirely in an advisory capacity, and would meet

when questions of general importance necessitated consideration.

A. D. BELL, Chairman,
E. HAWARD, Vice-Chairman,
M. J. COX,
T. O. THACKREY,
H. K. TONG,
Y. P. WANG,
Y. WATANABE,
J. W. FRASER,
Secretary,
June 12, 1931.

I heartily endorse the Report of the Committee but wish to add my opinion that a Japanese Press Officer should also be appointed to the Staff of the Press Information Office.

Y. WATANABE.

Police Report for May.

The total crime recorded during the month is contained in the following table:—

Number of offences	Reported during month	Reported during month of previous year	Figures for Corresponding month of previous year
Murder	2	1	4
Attempted Murder	3	3	3
Manslaughter	0	2	4
Armed Kidnapping	1	2	1
Abduction	10	7	2
Armed Robberies	37	53	41
Other Robberies	16	11	6
Members of Criminal Gangs	15	13	4
Housebreaking, office shop, etc.	47	46	32
Burglary	56	77	67
Thefts	731	744	575
Receiving stolen property	12	14	9
Snatching	68	73	81
Opium offences	139	126	92
Gambling	18	9	2
Other crimes	259	225	197
Total	1,415	1,411	1,120

The total reported crime for the month shows an increase of 4 cases as compared with the figures for last month and an increase of 291 cases over the reports for the corresponding period of last year. Investigation was refused in 37 cases of a very trifling nature, 73 were found on enquiry not to be criminal cases and 14 were discovered to be false reports. Petty thefts and other crimes are again responsible for a large increase over last year, most of these cases being due to causes over which the Police have no control. Further, many cases included under the heading "Reports" are directly due to police action. This particularly applies to criminal gangs, opium and gambling offences. There are fewer reports of serious and armed crime, both Hongkew and Central Districts being immune from armed robberies.

1194 persons were arrested for crimes committed during the month, 148 for offences committed previously and 58 for other Authorities, a total increase of 169 over the number recorded last month.

A very satisfactory feature of the investigation of crime for the month is the excellent co-operation of the various sections at Headquarters and the very successful results obtained by the staff of the Finger Print, Arms Identification and Modus Operandi Bureau and the Headquarters Crime Branch, all of whom have assisted in placing valuable clues and information in the hands of the detective staffs at Police Stations.

Murder.—Two cases of murder were reported during the month, one of a Japanese woman who was assaulted by her husband while drunk and who died a few hours later from the injuries received, while the second occurred in Yangtzepoo district when a male Chinese, aged 66 years, was shot dead by armed men in an alleged attempt at armed robbery.

Attempted Murder.—Three cases were reported, one in which an armed man fired on the Police in Yangtzepoo District, a second when an armed robber attempted to shoot a detective's assistant who was trying to effect the arrest of a member of the gang and a third in which a Chinese attacked his paramour with a chopper and seriously injured her, afterwards surrendering himself to the Police.

Armed Kidnapping.—No cases were reported as having actually occurred during the month, but 1 case came to the notice of the Police of a wealthy Chinese, in business

in Nantao, who was kidnapped on Chinha Road while riding in his private ricksha. He was later released on payment of a large ransom.

Abduction.—Of the 10 cases of simple abduction reported 6 were successfully concluded, one child was recovered and 14 arrests were made. Four of the cases, after investigation, proved not to be criminal.

Armed Robberies.—37 were reported, a decrease of 21 cases. Of the 37 cases, 4 occurred in previous months and were brought to light by arrests made, 4 were false reports and 4 were attempts only.

Other Robberies.—There was an increase of 5 cases under this heading and of the total of 16, investigations proved that 4 were false reports. All the cases were of a trivial nature. In 5 cases reported in Wayside drunken sailors were the victims of richa coolies and brothel touts.

Members of Criminal Gangs.—16 gangs were arrested during the month, an increase of 3 as compared with last month.

Housebreaking, office and shop-breaking.—There was an increase of 1 case as compared with last month.

Burglary.—A considerable decrease in this class of crime is recorded there being 56 cases as compared with 77 registered in April, 4 being attempts only. 27 persons were arrested in connection with these crimes. The decrease is accounted for by special measures adopted and the large number of arrests made. One female was arrested in Wayside District while carrying burglars' tools for her male confederate.

Thefts.—Cases under this heading show a decrease of 13 cases as compared with those recorded in April, the figures being 731 and 744 respectively. 5 false reports were received and 29 were found after investigation, not to be criminal cases. 327 arrests were made in connection with these reports. Many telephone receivers were reported stolen during the month, but this type of theft decreased considerably with the arrest and conviction of a man in Louza district. 49 unattended bicycles were stolen.

Snatching.—There is a decrease of 5 cases under this heading. **Opium Offences.**—The increase in reports of this nature is due to the increased activities of the Narcotic Section. In connection with these reports the figures given represent raids or arrests. Altogether 364 arrests took place. The Headquarters Narcotic Section made 16 raids and searches and arrested 11 persons. One raid which took place at 69 Canton Road resulted in the seizure of narcotics, pills, etc. to the estimated value of \$25,000.

Gambling Offences.—18 cases occurred during the month, an increase of 9 over last month.

Other Crimes.—As compared with last month there were 34 more reports recorded and 62 more than for the corresponding period of last year. Reports under this heading included: Misappropriation 19, Fraud 19, Embezzlement 11, Uttering Counterfeit Notes and Coin 16, Assault 54, Writing threatening letters 8 and many other miscellaneous cases. None of these calls for special comment.

Stolen property.—Property to the value of \$174,299 was alleged to have been stolen during the month, a decrease of \$56,512 as compared with last month. Property valued at \$60,309 was recovered.

Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of records dealt with was 3,234. As compared with the figures recorded for last month this shows an increase of 800 and an increase of 1,656 in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. In addition 1,818 gaol cards were received and checked. Investigations were made into 40 cases and latent prints were secured in 12 instances. Evidence was given in Court in 2 cases. Of 15 dead bodies fingerprinted and photographed at the Mortuary 2 were identified by finger prints and three by photographs. Seventy-two records of foreigners were received and 32 identified as having previous convictions.

Story-tellers.—During the month of May two police story-tellers visited tea-shops etc. and lectured on precautionary measures against crime to audiences totalling approximately 2,300 persons.

Suicides.—Fifteen Chinese were reported as having committed suicide during the month.

Communism.—Communist literature bearing on the various anniversaries was distributed on several occasions on a small scale and walls in different parts of the Settlement were defaced by Communist and anti-Government slogans. On the whole the month was singularly free from disturbances.

Strikes.—There were 8 strikes in the Settlement during the month. They affected 833 employees in 8 different concerns and resulted in a loss of 2,292 working days. The strikers comprised 561 mechanics, 160 egg factory workers, 40 printers, 35 foundry workers, 17 metal workers and 20 mill workers. The firms affected were the Shanghai Tramway Co. (British), Andersen Meyer Engineering Works (American), Tsong Yang Egg Factory (Chinese), Sakushinsha Press Co. (Japanese), Acme Foundry (British), T. K. Chang Metal Works (American), the N.W.K. No. 2 Cotton Mill and the Dong Shing Mill, both Japanese concerns.

Two strikes in which 800 wharf workers of the C.M.S.N. Co. and 1,400 bookbinders were concerned affected the whole of Shanghai, including the Settlement.

A new Military Tribunal which will try all persons arrested for Communistic or reactionary offences was inaugurated at Lughua on May 19.

As a consequence of the Finance Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai insisting on the collection with effect from May 16, 1931 of a tax of 39 cents for each pig slaughtered, about 20 slaughter houses and about 1,200 butcher shops in the area under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai suspended business on May 16. Due to stock becoming exhausted the majority of pork stalls in various markets in the Settlement and French Concession stopped business on May 22. The slaughter houses and butcher shops in the Settlement resumed business on May 24 and those in Chinese controlled territory reopened on May 27, after it had been arranged that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai would from time to time supply funds to the Fresh Meat Dealers' Association to be used for philanthropic purposes. Hitherto the Fresh Meat Dealers' Association paid a bulk sum, which came to about 30 cents per animal, to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai in lieu of the pig slaughtering tax.

The gradual increase in the price of rice is believed to be due to conditions resulting from the bad weather which has been experienced recently in the areas affected.

Film Censorship.—Sixty-three ordinary films and sixty-five "shorts" or introductory films were censored in the Settlement and French Concession during the month. Of these five were subjected to cuts and revision before being approved by the Police Censors for public exhibition locally. In one instance an appeal made against the ruling of the Police to the Joint Boards of Film Censors was upheld and in another a similar appeal was rejected.

Traffic.—Court proceedings were instituted in 506 (54 Foreigners and 452 Chinese) of 3,573 reports of traffic offences received during the month against owners and/or drivers of vehicles. The remainder were dealt with by letter of warning or entry of caution on their records.

The Chinese authorities at Weihaiwei have announced that passport control will be introduced at that port from July 1. Passengers arriving, whether from other Chinese ports or from abroad, will be required to produce passports bearing Chinese visas.

Merchants Desirous of Meeting The Best Buyers

are cordially invited to make their acquaintance through the advertising columns of the "North-China Daily News," which not only reaches the largest number of readers in Shanghai but those readers who represent the largest purchasing power of China.

"North-China Daily News"
Shanghai

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

AMERICAN DEBT PROPOSAL
DEPENDS ON FRANCEApproval of Moratorium Means Major Sacrifice
of Payments

London, June 23.

YESTERDAY the eyes of the world were on Washington and Berlin: to-day they are on Paris, from which must come a decisive move for the success or failure of President Hoover's effort to save Germany.

It is generally recognized in London that, after the United States, France stands to make the major sacrifice if she accepts the proposed moratorium on war debt payments.

The British press this morning is freely speculating as to what will be the answer of the Quai d'Orsay, while there are rumblings of resentment in French political quarters that France was not consulted before President Hoover made his announcement.

The real crux of the matter is the question of France sacrificing the so-called unconditional annuities under the Young Plan, comprising about \$20,000,000, for the rehabilitation of war-devastated areas in France. Under the Young Plan Germany has no right to postpone payment of these annuities.

The general consensus of opinion in the British press is that it is unthinkable that France will finally refuse President Hoover's offer, but it is suggested that she will put forward counter-proposals aiming at leaving the "unconditional" payments intact, yet still enabling Germany to be tided over the crisis.—Reuter.

London, June 22.

President Hoover's proposal that for one year, as from July 1, there shall be a postponement in the payments of all war debts and reparations, which was issued at Washington on Saturday night, was the subject of a brief statement in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Opposition, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, said: "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom cordially welcome the striking declaration made by President Hoover. For their part the Government desire at once to state that they subscribe wholeheartedly to the principle of the President's proposal and are prepared to co-operate in an elaboration of the details with a view to giving it practical effect without delay. The House will not expect me to say more at the present stage."

Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of the Conservative Party, associated himself with the words of the Prime Minister, and Mr. Lloyd George expressed similar sentiments on behalf of the Liberals.—Wireless through Reuter.

Washington, June 22.

It is announced by a very high authority that President Hoover's proposals for a one-year moratorium on war debt payments are designed to include the unconditional annuities paid by Germany.—Reuter.

June 22.

An international conference to work out the details of President Hoover's proposed one year holiday from war debts and reparations payments will not be necessary, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, declared to-day. Colonel Stimson said that no moratorium conference has been contemplated.

Simultaneously Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the Under Secretary of the Treasury, as well as officials of the Federal Reserve Board denied emphatically the reports current in Berlin to-day that the Federal Reserve Board has arranged to place a reserve credit of G.\$300,000,000 at the disposal of the Reichsbank to be used in case of necessity.

There was great activity in Washington to-day as throughout the world President Hoover's action resulted in a restoration of confidence in commercial quarters at least.

Upon his return from a weekend trip to his summer camp on the banks of the Rapidan River in Virginia President Hoover, to-day revealed the story behind the scenes of the events which led to publication on Saturday of his proposal for a one year's suspension of war debts payments.

At the White House, it was revealed that on June 5 President Hoover inaugurated his plan at a conference with Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the Under Secretary of the Treasury.

As throughout the world stock and commodities markets boomed to-day it was learned here that at the June 5 conference President Hoover said that apparently a moratorium from war debts and reparations payments was necessary. Leading newspapers throughout the United States to-day, regardless of their shades of partisan politics, editorially approved of President Hoover's proposal. For the most part the newspaper editorials declared that if the United States is to achieve a return of prosperity it will be necessary for America to help Europe.—United Press.

Berlin, June 22.

A jarring note in the general chorus of satisfaction over President Hoover's moratorium plan is struck by the Nationalist Socialist (Hitlerite) newspapers which scorn the proposal as being totally inadequate and an "American" bluff.

Doctor Goebbels, leader of the Berlin Nazis, said: "For the Nazis there can only be defiant and energetic continuance of the fight against the international enslavement of the German nation."—Through Reuter.

June 22.

After a day of excitement and jubilation which saw stocks and commodities values increase by billions Dr. Heinrich Brüning, the German Chancellor, to-night did much to dampen the ardour of a wildly jubilant populace.

In an interview with American newspaper correspondents at the Chancellery, Dr. Brüning declared that the holiday from war debts and reparations payments, which President Hoover proposed, should last for one year, will afford no immediate relief to German taxpayers and to Germany's hard pressed unemployed millions.

In his interview, Chancellor Brüning indicated clearly that Germany must continue to seek a lasting revision of the Young Plan for the payment of German reparations.

Responding to a question put to him by an American newspaper correspondent, Chancellor Brüning said that an international conference on Allied debts and German reparations will not be required immediately. "But such a conference may be required later," Chancellor Brüning said.

Meanwhile, the avoidance of financial disaster in Germany, even in the face of the most current developments, is believed to depend on the ability of the Reichsbank to obtain a big rediscount credit from the American Federal Reserve Board or from the Bank of England.

Upon such a credit the Reichsbank might permit gold coverage behind German currency to drop below the legal 40 per cent. point.

However, all officials in the German Government are most desirous of averting any move which might even remotely resemble currency inflation.—United Press.

Rome, June 22.

The possibility of further serious international friction in connection with President Hoover's proposal for a one year's suspension of war debts payments loomed here to-day.

The Italian Government gave the first indication that controversy might be pending when in an official announcement it was stated that Italy accepts President Hoover's plan. However, the Italian acceptance is made conditional upon the acceptance of the Italian de-

mand that Germany drop all further efforts to complete the proposed Austro-German customs union.

The Rome Government stated that Italy is willing to sacrifice 180,000,000 lire to annul the margin between the reparations she would fail to receive from Germany and the war debts she would not have to pay if President Hoover's proposal is carried into effect.

Italy, according to to-day's announcement, takes her stand "for the purpose of promoting international solidarity and for the purpose of assisting in preparations for the world-wide disarmament conference which is to be convened in Geneva next year."—United Press.

Tokyo, June 22.

The leading Japanese papers, in the course of editorials on President Hoover's proposal for a moratorium on war debt payments, are unanimous in welcoming it and express confidence that the plan will assist greatly in relieving the present worldwide depression.

Most of the papers take the occasion to urge the United States to proceed further still for the purpose of effecting a reduction in war debts and reparations. The "Jiji" emphasizes a belief that the proposal, if accepted, will facilitate international co-operation of the disarmament conference next year.—Reuter.

Washington, June 22.

Indications that the "big stick" of diplomatic and financial pressure may be wielded to achieve French cooperation in President Hoover's proposal for a one year's moratorium of war debts payments were given here to-night.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, to-night handed to Mr. Emmanuel Monick, the Financial Attaché at the French Embassy here, a set of figures indicating that if France refuses to accept the plan of President Hoover during the coming year would be called upon to pay her war debt obligations not only to the United States but to Great Britain during a period when other nations would be enjoying a moratorium.

France might ask for a separate moratorium, it is pointed out here, but officials, in conversations with the United Press, expressed the opinion that such an action would send France's credit crashing.

Thus, the French would lose more in credit and in their share of the world's business than they would in German reparations payments due her by acceptance of President Hoover's proposal.

It is generally expected here that France must, despite her hesitancy since President Hoover's proposal was announced, accept the scheme which has caused such enthusiasm in the markets of the world or be placed on the "diplomatic spot."

Mr. Mills handed his significant figures to the French Embassy attaché at about the time that news was received here from Paris that the French Government is considering the submission of counter-proposals to President Hoover.

France's war debt obligations to Great Britain and the United States are enormous. But so are the receipts she receives from Germany in indemnity.

Under the figures compiled by the Washington Government yesterday, President Hoover's plan means that during the duration of the proposed moratorium the United States would defer payments due her in the amount of G.\$340,000,000. Germany would save G.\$247,000,000 and France would sacrifice G.\$96,750,000. The French sacrifice represents the difference between the amounts France would receive from Germany if there were no moratorium and the amount she would have to pay in war debts to Great Britain, the United States and lesser creditors.

Great Britain, under President Hoover's proposal, would sacrifice G.\$20,771,000 but the British Premier, has expressed the willingness of his Government to cooperate to the utmost in the American effort to restore the economic stability of the world.—United Press.

Tokyo, June 23.

Pending the receipt of a formal intimation of President Hoover's proposal the Cabinet has decided to withhold its final decision in the matter.

Washington, June 23.

The German Government, through the German Embassy, has formally accepted President Hoover's proposal for a one-year moratorium on war debt payments.

Administration officials have not received any official intimation that France intends to submit counter-proposals in regard to the Hoover

plan, but in view of the indication given by the United States Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, that the plan is not subject to bickering and his remark in regard to the urgent need for its adoption, it is considered probable that any French proposal for a serious change in the plan will be received very unfavourably in Washington.—Reuter.

Berlin, June 23.

Satisfaction is expressed in official quarters at a report from Washington, indicating that in the opinion of the American Government, the moratorium proposed by President Hoover should extend to the so-called unconditional Young Plan payments. When this interpretation was first advanced by German newspapers, it was challenged by the Paris Press acting, it is believed, on official hints. It is now hoped that Washington's plain language will have a salutary effect on French official opinion and materially affect the attitude of the Cabinet, the upshot of whose deliberations on Wednesday is eagerly awaited.

Meanwhile the Government is being deluged with letters and petitions from all parts of the country demanding that the economies made possible by the proposed repatriation holiday should be applied in relief of the taxation burden. The Cabinet, however, is said to be unanimous in the opinion that on the event of a realisation of President Hoover's project all savings must be utilised for consolidating national finances.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, June 23.

The British Government's cordial acceptance, in broad principle, of President Hoover's proposals announced by the Premier in the House of Commons yesterday, was to-day handed to the United States Government by the British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay.

In the House of Representatives at Canberra to-day Mr. J. H. Scullin, Australian Premier, said he cordially joined with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in welcoming President Hoover's proposals and was eagerly awaiting details. Allowing for the relief Britain had already afforded to Australia and also the foregoing of Australia's share of Reparations, he estimated Australia's net gain would be \$3,090,000.—Wireless through Reuter.

Rome, June 24.

Signor Mussolini has telegraphed to the Italian Ambassador at Washington instructing him to convey to the American Government Italy's acceptance of President Hoover's plan.—Reuter.

London, June 24.

That the overburdened British Exchequer is willing to saddle another eleven million sterling to carry out the Hoover proposals was announced by Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons to-night.

"It would be a thousand pities," the Chancellor declared, "if Europe failed to respond to President Hoover's proposal in the spirit in which it was made. The beneficial effect may be less unless practical steps are taken by all countries concerned to give it prompt practical effect."

Mr. Snowden said he thought the creditor Governments should forthwith notify the Bank for International Settlements that they agreed to suspend for one year all German payments due to them. He hoped other countries would agree to this, but the British Government accepted the proposal, which applied to "all inter-Governmental debts, reparation and relief debts," in the spirit as well as the letter. They accordingly were ready to suspend Governmental debts due to them as soon as President Hoover's proposal was generally accepted. In the meantime, from July 1, Britain would refrain from claiming instalments falling due.

Mr. Snowden continued that though the Government did not regard the proposal as directly affecting war obligations of the Dominions and India to the United Kingdom, the British Government had decided freely to offer the Dominions and India the same concession as was made to foreign countries.

Accordingly, when inviting the Dominions and India's assent to suspension of the share of German reparations to which they were entitled, the British Government intimated its readiness to give them the option of postponing the whole of their war debt payments to Britain from July 1.

These proposals involved a loss in the current budget of possibly eleven millions sterling, continued Mr. Snowden. "This is a serious

sacrifice for the taxpayers of Britain on whom heavy calls already have been made, but we hope the step we are taking in co-operation with the United States will be more than justified by the help it will give in reviving confidence and prosperity."

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative Leader, expressed the opinion that the Government had taken a course "fully consistent with the dignity and reputation of our country."

Mr. Lloyd George, for the Liberals, congratulated the Government on giving "so complete, courageous and unequivocal an answer to the noble gesture of the United States."

An important statement was made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, regarding the policy of the Government for giving practical effect to President Hoover's proposal.

Mr. Snowden said, "As the Prime Minister informed the House on June 22, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom subscribed wholeheartedly to the principle of President Hoover's proposal and are prepared to co-operate in the elaboration of its details with a view to giving it practical effect without delay. I should like to take this opportunity to explain the steps we have decided to take for this purpose."

"The more consideration we give to the President's declaration the more it seems to us that, having regard particularly to the history of the matter, the declaration constitutes a very great gesture on part of the United States of America and it will be a thousand pities if Europe does not respond to it in the same spirit."

"The beneficial effect of the proposal may be lost unless steps are taken by all countries concerned to give it prompt and practical effect. This is particularly the case as regards Germany which, after all, is the essential difficulty. We agree with the view expressed by the United States Government that there is no time for a conference. A more prompt method must be found for putting into operation the proposal of the United States Government for complete and immediate suspension of German payments to creditor governments. The procedure which we would favour is that creditor governments should forthwith notify the Bank for International Settlements that they agree to the proposal for suspension for one year of all German payments due to them."

"The decision, of course, does not rest with us alone and we are awaiting the views of other creditor governments, but we hope it may be possible to secure agreement on these lines as soon as possible."

"President Hoover's proposal applies, however, to all inter-governmental debts, reparations and relief debts. His Majesty's Government for their part accept this proposal in the spirit as well as the letter. They will accordingly be ready to suspend for one year all such inter-governmental debts due to them soon as President Hoover's proposal has been generally accepted and in the meantime, as from July 1, they will refrain from claiming instalments that may fall due."

"As regard relief debts His Majesty's Government are at once taking steps to inform other European governments which hold relief bonds of their action and to invite them to co-operate."

"Finally although His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom do not regard President Hoover's proposal as directly affecting the war obligation of the Dominions and the settlement between those of His Majesty's governments concerned, we felt that we should be interpreting wishes of the country in deciding freely to offer to the Dominions and India the same concession as is proposed for foreign countries under the same conditions. Accordingly, when inviting the assent of the Dominion Governments and the Government of India to a suspension of German payments so far as regards the share to which they are entitled, we intimated that on the same principle we would readily give them the option of postponing the whole amount of their war debt payments to the United Kingdom for a period of twelve months from July 1, if they so desire."

"These proposals will involve a loss to the current budget which may reach approximately eleven million pounds, this is a serious sacrifice for tax-payers of this country, upon whom such heavy calls have already been made, but we hope that the step which we

are taking in co-operation with the United States will be more than justified by the help it will give in reviving confidence and prosperity." —Wireless through Reuter.

June 24.

A further and vitally important move to aid Germany in her pressing hour of financial need was reported here to-day.

The reports assert that the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of International Settlements at Basle and the American Federal Reserve System have decided that effective on Friday they will place \$20,000,000 at the disposal of the Reichsbank in Berlin. This credit of \$20,000,000 will remain at the disposal of the Reichsbank from Friday until July 16. It will enable Germany, through the Reichsbank, to meet a huge volume of short term obligations which fall due on June 30. Each of the banks which are to supply the credit to the Reichsbank will provide \$5,000,000.

The move to have the "Big Four" banks aid the Reichsbank developed after reports that the American Federal Reserve system was to place a credit of \$300,000,000 at the disposal of the Reichsbank proved unfounded. Germany must obtain a big rediscount credit if financial disaster is to be averted next week. Germany is hoping to meet the immediate short term obligations without resorting to currency inflation. The short term credit proposed for the banks of the "Big Four" will not involve any move providing for the Reichsbank to permit its gold coverage to drop below the legal 40 per cent. limit.—United Press.

Washington, June 24.

The Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, formally stated to-day that the broad outline of President Hoover's proposal for a one-year moratorium on war debts would not be departed from.

Shortly after he had made this announcement the French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel, delivered to Col. Stimson the reply of the French Government to President Hoover's proposal.

Officials at the White House state that replies to President Hoover's offer are pouring in and opposition to his plan is described as being "very small."

Government officials here refuse to comment on the French reply to President Hoover's proposal or to indicate the nature of the reply. —Reuter.

Washington, June 24.

President Hoover and his advisers at the White House, officials of the Department of State and experts at the Department of the Treasury to-day were studying carefully the French reply to the American proposal for a one year's suspension of war debts payments.

Meanwhile, President Hoover appointed Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury in the American Government, as his representative to negotiate with the French officials in an effort to swing them over to complete acceptance of Washington's moratorium proposal.

Mr. Mellon may work for a compromise if he finds himself unable to persuade M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier, M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, and French banking authorities to accept without conditions or reservations the Hoover proposal.

The American reply to the latest French note is now being drafted. It will be despatched to Paris as speedily as possible.

The French reply was received in Washington to-day. It thanks President Hoover for his generosity and accepts his plan in principle with the reservation that Germany must continue to pay the so-called unconditional reparations annuities to the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.

President Hoover announced at the White House to-day that he has practically completed his survey of the newly elected 72nd Congress, which is to convene in December for the first time and which is to be asked to confirm the moratorium proposal in the event that it finally materializes. President Hoover said that a majority of the Congressmen are decidedly favourable in their attitudes.—United Press.

Berlin, June 24.

The reservations and conditions which France demanded in accepting President Hoover's proposal for a one year's holiday from war debts payments proved to be somewhat disappointing in Berlin to-day. But there was no surprise since it had already been anticipated that France would not withdraw at once from her original position

that Germany should continue to pay the so-called unconditional annuities.

The press here to-day pointed out that even if Germany, if the French demand has to be accepted, is able to borrow the entire amount of unconditional annuities from the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, Germany would still lose 60,000,000 marks in the form of interest.

But optimism began to return again to-day and there were signs that the "Hoover boom market" may be sustained at least for a short time longer. There is hope that Germany's financial plight may still be solved and that the French can be kept happy.—United Press.

Washington, June 25.

The Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, addressing a conference of newspapermen here to-day, said he was sailing for Europe on Saturday on the advice of President Hoover.

Col. Stimson said he had arranged to confer with the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy and would also see the new President of France, M. Doumer.—Reuter.

Berlin, June 25.

A meeting of French and German statesmen similar to the recent meeting of British and German statesmen at Chequers is shortly being held in Paris.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Briand, to-day informed the German Ambassador that the French Government would be pleased to see the German Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, and the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, at an early date to discuss all questions affecting the two countries.

The German statesmen will spend a week-end in France, as they did in England. They will probably arrive in Paris on July 4 and leave two days later.—Reuter.

New York, June 25.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank co-operating with the Bank of England, Bank of France and Bank for International Settlements in advancing \$100,000,000 to the German Reichsbank.—Reuter.

Paris, June 25.

The United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, who has been on a visit to England, arrived here at 5.30 this evening.

He did not know how long he would stay in Paris, Mr. Mellon declared. When he arrived in London he had no idea that he was going to have an official mission.

This is interpreted as indicating that his mission is official.

June 26.

The Chamber of Deputies was packed this afternoon, the speaker's galleries being filled mostly with women, when the Premier, M. Laval, rose to read the reply of the French Government to the proposal made last Saturday by the President of the United States that "subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments of debts of foreign governments to the United States Government, payable during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, conditional upon a like postponement for one year of all payments of intergovernmental debts owing to important creditor Powers."

M. Laval's reading of President Hoover's proposal was heard in complete silence, but passages in the French Note referring to the sacrifices asked from France and the insistence of the French Government on respect for contractual obligations were loudly cheered by the Deputies belonging to the Right and Centre parties.

The French reply expresses the willingness of the French Government to abstain for a period of one year from retaining payments received from Germany, but adds that moral interest of the first order requires that, even during the period of the moratorium, payment of the unconditional annuity should in no way be deferred.

The French Note declares that a general suspension of payments seems insufficient remedy for the dangers which, at the present time, threaten the economic situation in Germany and in Europe generally, as this situation is due to substantial reduction of credits or to the withdrawal of foreign funds. As the solution of the German economic crisis therefore lies largely in the extension of credits, the Note states that the French Government is prepared to lodge with the Bank for International Settlements funds, equivalent to its share of the non-deferable annuity to be used for the improvement of credit in Germany and in the countries in Central Europe where the suspension of the Young Plan might create economic disturbance.

Immediately after reading the text of the French Note, the Premier read the brief reply to France's Note of acceptance, which M. Briand, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had received from the United States Government through the American Ambassador.

The reply said that the United States Government appreciated the cordiality of the reply received from the French Government to the proposal made by President Hoover. It urged further examination of the questions involved in the Hoover plan, and expressed the hope that the French Government would take advantage of the visit which Mr. Andrew Mellon, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, is making to Paris to study the problems raised in the French Note with him.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was then suspended for half an hour to enable the members to study the text of the Note.

A debate followed. M. Margaine, declared that Germany's economic situation was excellent—Germany only aimed at getting rid of her burden of reparations. He claimed she could balance her budget whenever she wished, but he was glad German statesmen were coming to Paris to confer with the representatives of the French Government. "The best way to obtain peace in Europe is for the European Powers to come to agreement among themselves," he concluded.

M. Louis-Marie, a Right deputy, declared that the proposal made by President Hoover offered advantage to the United States and Germany only. He asserted that the United States proposed to sacrifice six milliards of francs, but that the American people had invested 250 milliards of francs in Germany. Germany, he said, would escape paying 10,500,000,000 francs. The countries which would be really hit if President Hoover's proposal was accepted would be France and Belgium. France, he declared, was being asked to surrender a huge sum, which he estimated at between two and two-and-a-half milliards of francs. Furthermore, the Young Plan would perish unless Parliament proclaimed that the part covering the payment of the unconditional annuity by Germany must not be touched.

The Chamber later voted credits totalling 2,400,000,000 francs for new frontier defences, making the total so far voted in that connection 3,825,000,000 francs.

June 27.

In order that the debate regarding France's reply to President Hoover should be finished before resumption of the negotiations with the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Chamber of Deputies was still sitting at 2.30 this morning.

The Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Laval, said that Germany had officially announced her intention of asking for a moratorium under the Young Plan a few days before President Hoover made his proposal. If the plans formulated by the President of the United States were carried out, it would cost France 1,600 million francs, but in case of a moratorium under the Young Plan France would have to put up a guarantee of 500 million marks, so in a sense France would be less out of pocket under the Hoover plan.

M. Laval reminded the Chamber that it did not have to give its opinion on the Hoover proposal, but on the French counter-proposal. The problem, he declared, was a choice between the Hoover proposal, amended by French counter-proposals, and the Young plan.—Reuter.

June 27.

After a debate which lasted all of last night and far into the early hour of this morning the Chamber of Deputies of the French Parliament, by a vote of 386 to 189, extended confidence in the Government of M. Pierre Laval, the Premier. The Government won its vote of confidence on the policy it had adopted with regard to President Hoover's proposal for a one year's holiday from all war debts payments.—United Press.

Ottawa, June 26.

The Premier, Mr. R. B. Bennett, announced to-day that Canada was prepared to accept President Hoover's moratorium proposal.—Reuter.

Wellington, N.Z. June 27.

New Zealand has accepted President Hoover's proposal and also the offer of the Government of the United Kingdom that this country suspend her payments to Britain.—Reuter.

Simla, June 26.

The Government of India has accepted the option offered by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, to postpone the whole amount of India's war debts to Great Britain for a year, as from July 1.

Its acceptance is contained in an official communiqué, which indicates that the Budget saving thereby effected will total \$336,000, counterbalancing a loss of \$229,000 from reparations.—Reuter.

Brussels, June 26.

Belgium's reply to President Hoover's proposal for a one year holiday from all war debts payments will be forwarded to Washington on Monday, it was announced here to-day.

Reliable quarters it is learned that while Belgium will make large concessions in her efforts to fall in line with President Hoover's plan to aid the world in recovering its economic balance she will not sacrifice all reparations payments from Germany.

Belgium, the United Press is informed, must insist upon retaining the 20,000,000 marks annuity which Germany is called upon to pay to the Brussels Government for reimbursement of the worthless marks with which Germany flooded Belgium while this country was occupied during the World War.

In general President Hoover's proposal has been cordially received in Belgium. The Belgian reaction to it has been favourable and there has been a "Hoover boom market" in this country during the past few days. The Belgian reply to President Hoover will be made public here after it has been forwarded to Washington.—United Press.

London, June 26.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, to-day informed the diplomatic representatives of Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Estonia and Latvia that, should the Hoover Plan find general acceptance, the British Government would grant a year's respite in the repayment of the re-construction loans made to these countries since the war, even though such loans do not actually fall under the category of war debts.

This generous action on the part of the British Government is interpreted here as intended to underline the character of the Hoover Plan as a means to revive the economic life of the world and as a practical contribution to that end by Great Britain. It is hoped that other creditor states will follow suit and that an extension of the original scheme of the American President and of its efficacy will be the result.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Washington, June 27.

Prior to sailing for Europe to-day Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that the French Chamber's vote of confidence in the French Government after a debate on the Note sent by France to President Hoover clearly indicated that France and the United States would reach a satisfactory agreement on the moratorium problems.

He added that any conclusions reached at the forthcoming conferences naturally must be ratified by their respective Parliaments, but the apparent willingness of France to enter into further negotiations offered every hope of success.—Reuter.

Paris, June 27.

Momentous conferences involving the economic health of the world took place here to-day as former Senator Walter E. Edge, the American Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, M. Pierre Laval the French Premier, M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, M. Flondin and M. Pierre met at the Ministry of the Interior.

The general impression to be gained from the conversations was favourable, one of the participants informed the United Press. The exchange of views was lengthy and extremely detailed. It is understood that Ambassador Edge and Secretary Mellon are communicating the results of the conversations to Washington.

The brief communiqué issued by the Government evidently was intended to impress Secretary Mellon with the theory that the vote of confidence granted by the Chamber of Deputies early this morning after a debate which lasted all night tied the hands of Premier Laval.

The communiqué said that the Franco-American discussions here must be confined to the terms of the French reply. It declared, how-

ever, that "Germany can count on France's help" in her hour of pressing financial need.

"We are anxious," the communiqué says, "that the sacred reparations money must not serve Germany to any other purpose than that of economic recovery. We also wish to point out that the French Parliament's vote of confidence in the French policy toward President Hoover's proposal is an unforgettable lesson. But one must not play too often on the sentiments of a nation."—United Press.

Berlin, June 27.

Worriedly, Germany to-day was watching the Franco-American negotiations in Paris.

The Germans do not plan to interfere in the conversations at Paris but the United Press is reliably informed that as a concession to the French demands Germany is ready to deposit in the Bank of International Settlements at Basle the bonds falling due upon the Young Plans expiration of the amount of one year's unconditional reparations annuities minus the service on the Young loan. This totals \$45,000,000 marks.

Fears in Germany to-day resulted in making the financial situation here worse. It is feared that President Hoover's plan for a one year suspension of war debts payments may fail. There is uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Franco-American conversations in Paris and there are misgivings in Berlin lest Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia advance special demands.

As the financial situation here became worse the Reichsbank's losses in foreign currency totalled 60,000,000 marks, due largely to the recall by foreign bankers of short term loans.—United Press.

Washington, June 27.

Widely circulated reports that the United States is considering action regarding the financial obligations of South American countries it was announced at the White House to-day that President Hoover has no intention of attempting to work out a plan for the aid of South America similar to the one he proposed for a one year's suspension of all war debts payments.

At the White House, the reports that President Hoover is to take action to aid the countries of South America which are struggling under heavy burdens of debt were most emphatically denied.

It was explained that South American Governmental and private financial obligations are to banks which will handle them in their own way. The United States, it was said, is not contemplating any plan looking toward the establishment of new credit facilities for the South American countries.—United Press.

London, June 27.

The High Commissioner of the South African Union has informed the British Government that the Union does not intend to make use of the London government's offer of a moratorium for her war-debts to Great Britain while at the same time accepting the Hoover Plan as far as Germany's reparations payments are concerned.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, June 28.

The report of Mr. Andrew Mellon, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, on his negotiations at Paris is now before President Hoover, whose reply ought to be in the hands of Mr. Mellon before the conversations are resumed on June 29.

The Premier, M. Laval, through the German Ambassador, has asked Berlin for assurances that the 10,500,000,000 francs by which Germany will benefit will be devoted strictly to economic ends, that there will be no more sabre rattling in Germany and that Germany will sincerely endeavour to co-operate with France in the interests of European peace. The German reply is also expected on June 29.

Optimism prevails in regard to a speedy agreement on the main issue.—Reuter.

Brussels, June 28.

The Belgian reply to President Hoover's moratorium proposal declares that despite her severe losses through the war, Belgium is ready to incur further sacrifices for the general well although she is of the opinion that it would be unjust to impose on her greater sacrifices than on Germany. The note therefore demands that the special German payments arising out of the so-called mark agreement relating to the notes issued in Belgium during the war by the German occupation authorities, be exempted from the Hoover moratorium. However, the note adds that Belgium is willing to accept for these amounts repa-

tions in kind instead of in bullion or foreign currencies even at the risk of hurting thereby her own industry.

This last proposal of the Belgian note is regarded here as of special importance as possibly paving the way out of certain difficulties as although not alleviating the burden for the German Treasury, it would be helpful by reducing to a certain degree the number of the unemployed in Germany.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Athens, June 28.

The Greek government has now also replied to the United States regarding the Hoover Plan. The note declares that Greece must be guaranteed from any losses through the proposed moratorium. It is emphasized that the government is fully prepared to do its share towards Europe's economic reconstruction but that the financial situation of Greece is strained that she cannot accept any additional burdens.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, June 29.

Resuming their conversations which are designed to devise a formula which will permit of full acceptance by France of President Hoover's plan for a one year's suspension of all war debts payments Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the American Secretary of the Treasury, and officials of the French Government conferred here to-day.

After the conference, which was inaugurated last Saturday, Mr. Mellon, who is here as the personal representative of President Hoover, talked by radiophone across the Atlantic with the American Chief Executive in the White House in Washington.

Mr. Mellon talked this morning for two hours with M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier, M. Flandin and M. Poncet. After the conference they announced that "useful progress" had been made.

At 9.30 o'clock to-night Secretary Mellon and the French officials are to meet again. In the interim M. Laval will preside over a meeting of the French Cabinet and he will confer privately with M. Aristide Briand, France's veteran Foreign Minister.

In American quarters hope is held that France will be able to reconsider her demand that during the year during which President Hoover's moratorium would be successful Germany must continue to pay her so-called unconditional reparations annuities into the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland.

M. Laval's Government has won a vote on confidence on the strength of France's reply to President Hoover. Should the French policy be changed as a result of the continued conversations with Mr. Mellon it will again be necessary for M. Laval to appeal to the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of confidence.—United Press.

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSALS

Amsterdam, June 22.

A great increase in the volume of dealings on the Amsterdam securities and commodities markets was the result here to-day of President Hoover's proposal.

Prices of leading issues on the stock exchange increased in value and a new demand for shares of all descriptions was in evidence. In Amsterdam President Hoover's proposal is regarded as a most important step in international collaboration of the sort which will solve the prevailing economic depression.

Trading was brisk and the volume of transactions in Amsterdam was greater than it has been for some time.

Brussels, June 22.

Trading on the Brussels Bourse to-day responded spectacularly to President Hoover's proposal.

Business was most animated at the opening and high price levels were reached in sensational fashion.

Berlin, June 22.

The Berlin Stock Exchange to-day enjoyed a boom of proportions unprecedented for a single day. Throughout the entire session prices continually improved over those recorded at the opening.

Quotations moved steadily upward in the first business done on the local Bourse since President Hoover issued his statement.

Crazed selling here led to wild buying. Demands for issues far exceeded offers.

What is described even in Berlin as the Hoover boom started on the Berlin stock exchange even before the stock market opened. Several shares rose as high as ten or twelve points.

Meanwhile, the German mark was appreciably stronger. The highest

gold point reached was dollars 42105 compared with 42140 on Saturday. Bankers, in conversations with United Press correspondents, were unanimously elated over President Hoover's proposal although they emphasized that the critical day in Germany's finances will be June 30 when a vast volume of foreign short term credits fall due.

Tokyo, June 22.

Apparently stimulated by President Hoover's proposal it is noticeable that an unprecedented animation prevailed in the stock markets here, followed eventually by a general bullish sentiment.

Paris, June 22.

The attitude of traders towards President Hoover's proposal considerably different in Paris to-day from that of the attitude of traders in other world markets.

Stock exchange operators in Paris, because of the known attitude of reservation on the part of the French Government towards President Hoover's scheme, were none too favourably inclined to-day.

Nevertheless, prices advanced in Paris, despite the unfavourable attitude of the French operators. The firmer conditions here, however, were due largely to foreign orders.

Many local clients of Paris brokers covered themselves so as not to be caught short during the next few days and these covering operations also served to provoke a revival.

Bombay, June 22.

President Hoover's proposal strengthened all markets in Bombay to-day.

Cotton prices rose ten rupees within an hour after trading opened. Silver rose in the amount of 1½ rupees.

Stock exchange quotations in Bombay went up several points and there was a greatly increased demand for all securities issues.

London, June 22.

President Hoover's proposal was closely discussed on the London Stock Exchange to-day, when a sharp appreciation in prices occurred as the result of increased buying orders.

Dealings in the market started fully one hour before the usual time. In every section prices advanced.

In the London commodity markets a strong movement was also reflected.

The same buoyant tendency was shown in reports from the principal markets abroad.—Reuter.

New York, June 22.

Securities and commodity prices advanced throughout the United States and in all other countries of the western hemisphere to-day as a result of President Hoover's proposal.

There was considerable short covering in all the American markets. Coffee, sugar, cocoa, silk, silver, cotton, wheat and copper prices advanced wherever there was trading in these commodities.

The advances in copper, silver and cotton were among the most spectacular.

In New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Montreal firmer conditions prevailed although the enthusiasm was somewhat more balanced than it was in the markets of Europe.

In Buenos Aires wheat prices advanced on an average of two cents. Flax was up three cents.

In New York bank stocks were considerably firmer. The stock of the First National Bank was up \$150.

Bankers and traders in commodities, large and small hailed President Hoover's proposal as having contributed notably to what is at least a definitely momentary improvement.

The outstanding banking leaders of the country, however, generally reserved their comment to-day pending some clearer indication as to how long what is described everywhere as the "Hoover boom" will last.—United Press.

June 22.

The stock market to-day had one of its most active days this year, the turnover being five million shares. Prices closed buoyant.

The price of a seat on the Stock Exchange has increased by \$25,000.—Reuter.

The sale of the "Washington Post," noted for its hundred per cent. Americanism, with a certain bias against England, to Mr. David Lawrence, president of the Consolidated Press Association of Washington, for \$2,000,000, has been prevented in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Colonel McLean, the chief owner, who exercised the right of veto provided in his father's will.

LIBERAL PARTY SPLIT

London, June 27.

Sir John Simon, influential and respected leader of the Liberal Party who headed the commission of investigation which studied problems in India over a period of two years, caused a sensation to-day when he severed his political ties.

In a letter to Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal whip in the House of Commons, Sir John Simon announced that he has dissociated himself from the Liberal Parliamentary Party.

It is understood that ten other prominent Liberals, acting independently of Sir John Simon, intend to take precisely the same action that he has taken. They intend to express strongly their disapproval of the policy of Mr. Lloyd-George, the leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, in negotiating with and supporting the Premier.—United Press.

London, June 28.

The split in the Liberal Party over the question of the acceptance of the Government's land tax proposals is further evidenced by the letter Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Chief Whip, has sent to Sir John Simon, in reply to the latter's intimation that he is dissociating himself from the Party.

In his letter to Sir Archibald, Sir John Simon declared that the Liberal Party, by stifling the voice of conscience and swallowing double taxation for fear of the consequences, had now reached a lower depth of humiliation than any into which it had yet been led.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, in his reply, states that the step Sir John Simon has now taken only amounts to the official recognition of a situation which has existed for some time.

Sir Archibald says that in recent months he has felt that on many questions of far greater political consequence than the land tax—notably on free trade—Sir John Simon has been abandoning the Liberal, and adopting the Conservative, standpoint. He then caustically expresses surprise at Sir John Simon's "sensitiveness to the jeers of the Conservatives" and to the jibes of Mr. Snowden at the Liberals.

Finally, Sir Archibald claims that the Liberal proposals designed to relieve developed land from the full burden of the tax have been adopted by the Government.

Following the example of Sir John Simon and Mr. Ernest Brown, Liberal member for Leith, Sir Robert Hutchison, Liberal Member for Montrose and formerly the Liberal Chief Whip, has also dissociated himself from the Liberal Party.—Through Reuter.

London, June 28.

Indications that the revolt will spread still further were evident to-day. It is understood that several other prominent Liberals are to address letters to Sir Archibald Sinclair very much along the lines of those already despatched by Sir John Simon, Sir Robert Hutchison and Mr. Brown.—United Press.

FOODSTUFFS FROM COAL

Berlin, June 26.

New prospects for the artificial production of foodstuffs have been opened up, according to Professor Cloud, by the success of German scientists in producing synthetic albumen from coal after many years' experimenting.

Synthetic albumen is claimed to be less expensive than natural albumen and equally pure.

The discovery was announced by Professor Cloud during a speech at a meeting of the Coal Society at Bochum, in the Rhine Valley.—Through Reuter.

BRITAIN AT THE LEAGUE

London, June 22.

The Government has decided that at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the League of Nations it will be represented by the following delegation:—

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Foreign Secretary).
Miss Sorell Lawrence (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health).
Mr. Hugh Dalton (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs).
Mr. C. Roden Buxton (Labour Member of Parliament).
Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, Mrs. P. Noel Baker.

This is precisely the same delegation as attended last year.—Through Reuter.

SURPRISES IN COMMONS

London, June 26.

Parliamentary circles are somewhat mystified concerning the reasons behind an unexpected announcement made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons to-day regarding Indian finance.

The Premier said that the British Government has decided, should need arise, to seek authority to enable it to extend financial support to India, in order that her credit might be maintained pending the settlement of the questions which have arisen affecting the Indian Constitution.

The Premier said: "The financial strain on the resources of the Government of India, already great owing to mere economic depression, have been accentuated by the uncertainties, which have attended the discussion of constitutional changes in India and, more particularly, by consideration of the provisions to be embodied in the new Constitution to ensure financial stability. It will not be possible to introduce and propose constitutional changes in India if financial stability is not assured there. His Majesty's Government is determined not to allow a state of affairs to arise which might jeopardise the financial stability and good Government of India, for which the Secretary of State is at present responsible. It has, therefore, decided that, should need arise, it will apply to Parliament for the authority necessary to enable it to give financial support under suitable conditions to the Government of India for the purpose of maintaining the credit of that country, pending a settlement of the Constitutional problem and the formulation of provisions which will ensure the maintenance of the credit of India in future."

It is stated that His Majesty's Government considers there is no justification for the want of confidence at present apparent among the British public where Indian finance is concerned. It is asserted that the statement made by the Premier is meant to dissipate the feeling and that the question of such assistance is not regarded as an immediate one. In view of the fact, however, that the British Government has never accepted responsibility for Indian Government Stocks for the past sixty years, the statement made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took most of the members of the House of Commons by surprise. To-day's announcement was all the more unusual because Friday is generally considered an "off day" and is almost always devoted to Private Members Bills.

It is regarded in many circles as an admission that the Government is seriously disturbed by the sustained decline in the quotations of Indian Government sterling loans allegedly due to the operations of "bears" in Bombay. Furthermore, a recent Indian Government loan of £10,000,000 floated in London was a failure, 62 per cent. of the issue being thrown back on the underwriters.

There is also a report in circulation that the gold reserves maintained in London by the Indian Government for the purpose of stabilizing the rupee have recently been exhausted in meeting the ordinary obligations of India, and that the credit promised by the British Government will be used in part to replace this Reserve.

The official explanation, however, is that the announcement is intended to remove groundless apprehension and to banish psychological fears so that no need for financial aid may arise.

Conservative members of the House of Commons are disposed to criticise the announcement made by the Premier, which introduces a completely new financial relationship between India and His Majesty's Government. Lancashire members, especially, are insistent that no such guarantee shall be given until an assurance has been received from the Government of India that the boycott of Lancashire goods will be modified and the Indian tariff lowered. Another suggestion is that the India Office in London should make it a condition that the Indian Government should use any new credit facilities obtained in London to buy in England a larger portion of the railroad materials required in India.—Through Reuter.

Despatches from Mexico City state that an average of twelve persons are dying every day from typhoid at the El Tambo gold-fields in the State of Sinaloa.

BAN ON SOVIET GOODS

Washington, June 27.

One of the most drastic positions in her entire economic history was being contemplated by the United States to-day. The United Press learned from a high official source that the United States Treasury Department is seeking an embargo against the importation of all Soviet Russian goods to America.

The Treasury Department, the informant said, takes the position in demanding the embargo that all goods produced under the great Soviet Russian Five Years' Plan are the result of forced labour.

It is understood here that the Treasury contends that the Soviet control of labour under its Five Years' Plan meets the definition of indentured labour as contained in the Smoot-Hawley tariff law.

The Treasury officials contend that in Soviet Russia the Five Years' Plan has resulted in the imposition of penalties for failing to perform a given amount of work. Penalties are imposed for violation of the rules laid down under the Five Years' Plan. This, according to the Treasury Department, is nothing short of forced labour.

Amorg, the great Soviet Russian purchasing and marketing agency in the United States, is expected to resort to the courts to protest against the contemplated embargo. It is also inevitable that American firms selling goods to the Soviets will protest against the embargo.

Already many contend that America's trade with Soviet Russia has suffered heavily because of American activities against Communist policies. Liberal leaders such as Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are bitter in their criticism of the United States for not taking full advantage of the trade possibilities offered by Soviet Russia.—United Press.

SUIT WHILE YOU WAIT

London, June 23.

Britain to-day captured a record which America has held for more than thirty years when a suit of clothes, ready to be worn was turned out from wool which had been on the sheep's back only three hours and 20½ minutes previously.

The suit was made to the measurements of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Minister, and may be worn by him at the Imperial Wool Industries Fair in July.

This new record nearly halves the American record time, which was 6 hours and 28 minutes, established in 1898 by John Kitson, a Bradford man who emigrated to the United States.

To-day's performance started at 8.50 this morning on the hills of Batley, when ten sheep were shorn in 7½ minutes. The wool was washed, dyed, dried and spun, and then the finished tweed was rushed by motor car to a tailor shop in Leeds where 40 tailors manufactured a sports suit in only 37 minutes.—Through Reuter.

LARGE CROWD AT R. A. F. SHOW

London, June 27.

Over half a million people, including the Duke of Gloucester (who flew from Tidworth in his own plane), the Prime Minister, several members of the Cabinet, hundreds of Army and Navy officers, and crowds of fashionably dressed women witnessed the Hendon air pageant to-day in glorious weather. There was brilliant sunshine and little wind.

The programme comprised work in every branch of Air Force activity—bombing, aerial duels and combats, aerial drill and the re-fuelling of a giant bomber in mid air by another plane. Comic relief was afforded by an aerial "big game hunt" in which a number of fierce looking "animals" released from the ground, floated into the air where they were chased and shot down with twelve-bar short-guns by "hunters" in a large aeroplane.

Three weird machines were on show—an Autogiro with a windmill-like horizontal airscrew hovered in the air almost motionless; a "Pterodactyl," a curious monster with no tail and painted to resemble a prehistoric animal flew fast or slow at will; and a "safety" plane rose and descended almost vertically.—Through Reuter.

Miss Jean Norris, the only woman magistrate in New York City, has been removed from office by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on charges of malfeasance.

FLIGHT ROUND THE WORLD

Roosevelt Fields, June 23.

Captain Wiley Post and Lieutenant Harold Gatty, who plan to complete a round the world flight in seven days in the aeroplane "Minnie Mae," took off this morning for Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.—Reuter.

Harbour Grace, June 23.

A new aerial trail was being blazed across the waters of the north Atlantic ocean to-day as Captain Wiley Post, pilot, and Lieutenant Harold Gatty, his navigator, flew toward Berlin on the second lap of their spectacular effort to fly around the world in less than ten days.

With weather conditions favourable and with a 30 miles tail wind under their Lockheed-Vega monoplane Captain Post and Lieutenant Gatty were making excellent progress when they were last sighted.

The fliers took off from Harbour Grace at 2:27 o'clock this afternoon. They had arrived here from New York at 11:45 o'clock this morning, eastern standard time, completing the nonstop flight from Roosevelt Field which began at 4:55 o'clock this morning.

From Europe the fliers will proceed to Moscow and then across Siberia to China and Japan. They are out to establish a new record for a round-the-world flight, which now is held by the giant German dirigible, the Graf Zeppelin.—United Press.

Liverpool, June 24.

Successfully completing the first stage of their spectacular attempt to fly around the world in less than ten days Captain Wiley Post and Lieutenant Harold Gatty, American aviators, landed at one o'clock this afternoon at the Sea Land Aerodrome near Chester after a nonstop flight from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

After a brief halt at the Chester flying field for fuel, oil and food supplies the American airmen resumed their flight. They took off in the direction of Berlin but they hope, if possible, to reach Moscow before they land again.

On their flight across the Atlantic Post and Gatty were favoured by excellent weather. They hopped off from Harbour Grace at 2:27 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Berlin and possibly Moscow as their immediate destination. But when near the European side of the ocean they decided to land at the Sea Land Aerodrome to replenish their fuel supplies. Their landing at one o'clock this afternoon, British summer time, came without warning.—United Press.

London, June 24.

Two airmen stepping out of a monoplane at the little aerodrome of Sealand, Cheshire, at 11:45 this morning expressed surprise that they were not at Berlin. They were the Americans Captain Wiley Post and Lieut. Harold Gatty who left Newfoundland on a flight round the world to "break all records" and have already broken one by crossing the 2,200 miles of the Atlantic in about 15½ hours. They intended to reach Berlin but lost their way in a fog over Ireland.

Post is an Oklahoma Indian with only one eye. Gatty is a former flying instructor to Mrs. Lindbergh. On landing they were entertained in the Royal Air Force mess before leaving again at 2 p.m. for Berlin. Hundreds of people gathered at the aerodrome and watched the departure of the fliers to be warmly cheered by the air force commander and pilots. After Berlin they will fly to Moscow, across Siberia, to Alaska and Canada.

The Graf Zeppelin, which holds the present round the world record, flew round in twenty days.

The record for an Atlantic flight, which was established in 1919 by the English airmen, Sir John Alcock, and Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, was broken to-day when 15½ hours, 48 minutes after leaving Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, the American airmen Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, landed near Chester. They beat by 24 minutes a record which has stood for 12 years. After a less than four hours stay they left for Berlin on a further stage of their projected round the world flight.—Wireless through Reuter.

Berlin, June 24.

Writing a new epic in the long story of aeronautical achievement Captain Wiley Post and his navigator, Lieutenant Harold Gatty, arrived here to-night after a flight from New York.

It was 8:30 o'clock to-night, Berlin time, when Post and Gatty landed at the Tempelhof Aerodrome here in their Lockheed-Vega monoplane, the Minnie Mae. The plane is named in honour of the multimillionaire oil operator who is backing their flight financially.

Between Sealand Aerodrome, near Chester, England, where the

aviators made their first stop for fuel after the long flight across the Atlantic ocean from Harbour Grace, and Berlin they paused briefly at Hanover, Germany, for fuel.

In his interview with the United Press Captain Post said: "I am confident that we will break the record for flight around the world which is now held by the Graf Zeppelin. We may not only break the Graf Zeppelin's time but we hope to cut it in half." Captain Post told the United Press.

"On our flight across the Atlantic ocean from Harbour Grace to England we flew very low most of the time. Apparently there were many times when we were only 50 feet above the waves. Our highest altitude was 12,000 feet. We passed through one storm which was so terrific that we were unable to see one inch through the window of the cabin of the Minnie Mae. It rained all night long. "Throughout the flight I had no sleep. Gatty did not sleep either. We didn't have time to think about food, even. But we are happy."

For fifteen minutes after they landed at the Tempelhof Aerodrome Captain Post and Lieutenant Gatty tinkered with the motor of their plane. Then they walked to the air station where they were mobbed by a crowd.

Not until after the extemporaneous reception did the aviators give way. And then it became apparent how great was the strain under which Captain Post had laboured. He was so exhausted that he was taken to the police room where he collapsed in a chair.

June 25.

The weather was cool and the sky was slightly overcast when Post and Gatty set off for Moscow. Lufthansa meteorologists estimated that there were favourable winds above the clouds which should ensure a speedy hop to the Soviet Russian capital.

Just before the departure a loose sheet of metal under the fuselage of the Minnie Mae was detected but this was speedily repaired. Post and Gatty were awakened at 5:20 o'clock this morning. They breakfasted on rolls and coffee. After watching workmen place fuel aboard their plane they had another breakfast, this time of hams and eggs and toast and coffee.

For the flight to Moscow the aviators carry two thermos bottles containing coffee and a quantity of sandwiches. Aerodrome works at Tempelhof cheered until the Minnie Mae was but a speck in the distance.—United Press.

Moscow, June 25.

Capt. Post and Lieut. Gatty landed here at 5:40 this afternoon on their round the world air flight.—United Press.

London, June 25.

Long distance flying is being blessed with good luck this season. Messrs. Post and Gatty after their record breaking flight across the Atlantic are now safely in Moscow, arriving there at 5:30 this evening. They are now headed across Siberia for the Aleutians and Alaska.—Reuter.

Moscow, June 26.

Facing the prospect of little, if any, sleep until Saturday night Captain Wiley Post, pilot, and his navigator, Lieutenant Harold Gatty to-day were soaring across Russia toward Siberia in their Lockheed-Vega monoplane, the Minnie Mae.

Despite the severe strain under which they have been labouring since they left New York at day-break on Tuesday the aviators were cheerful and energetic when they resumed their flight from the Central Moscow Aerodrome at five o'clock this morning.—United Press.

Omsk, June 26.

Captain Wiley Post and Lieutenant Gatty are apparently out to beat all records in their round the world flight.

They left Moscow on their way to Omsk at 5 o'clock this morning and were expected here at 8 p.m. The distance is 1,533 miles and to maintain this schedule an average speed of over 120 miles an hour had to be maintained.

It was thought that they would manage this comfortably. They did, and much more. The American airmen winged their way over Omsk without stopping at 2:05 p.m. (Moscow time) and are eating up space on their way to Irkutsk. They must have travelled at an average speed of over 170 miles an hour.

From Irkutsk the aviators will go on to Chita, Khabarovsk, and to Spassk. At Spassk they will refuel in preparation for the last lap—their hop across the Pacific.—Reuter.

Novosibirsk, June 26.

Captain Post and Lieutenant Gatty landed here at 1:32 Greenwich time (3:52 Moscow time).

The aviators made a fine landing and reported all well. Novosibirsk is about 450 miles east of Omsk.

June 27.

Breakfast in New York on Tuesday and lunch on Saturday in the very heart of Siberia—this is the unique record accomplished by the American aviators, Captain Wiley Post and Lieutenant Harold Gatty, who arrived here at 11:55 this morning Shanghai time from Novosibirsk, which they left at dawn to-day.

The airmen received an enthusiastic welcome from Soviet officials and sightseers and during their short stay here—two and a quarter hours—enjoyed the hospitality of Irkutsk. Tired though they were, Captain Post and his companion personally supervised the refuelling of their machine, the "Minnie Mae."

Eager to get on their way, they climbed into the plane and with a wave to the crowd below took off at 2:10 p.m. (Shanghai time) for Blagoveshchensk, which they hope to reach at eight o'clock this evening (Shanghai time).

The aviators covered the stretch from New York to Irkutsk in three days and 20 hours and each of them has slept only eight hours since their departure from there. Nevertheless, they are both in perfect condition physically.—Reuter.

Vladivostok, June 28.

Captain Post and Lieutenant Gatty struck the first piece of bad luck on their trip on landing at Blagoveshchensk last evening. They stuck firmly in the mud and efforts last night to get the plane out were unavailing.

This morning the Soviet military authorities lent a hand and the machine was taken out none the worse for the experience.

After some much wanted sleep the aviators took off just before 9:30, Shanghai time, for Harbin, which they hoped to reach at 1 p.m. Shanghai time. They had a great send-off.

Weather conditions here this morning were calm and cloudy while Harbinovsk is reported calm and clear. Before taking off from Blagoveshchensk the airmen said they would only stop to refuel at Harbinovsk and immediately clear for Nome, Alaska.

Many people were eagerly waiting at Harbinovsk for them to show up after mid-day but due to taking a wrong course they did not land until 2:30 p.m. Shanghai time.

A successful landing at Nome will put them on the American continent again a week after starting from New York.

Both Post and Gatty are in good spirits and excellent health.—Reuter.

Harbarovsk, June 29.

Captain Wiley Post and Lieutenant Harold Gatty, the meteoric American aviators, this morning decided to prolong by a few hours their stop in Harbarovsk so that they could carefully examine the motor of their Lockheed-Vega monoplane, the Minnie Mae, before taking off on the trans-Pacific leg of their attempt to fly around the world in less than ten days.

Captain Post and Lieutenant Gatty had intended to start their flight at five o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, but they moved the hour forward to ten o'clock, G.M.T., so that ample time for checking the engine might be allowed.

The slight postponement also allows the fliers to take some much needed rest before starting the long hop which is destined to take them to Nome, Alaska.

June 29.

The flight reached its most daring stage to-day when two aviators, hopped off from Harbarovsk for Nome, Alaska.

It was nine o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time, when the fliers, took off across the Pacific Ocean.

With but little rest Captain Post and Lieutenant Gatty, took off for Nome after making certain that the motor of their plane, which thus far has functioned so well, was in good order.

For the first several hundred miles of the trans-Pacific journey the airmen will fly in darkness. They will race to meet the sun and they hope that on the last stage of their journey to Alaska they will have daylight and an horizon to aid them in their flying.—United Press.

The Danish Flight

Harbour Grace, June 24.

The two Danish fliers, Captain Holger Høiriis and Mr. Otto Hillig, hopped off at dawn this morning on their trans-Atlantic flight. They are hoping to reach Denmark.—Reuter.

London, June 25.

The Danish fliers, Messrs. Hillig and Høiriis, who also crossed the Atlantic safely, landed at Krefeld in Rhineland, near the Luxembourg border, at about the same time Post and Gatty landed in Moscow.

The Danish fliers were forced down for a few minutes as they lost their way flying across Spain and again across France. After a few minutes rest they took off again for Copenhagen but had to come down again in Bremen owing to darkness and ultimately they abandoned their attempt to reach Copenhagen to-night.—Reuter.

Bremen, June 25.

Exhausted after a flight across the Atlantic ocean from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, which found them battling most unfavourable weather conditions and wandering through dense fogs Messrs. Otto Hillig and Helgar Høiriis were sleeping soundly here to-night.

The world had given the Danish fliers, whose destination is Copenhagen, up for lost. It had been believed that their lives had been claimed by the "suicide trail" over the North Atlantic ocean but in fashion little less than miraculous they battled their way through to safety.

First confirmation that Pilots Hillig and Høiriis were not victims of the Atlantic came when they landed at the Krefeld Aerodrome at 5:15 o'clock to-night. They remained at Krefeld only until 6:43 o'clock to-night when they took off for Copenhagen.

At 8:45 p.m. Pilots Hillig and Høiriis flew over Bremen and they were seen to head in the direction of Hamburg en route to Copenhagen. However, after flying through the night they suddenly returned and landed at the Bremen Aerodrome at 9:50 o'clock p.m.

When they landed at Bremen both of the aviators were in a most exhausted condition and they retired immediately. Even when they were at Krefeld the fliers appeared to be so exhausted that airport attaches marvelled at their determination to continue their flight.

When Hillig and Høiriis landed at Krefeld they were most surprised to learn that they were not in Copenhagen. As they munched sandwiches and ate eggs they described the very bad weather conditions they had encountered all the way across the ocean. Most of the time they were unable to obtain bearings because they were forced to fly above the clouds throughout most of the trans-Atlantic journey.

For some time before they landed at Krefeld Pilots Hillig and Høiriis had wandered over the North Sea, attempting to get their bearings. Their aeroplane was sighted from the decks of the steamer Kyloe. There were several German Aerodromes not far away but these were not sighted because of the clouds.

When the aviators landed at Bremen Pilot Hillig was asleep on the petrol tank. When he was awakened his mind was confused. He had inhaled fumes as he slept and for some time after he awoke he was able to describe his experiences only in a most hazy manner.

Hillig and Høiriis said that on their flight across the Atlantic ocean they flew at an average altitude of 4,000 metres. A strong northeasterly wind deflected them from their course and carried them as far south as Spain where they lost their bearings.

For 15 hours they flew in the darkness, not knowing where they were and deeply worried over the prospects that their fuel supplies would not hold out. They travelled across the Atlantic, they said, at an average speed of 180 kilometres an hour.

Before they went to their much-needed sleep to-night Hillig and Høiriis arranged to leave Bremen for Copenhagen at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. They are due in the Danish capital at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

From the time the airmen started from Harbour Grace until they landed at Bremen approximately 34 hours elapsed. They had been flying continuously for approximately 29 hours when they landed at Krefeld. Hillig and Høiriis are 55 and 29 years of age, respectively. They were virtually unknown until a few weeks ago when they announced their intention of flying the Atlantic to Copenhagen.

Until they were glimpsed from ships while they were lost over the North Sea they had not been sighted and no word had been received from them. Their plane was not equipped with radio and when they were long overdue many began to abandon hope for them.—United Press.

London, June 26.

Leaving Bremen this morning at 11:37 a.m., the Danish fliers Hillig and Høiriis landed at Copenhagen at 2:10 p.m. after what is said to have been an uneventful flight.—United Press.

Copenhagen, June 26.

Messrs. Otto Hillig and Helgar Høiriis, Danish airmen who made a successful and safe trans-Atlantic flight despite great difficulties in the form of severely adverse weather conditions, to-day were presented with gold medals by the Danish Aeronautical Society.

The fliers landed here at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon after a flight over the last leg of their journey which began at Bremen at 11:37 o'clock this morning.

A crowd of 20,000 persons welcomed the fliers who flew to Copenhagen from Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, with stops at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland; Krefeld, Germany, and Bremen.

The tearful and aged but extremely happy mother of Mr. Høiriis, who is 29 years of age, was among the first to greet the triumphant aviators. The fliers were literally mobbed and for some time after they had landed they were carried around the aerodrome on the shoulders of the crowd.

A reception committee had arranged for the greeting of the fliers at the aerodrome. Later there was a triumphal procession from the aerodrome to the hotel at which the aviators are guests.

"This is the greatest moment of my life," Mr. Hillig, who is 55 years of age, said when he and Mr. Høiriis were finally allowed to rest by the enthusiastic throngs.—United Press.

More Spectacular Projects

New York, June 25.

With a large portion of the world's attention centered on aviation exploits to-day plans for three more spectacular flights were announced in America.

At Hartford, Connecticut, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr., announced that they will fly their single motored Bellanca monoplane to New York and before the week is over take off on an attempt to fly around the world in record time.

At Roosevelt Field, New York, George Andras and Alexander Magyar, Hungarian aviators, announced that as soon as weather conditions are favourable they will take off for Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, in preparation for an attempt to make a nonstop flight to Budapest.

In Akron, Ohio, Mr. George O'Brien, a former associate of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, announced that with eight others he will start on August 20 an attempt to fly across the North Pole as part of a plan to chart a new air route from Europe to Asia.

Pilots Pangborn and Herndon are veteran fliers. During the past few weeks they have made several distance flights, notably to Porto Rico, to test their plane.—United States.

A Further Effort

Tokyo, June 23.

A new ambition to fly across the Pacific ocean was revealed here to-day when Pilots Reginald Robin and Harold Jones of the United States applied to the Japanese Aviation Bureau for permission to fly across Japanese soil.

The American airmen hope to fly from Washington to Tokyo by way of Kamchatka. They will use a Lockheed-Vega monoplane and they hope to fly from Seattle to Kamchatka without an intermediary stop.

The plane which Pilots Robin and Jones will use will be powered with a Pratt & Whitney Wasp motor.—United Press.

Daring Aviatix Injured

St. John's, June 22.

The well-known American aviator, Miss Ruth Nicholls, who arrived here today on the first stage of her projected flight across the Atlantic, was injured as the result of a faulty landing and had to be taken to hospital. Her condition, however, is not serious.

The accident was due to Miss Nicholls landing with the sun in her eyes.

She is suffering from a wrenched back, but it is believed that she will be well in a few days.

June 23.

The plan of Miss Ruth Nicholls, famed American aviatix, to make a lone nonstop trans-Atlantic flight continues to be held in abeyance as she receives treatment in a St. John's, Newfoundland, hospital for injuries suffered when she cracked

up after overshooting the landing field there this week after a flight from New York.—United Press.

British Flying Record

London, June 24.

New honours for British aviation were established to-day by Captain T. Neville Stack and Mr. J. R. Chaplin, who have spent the past few weeks in shattering old records in flights with their converted Vickers-Napier bombing aeroplane. To-day Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin established a new record for flight from London to Warsaw and back. They flew the distance in one day. In all 2,200 miles were covered.

At 4.30 o'clock this morning, Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin left the Heston Aerodrome at Middesex. They flew to Warsaw, paused for fuel and made the return flight, landing at the Croydon Aerodrome at 9.54 o'clock to-night.

This spring Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin made several attempts to fly from England to Australia and back in less than 21 days but in several starts they were plagued by mechanical trouble and unfavourable weather. Once they got as far as Turkey before they decided to turn back and make their dash at a later date. Since then the fliers have established several records for flight between England and points on the Continent.—United Press.

London, June 29.

On an attempt to establish new records by flying from London to Karachi, India, and back again in six days Captain T. Neville Stack and Mr. J. R. Chaplin took off from the Lymington Aerodrome at 4.25 o'clock this morning in their converted Vickers-Napier bombing machine.

During the past few weeks Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin have established many aviation records. Only last week they flew from London to Warsaw and back, a distance of 2,200 miles, in the same day.

Originally Captain Stack and Mr. Chaplin intended to fly to Australia and back in less than 21 days. They made several starts but unfavourable weather or mechanical trouble balked them. Once they got as far as Turkey before turning back.

"We'll be back again on Saturday afternoon," Captain Stack told officials at the Lymington Aerodrome as he started off for Karachi with Mr. Chaplin this morning. Weather conditions were favourable for the flight, which will mean almost continuous flying if the airmen are to achieve their goal.

Captain Stack's machine, a Vickers-Napier bomber formerly in the service of the Royal Air Force, is functioning perfectly when the noted British fliers started their dash to Karachi this morning. The airmen were in good physical condition and prepared for the gruelling grind which a flight from London to Karachi will entail.—United Press.

New Long Distance Flight Started

Le Bourget, June 28.

The well-known air-woman, Mlle. Mayrse Eastie, took off this morning in a 40 horse power monoplane in an attempt to beat the long distance record flight for light aeroplanes. She hopes to reach Kazan, Russia.—Reuter.

FINE ATLANTIC CROSSING

London, June 22.

A British-built ship once more holds the "blue ribbon" of the Atlantic, which has been captured by the new luxury liner Empress of Britain, which has lowered the record by over five hours.

The Canadian Pacific Company announces that the Empress of Britain, which passed Farther Point, Quebec, this morning, has established a new record for an Atlantic crossing.

Leaving Cherbourg on Wednesday, the liner has taken four days and twelve hours to reach America, which beats the Canadian record and is shorter than the record-breaking trip of the German liner Europa from Cherbourg to Ambrose Light, New York, in March 1930, in four days, seventeen hours, twenty-six minutes.

This is the second trip of the Empress of Britain from Europe to Canada.—Through Reuter.

A conference of the executives of engineering unions in London on June 23, by an overwhelming majority, accepted an employer's modified proposal for changes in working conditions and overtime rates. The new terms come into operation from July 6 and peace is thus preserved in the industry.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AIR POLICY

London, June 24.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. F. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air, said he understood that the Indian Government had placed obstacles in the way of a flight over Indian territory of machines other than Indian machines with Indian pilots. In regard to air transport services he understood it would be contrary to that Government's policy to subsidise any company other than an Indian company with Indian personnel. He added that the Secretary for Air was fully alive to the importance of continuous development of air routes throughout the Empire and his policy was directed towards that end.—Wireless through Reuter.

CONSIDERABLE RISE IN INDIAN STOCKS

London, June 27.

The Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons yesterday on Indian credit caused a considerable rise in Indian stocks. The declaration, which presumably was intended to reinforce that of the Secretary for India, Mr. W. Benn, in January 1930, to the effect that Parliament would provide financial safeguards in the new constitution, is interpreted, according to "The Times" city editor, to mean that the British Government would lend money to the Indian Government if necessary to maintain the rupee at an exchange of at one shilling and six pence.

Press comment shows satisfaction tempered by prospect of possible increase of liabilities of the British Exchequer. Hope is expressed that informed Indian opinion will realize the imperative need for financial safeguards in the new constitution.—Wireless through Reuter.

ITALY'S REPLY TO VATICAN

Rome, June 24.

A protest against the "illicit interference of the Holy See in the internal affairs of Italy" is contained in the reply of the Italian Government to the recent Note of the Vatican.

The reply "laments that the Holy See insists, by means of speeches, telegrams and appeals to public opinion abroad, upon carrying these events (the recent anti-clerical outbursts) outside their proper place."

The Italian Note insists upon the nature of the anti-Fascist activities of the Catholic Action Party, declaring that Commendatore Ciriati, its president, has confessed to the existence of these activities.

The Government of Italy, says the Note, considers it inopportune to reopen discussion about the decree dissolving juvenile associations. It adds, however, that an order is given to all associations of a strictly religious character not to subject themselves to the decree.

The Note goes on to declare that a severe enquiry is being conducted to ascertain those guilty of offences against the Pope and of damaging Pontifical buildings.—Reuter.

HINDU-MOSLEM TROUBLES

London, June 22.

All hope of a Hindu-Moslem settlement of communal differences before the next meeting of the Indian Round Table Conference, seems to have disappeared. Fears are expressed that failure to reach an agreement may wreck the conference and postpone the granting of self-government. It is also reported that a section of Moslems may withdraw from the conference altogether, until such time as the Hindus grant their demands.

Other Moslem quarters deny this, stating it is clear they cannot settle the Hindu-Moslem problems by themselves and it is now for the British Government to decide the matter. To this the Hindus are opposed, declaring they fear Britain would favour the Moslems.—Through Reuter.

Dr. Raley Husted Bell, aged 62, the well-known nature writer, has been killed by one of the shot-gun traps which he installed some years ago at his palatial summer home at Doylestown, Pa. He took this drastic step to protect his property after his flower garden had been destroyed by Sunday tourists and picknickers.

NAUTILUS LIMPS INTO HARBOUR

Dublin, June 22.

The crippled Nautilus, submarine of Sir Hubert Wilkins the explorer, limped into Queenstown Harbour to-day after her great fight with the Atlantic.

The submarine presents a very battered appearance and wholesale refitting and repairs are required before she will again be seaworthy.—Through Reuter.

London, June 22.

Despite the damage sustained by the submarine Nautilus during her voyage across the Atlantic, Sir Hubert Wilkins declared last night that he was determined to carry out his plan to make an undersea journey to the North Pole.—Reuter.

Berlin, June 22.

In view of the difficulties experienced by the submarine Nautilus, in which Sir Hubert Wilkins has been planning to make an undersea dash to the North Pole, Dr. Hugo von Eckener announced to-day that he had abandoned his proposed flight to the North Pole in the Graf Zeppelin, as his only object was to meet Sir Hubert Wilkins at the Pole.—Reuter.

London, June 24.

The submarine Nautilus, with Hubert Wilkins aboard, left Cork this evening, cheered by a large crowd. A tug is towing the submarine to Devonport, where the broken cylinder will be replaced.

The Nautilus became disabled at sea during her voyage across the Atlantic and was towed to Queenstown by the U.S.S. Wyoming. Despite her mishap, Sir Hubert Wilkins is still determined to carry out his plan for an undersea dash to the North Pole.—Reuter.

Friedrichshafen, June 24.

Details of the Graf Zeppelin's forthcoming Arctic cruise were divulged to-day by Dr. Eckener who stressed the purely scientific character of the expedition which will start in the first days of July. The first intermediary landing will be made in Berlin where the majority of scientists, representing the Aeroarctic Society will board the dirigible. The next stop will be made at Leningrad where a special mooring mast has been erected and Russian explorers will join the expedition. From Leningrad the Graf will set out for Francis Joseph Land in the vicinity of which it will meet the Soviet icebreaker Malynin, which, Dr. Eckener remarked will have to replace the Nautilus with whose commander it was proposed to exchange mail at the North Pole.

Somewhere between Francis Joseph Land and Nicholas Land the dirigible will go down on the sea, a manoeuvre for which it has been equipped with special floats, recently tried out with much success on Lake Constance. If conditions permit, these sea landings will be repeated to enable the scientists to make their observations. Collapsible rubber boats will also be carried and, if possible, launched on these occasions.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, June 26.

Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine Nautilus arrived at Plymouth this afternoon from Queenstown in tow of an Irish tug. She is to go up to the Devonport naval dockyard for the necessary repairs to be made for her to proceed on her journey to Scandinavia preparatory to attempting the journey to the North Pole.

Spare parts for the Nautilus are on their way to England from America to replace those which broke down and left the submarine helpless in mid-Atlantic.

Sir Hubert is hoping for repairs to be made without delay as already the time lost has been serious and he thinks may jeopardise the success of his venture. It is hoped to have the submarine in trim again within a week.

As the vessel came in this afternoon there were immense crowds of people to watch her and she aroused a great deal of curiosity when she moored alongside Drake island.—Through Reuter.

In view of the controversy between the Italian government and the Vatican it has been suggested by prominent leaders of the Catholic-Democratic Party that the government invite the Pontiff to come to Poland until the conflict has been settled. The mediaeval Wawel palace in the city of Cracow, formerly the residence of Polish kings, is to be offered to the Holy Father as a temporary abode. It is, however, not believed that the government will act on the suggestion because any hint that the Pope might feel compelled to seek refuge outside of Italy would seriously offend Italian sentiments.

SPANISH AIRMEN IN REMOLT

Madrid, June 27.

Troops have taken possession of the aerodrome at Tablada, where a revolt of the air force, headed by the famous aviator, Major Franco, broke out this morning.

The troops disarmed the rebels, who put up little resistance. Otherwise everything is comparatively quiet.—Reuter.

Barcelona, June 27.

Martial law has been declared at Seville.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 28.

General Sanjurjo, chief of the civil guard, is energetically "clearing up" Seville prior to the elections. Already 250 employees of the Tablada aerodrome have been dismissed and several N.C.O.s arrested.

The Minister of the Interior in a statement says the object of the revolt was to proclaim "a social Republic" and the free state of Andalusia.

Major Franco, who was operated on in hospital to-day for a broken leg, has not been arrested pending the result of the elections.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 28.

Following official revelations that the revolt of the air force at the Tablada aerodrome aimed at the proclamation of a Soviet republic in Andalusia, Civil Guards are now guarding the sick room of Major Franco, who headed the revolt and who was arrested.

It is officially stated that the followers of Major Franco secured 600 hand grenades and aerial bombs from the Government stores at Seville on the pretext that they intended to experiment with them in Morocco.

Major Franco announced that if his plans were interfered with, Seville would be bombed from the air, particularly the banks, Government offices, barracks and convents. But the Government, having been forewarned, nipped the revolt in the bud.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 29.

Hitherto only minor incidents have occurred in connection with the elections, and the atmosphere generally is peaceful. A Republican-Socialist majority is expected to be returned at Madrid, but the national results will not be tabulated for a day or so.

Early returns in the elections indicate that the Republican-Socialist coalition upon which the Provisional Government is based has won the day, but no official figures are available. Reports from Barcelona, however, state that the Macia Party has gained 42 of the 63 seats allotted to Catalonia in the new Cortes.

Immense enthusiasm throughout Catalonia is reported and it is stated that a Republic may be proclaimed. Troubles are feared.

The aviator, Major Franco, was not elected either in Barcelona or Seville in both of which constituencies he was a candidate.

Five people have been killed in election affrays in various parts of the country.—Reuter.

Later.

Major Franco has been elected to the new Cortes as member for Barcelona, while the Premier, Senor Zamora, has been elected as representative for Saragossa.

The Republican-Socialists continue to sweep many of the provinces.

The total death-roll as the result of election incidents in various parts of the country is six. Two of the victims lost their lives in Barcelona during a clash between Republicans and supporters of Don Jaime, the Pretender to the Throne.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 29.

It is believed that the Government has won a resounding triumph in the elections.

Conservative Republicans and Moderate Socialists have apparently been successful in all parts of the country, carrying Madrid, Asturias and Valencia and even Seville, where Mayor Franco's activities have not made any headway.

The Macia Party claims 47 seats in Catalonia. Colonel Macia hinted that Catalonia would act if a federal republic were not formed in which he would be autonomous.

Senor Lerroux, an outstanding figure in the elections, triumphed in Madrid and Valencia, but his Party lost ground in many towns through its alliance with ex-monarchists.

The first two women ever returned for a regular Spanish parliament are the Director of Prisons, Senorita Victoria Kent, and the writer, Senorita Clara Campador.—Reuter.

Newspapers report that Mr. Dwight Davis has resigned the Governorship of the Philippines and intends to return to private life.

THE AMNESTY IN BURMA

London, June 22.

In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, answered in the negative a question as to whether the Government would consider the advisability of postponing the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee until those ruling princes who had recently condemned the Federal Constitution outlined by the Round Table Conference accepted that in principle.

In a statement on the events of the past week in Burma, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: "The Government has issued a proclamation of amnesty to all except the leaders and participants in serious outrages, on an undertaking being given by them that they would return to their villages, assist the Government and give information about the rebellion. The Governor has had several interviews with leaders of the different communities and parties, at which it was requested that the scope of the amnesty should be widened. This proposal is being considered. The economic situation is unchanged. The late break of rains has delayed cultivation in many districts and it is impossible yet to estimate the effect of this from the effects of the rebellion on the economic situation."

Questioned as to the measures contemplated to suppress the activities of the "Red Shirt Army" which is being organized in the frontier provinces, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said he was unwilling to make any impression as to the actual position was given in recent press reports which recorded, in a single message, various incidents which had occurred over a considerable period.

The Government of India saw no immediate necessity for any special action, but the provisions of the ordinary law were exercised for the maintenance of order and the control of meeting.—Wireless through Reuter.

INDIAN FINANCES STRAINED

London, June 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question regarding the financial position of India, the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, stated that the financial strain on the Government of India, due to the depression, had been accentuated by uncertainties which attended the discussion of constitutional changes, more particularly the consideration of the provisions to be embodied in the new constitution to ensure financial stability.

Continuing, the Premier said it would not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability was not assured. His Majesty's Government were determined not to allow a state of affairs to arise which might jeopardise the financial stability and good Government of India, for which the Secretary of State was at present responsible.

The Government, he said, had therefore decided that should the need arise they would apply to Parliament for the authority necessary to enable them to give financial support, under suitable conditions, to the Government of India for the purpose of maintaining the country's credit, pending the constitutional settlement and the formulation of provisions maintaining India's credit in future.—Reuter.

DRIED EGGS TARIFF RAISED

Washington, June 24.

President Hoover to-day issued an executive decree proclaiming an increase in the American import tariff on dried eggs from \$5.15 per pound to \$5.27 per pound.

China supplies more eggs of the dried variety to the American market than any other producer.

The increase in the tariff proclaimed by President Hoover to-day is the result of a persistent campaign by American egg producers which lasted for many months. American poultrymen, especially those on the Pacific coast, declared that their industry was faced with extinction unless it was afforded protection against imports of dried eggs from China.

Bakers and confectioners opposed the tariff increase decreed by the President to-day.—United Press.

General Bertrand dropped dead in a theatre at Spa on June 24. His ten days' defence of Liege against the overwhelming numbers of the Germans in 1914 saved Marshal Joffre from disaster and Paris from capture.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

A London Letter

MR. COURTAULD'S ARCTIC VIGIL

Elusive Air Mail: London Without News: A Lloyd George Rumour

By O. M. GREEN

London, May 30.

Heroism expressed in sheer dogged endurance was never better displayed than in Mr. Augustine Courtauld's account in "The Times" of the five winter months which he spent utterly alone on the ice plateau of Greenland. He lives in a circular dome-shaped double tent, covered over with snow, and surrounded with a snow rampart to form a compound in which stores might be kept. His feet were rather badly frost bitten, and this hampered him in digging away the snow, so that during his last six weeks he was absolutely snowed in, his ventilator shaft and the Union Jack alone showing above the snow. His paraffin ran short, so that he was not only in darkness but unable to cook anything. In order to save water (the use of which in cooking was not available) he had to experiment with all sorts of food. Pemican chewed with margarine "was satisfying," and "a mixture of cocoa, oats and snow excellent." But when left in the darkness he could never be sure what he was consuming and often found himself trying to eat "matter of a not strictly edible nature." Yet never once did he lose courage or confidence in his ultimate delivery. The full story, which is most modestly and vividly told, will be found in "The Times" of May 29.

Two other heroes surely are the Belgians, Professor Picard and Dr. Kipper who, shutting themselves in an air tight aluminium ball 6 ft. in diameter, attached to a monster balloon, launched themselves into the air to see how high they would get. They rose to a height of 10 miles, where of course breathing would have been impossible. In their aluminium ball, they were well provided with oxygen in tubes. But the valve string went wrong and for some time it was a question how they would get down. Eventually they landed quite safely on a glacier near Innsbruck, after 48 hours without sleep, but otherwise quite well.

Professor Picard says his scientific discoveries about the upper atmosphere are almost sensational. The colour of the sky was a peculiar dark blue, the moon brilliant, even in day time, and her mountains most spectacular.

In one letter last autumn I spoke of the remarkable development of canning in England, an infant but most promising industry. Two days ago a new factory was opened near Worcester, which expects to turn out 100,000 cans a year. These will be of 22 sizes, of the most up-to-date pattern and all specially contrived to open easily. The factory covers 20 acres of ground and can make 1,200 cans a minute. It cost nearly £250,000. The factories are to be built in different parts of England, so that all farmers may get their fruit to them easily.

The flavour of some fruit grown in England, particularly strawberries, cannot be equalled in any country. So there should be a good export trade; while British housewives spend £187,000,000 a year on foreign canned fruit, which had much better be spent at home.

It is also hoped to develop fish-canning, for which there is a worldwide demand, particularly in China. Whom to tip and how much, when we stay in other people's houses, is a familiar bugbear. For many people, especially young folk, it is a real tax, and the sight of a butter—the tips for men servants always ruling higher than for girls—is a terror.

An amusing correspondence on this subject is now running in "The Times." It was opened by "Sir G. F." who, having "realized what embarrassment and almost distress caused" to some of his guests by the tipping, consulted his servants and then placed the following notice in his bedrooms:

"Sir G. F. particularly asks that no gratuities be offered to members of his household staff, who periodically receive ample payments, in addition to their wages, for the express purpose of compensating them for what they might otherwise receive from visitors. The staff is well satisfied with this arrangement and wishes it to be observed."

"Another correspondent immediately wrote to say that for 20 years past he had had "a locked money-box conspicuously placed" in his shoot-

ing lodge, with a request that all contributions for the servants should be placed in it, and nothing else be given. But, he added, "I prefer the plan under which no visitor gives anything."

That that, indeed, may ensue is suggested by this paragraph from another letter:

(2) An equally thoughtful host, improving on Sir G. F.'s example of posting anti-tip notices in the visitors' bedrooms, also supplied kitchen-boxes for the use of those guests who might feel disposed to insist on giving. Consequently, at Christmas time, he had to slip into these boxes, surreptitiously, substantial contributions from his own purse to save the faces of his guests. But the best letter of all is the following, to-day:

Sir,—As a domestic servant and kitchen worker, I was very interested in "G. F.'s" letter of Wednesday, but should very much like to know how the kitchen staff fare under that system. As a rule, I do not think visitors who might feel disposed to have the roughest, also dirtiest, work to do. Housemaids and pantry people seldom, if ever.

Kitchen maids usually have a lot of house-cleaning to do early in the morning. Can one not see this one, pausing for a moment as she tidies the library, and the title of the "Times" correspondence catches her eye, and later sending in her really practical question. For it is undoubtedly the rule in tipping (and in other things) that they who do least get most.

The Universities China Committee are at work on their schemes for the use of the £200,000 that fell to them out of the Boxer Indemnity. A good deal of legal work has to be done in framing a charter, and several projects have been put forward by the energetic secretary, Mr. H. T. Silcock, a full meeting of the Committee is to be held in the near future, till when, however, details are withheld.

Sir Harry Fox lectured, this week, before the Royal Asiatic Society on "What the abolition of extraterritoriality will mean," and Sir Reginald Johnston on "What China was and is," at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Unfortunately neither speech may be reported, though there was no apparent reason why they should not. The chair, at the second lecture, was taken by Sir James Jamieson, who looked particularly fit.

Since the first few solitary letters of April 24 arrived from China by air mail (but the newspapers sent that way appear to have been dumped in the train) I have been trying to get information of further sendings. Yesterday I went to St. Martin's-le-Grand, but they had "no information" of any kind; they were not accepting letters for any air route to China they did not even know that any letters had actually been received that way; and they kindly advised me (although I had told them that I had lived in China for some years) that the best plan was to mark envelopes "Via Siberia."

I inquired of business firms that have connections in China, but they had not been advised from Shanghai of air route possibilities. So we cannot tell at this end how the matter stands.

There does not seem to be any great eagerness on the Chinese Government's part to buy railway materials with the Boxer money. The Purchasing Commission appointed under the repayment scheme is in a state of suspended animation and Dr. C. C. Wang, the Chief Chinese representative, is out of London for the while.

The "National Review" this month gives vent to the report that Mr. Lloyd George may ere long take Mr. Snowden's place as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It implies that Mr. Snowden's health is worse than generally admitted and that he may go to the House of Lords in place of Lord Passfield, "who is known to wish to resign." The "National Review" continues:

Well-informed people who know how close is the link of Mr. Lloyd George with the Government predict that he will succeed Mr. Snowden shortly. He has now made it quite clear that his anti-Socialist days are over. The denials of the "Manchester Guardian" on the subject of

Liberals taking office with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, are of so half-hearted a nature as to show that the arrangements are probably complete.

If this rumour come true, it would surely be the end of the support to the Government by the Liberals, who are more and more uneasy at the startling decline of the Liberal vote in all by-elections.

Parliament reassemble to-day and even with the most ruthless use of the guillotine will be hard put to finish their work in time to go off for the holidays at the end of July.

The interim report of the Royal Commission on Uninsurance should have appeared before this reaches you. It is the worst thing the Government have to fear. They will probably try to avoid legislating on it until the autumn, although the debt on unemployment relief continues to mount steadily, and the Government's borrowing limit will have been reached before the end of next month. If they ask for further borrowing powers, before attempting to tackle the abuses which the Commission will certainly disclose, they will be an upstart.

The "Nineteenth Century" this month gives prominence to an article on "The Tragedy in India" by Sir Reginald Craadock, formerly Lieutenant-Governor in Burma. The proposed safeguards he describes as "merely 'thrums and tatters of rope' which use will snap."

It is an indictment which everyone should read, prepared as it is by one of the ablest and most experienced of Indian Civil Servants and governors.

The Government (the states) has shown in the face of all warnings. It has disregarded every object-lesson in Europe, Asia or America. . . . The policy that has been followed in India has alienated the loyalty of millions, and shattered their faith in the British Empire. It has endangered the lives of the scattered British population; it has disturbed the peace of mind of many millions of previously obedient and well-conducted people. Yet it is optimistically persisted in, as though it were certain to introduce a millennium of peace and prosperity in a self-governing India.

Much the same, though less strongly put, was said last week by Lord Meston, Mr. Lionel Curtis's friend. It is regrettable that the case for caution in India has been taken up so violently by the sensational Press, which screams so loudly that the reasoned advice of the great retired Pro-Consuls has hardly been heard. But there are undoubted signs of a reaction on India among sober-minded people and papers, who cannot be accused of trying to make party capital out of the question.

The moral of the utter intransigence of the Indian Congress and the resentment of Mohammedans and the depressed classes towards Hindu domination, is beginning to sink in.

The enormous sums subscribed to the Irish Free States race lotteries have intensified the agitation for the adoption of a similar money-drawing game in England. The total in the Derby sweep was £2,700,000 and the lists of prizes and consolation prizes run to several columns in the papers. In the three Free State sweepstakes a total of £5,014,581 has been subscribed. As you know the Post Office tries to stop money being sent from England, but although I have not tried to buy a ticket myself—being so consistently unlucky in any sort of gamble that I have given up throwing away money for other people to pick up—there is no real difficulty in getting tickets.

The Prime Minister, interviewed at Lissiemouth by the "Daily Mail," declared himself as implacably opposed to lotteries. He is reported as saying that he considers the money sent to Ireland as

"a most deplorable reflection on the strength of mind of most of the people of this country that especially at a time like this millions of pounds should be going into this form of gambling on the pretext that it is money subscribed to help the hospitals."

"Thousands of people are losing money that ought to have been spent in aiding British industries or otherwise spent in providing the supports of life."

"Certainly I think it is time that someone spoke out on this subject. It makes one almost despair and gives the feeling that surely civilization must be crumbling in ruin." To-day the "Daily Mail" prints opinions of 37 members of Parliament of all parties. Liberals are against sweepstakes; Socialists mostly so, but divided; several Conservatives are for them, but Sir Austen Chamberlain is "altogether opposed on general grounds and in interest of hospitals"; Sir Edward Hilton Young "thinks sweepstakes for hospitals wholly undesirable"; and Mr. Neville Chamberlain takes this latter view. The basis of it is

Military Letter

INTERESTING PROMOTIONS

Sir James Burnett a Major-General: Japan and the Army

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, June 1.

The commander of the 14th Infantry Brigade of the Shaforce in 1927 is now a Major-General. He rounded off some excellent service by his work at Shanghai and further north. Sir James Burnett is the 13th Baronet of Leys and lord of 12,000 Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire acres. He is of course a Gordon, and commanded both battalions, the 75th and 92nd, and in brigade had the City of Aberdeen. Territorial Gordons and the 5/7th County Gordons. And so he becomes a General Officer and paces over the 13th Brigade commander of the Shaforce.

Col. W. A. Blake who commanded the 13th Infantry Brigade of the Shaforce will from October 20 next become Officer in Charge of the Infantry Record and Pay Office at Preston. This comes as a surprise as it was thought that his next appointment would be a Major-General's. He is now nearly the senior Colonel in the Army.

The promotions at home are announced by Lt-General Sir Peter Strickland and Sir William Thwaites to be Generals, Major-Generals O'Dowd and Wauchope to be Lt-Generals, and M. G. Taylor and H. F. Salt to be Major-Generals, one vacancy being due to Sir Percy Hambro's retirement. It is anticipated that the next promotions will be Lt-General Sir Webb Gillman and Major-General K'vke.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the 29th and 36th Battalions Australian Infantry, Australian Military Forces, being allied to the Worcestershire Regiment. The numbers borne by the Australian battalions correspond to the old numbers borne by the 1st and 2nd Worcestershire. This alliance leaves only the 8th Hussars, Devonshire Regiment, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and North Staffordshire Regiment without overseas units affiliated to them.

The China regiments are all provided with these alliances. The South Wales Borderers, the old 24th Foot, have the 24th and 18th Australian Infantry within their corps. The A. and S. H. have the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada and the Calgary Highlanders allied. The Northumberland Fusiliers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne have two Ontario regiments linked up, the Northumberland and the Elgin, and also the 35th Australians of Newcastle. The Royal Scots Fusiliers have the Scots Fusiliers of Canada and Prince Albert's Guard of Port Elizabeth. The Queen's the old 2nd Foot, have the Queen's Rangers of Toronto and the 2nd Australians. The Regiments in China are therefore linked with their own as it were, but one wonders why the 32nd Australians were given to the Leicesters (old 17th Foot) and the 17th Australians to the East Surrey (old 31st and 70th Foot).

Reference was made in the Press about a year ago to a scheme which was in contemplation for co-ordinating the activities of the various bodies concerned with the task of re-settling the regular ex-service man in civil life. The committee which was appointed to consider the matter has presented its report and representatives of the three Service Departments have approved of the principles of the scheme. The Committee report that after a full examination of all the aspects of the problem they are unanimously of opinion that it is most desirable to form one organization which should deal with the matter as a whole. They recommend that this central organization should be accepted as the link between regular sailors, soldiers, and airmen seeking employment on return to civil life, and the State and civil employers from whom they seek employment.

The committee, while realizing that it would be injudicious and undesirable to curtail the activities of Regimental Associations and Agencies, are of opinion that the proposed central organization should be the only channel officially recognized by the Admiralty, the War

that the sweepstakes would cause subscriptions to hospitals from other sources to fall off.

The opinion of social workers—not by any means people "radically at enmity with joy," or Pecksniffs in any sense—is gambling to-day is England's greatest failing and that it is doing untold harm in countless directions.

Office and the Air Ministry for securing civil employment for ex-regular other ranks when they are placed on the Reserve or are discharged.

Its mission will therefore be to seek employment, to establish liaison with employers, and to estimate the probable requirements of the labour market in the immediate future. With that intention the organization must keep in touch with the conditions, not only in London and other industrial centres, but throughout the Kingdom. Its special function will be to help men at the critical time of their return to civil life.

The Emperor of Japan and the Army. The Secretary of State for War on May 21 received from the Japanese Ambassador an autographed portrait of The Emperor of Japan presented by His Imperial Majesty to the Staff College at Camberley, where it will be added to the portraits of other Field-Marsals of the British Army in a special gallery at the College. There it will recall the late alliance and the brigading of British and Japanese troops in China.

The Commandant of the Staff College (Major-General J. G. Dill) said that it was with great pride that he accepted this portrait of Field-Marshal His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan on behalf of the Staff College. The remembrance of the honoured place occupied by the portrait of our own Sovereign in the Staff College at Tokyo would enhance the pride and pleasure with which we should place this portrait in a position of distinction among those of the Field-Marsals of the British Army already in our possession.

The Rt. Hon. T. Shaw in proposing the health of the Emperor recalled the fact that His Imperial Majesty had been an officer in the British Army just over 19 years. He was appointed a General on the day he landed in England on May 9, 1921, and all remembered the great interest he showed in our military institutions during his stay; he visited the Garrison at Aldershot and inspected the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Staff College, Camberley, where his portrait is now to hold an honoured place.

His Majesty was already a Knight of the Garter and a Knight Grand Cross both of the Bath and the Victorian Order; but the Army was particularly and intimately interested and proud when the King promoted him to his supreme rank and offered him a Field-Marshal's Baton. His Imperial Majesty's late illustrious father had previously held this rank, having been appointed thereto on New Year's Day 1918 by the King, and having received the Baton from Prince Arthur on Connaught later in that year. His Royal Highness proceeding specially to Tokyo for the purpose. His late Majesty was good enough to send a special message to the British Armies in France and Flanders on that occasion, in which he said he was proud to be associated with them, and that he was proud to be a British Field-Marshal; this message was published as a special Order of the Day by the Commander-in-Chief, the late Earl Haig.

The British Army will be profoundly gratified to know that His present Majesty has honoured our Staff College by presenting his portrait; where it will always hold as honoured a position as we know the portrait of our own King, a Marshal in the Imperial Japanese Army, holds at the Staff College in Tokyo.

Mr. Shaw said that between Great Britain and Japan there are striking resemblances that ought to bind our peoples closer and closer in the bonds of friendship. We are both island races; we both live in countries which, though very beautiful, are in large stretches rocky and uncultivable; we are both pioneers in industrial development, and though we are East and West we have had and have the same difficulties and the same human triumphs over them to register. And so it is meant that the pioneer industrial nation of the West with its outputs in the Pacific should be allied in terms of close friendship with the rapidly developing industrial nation of the East.

The City Rifle Club of London and the Shanghai Rifle Club have fired a cable match and the City team won by the narrow margin of two points.

The scores were:—
City Rifle Club . . . 908
Shanghai Rifle Club 902

SPECIAL ARTICLES

RIVER GOSSIP

By KUNIKOR

Some people become consumed with energy when on board ship. They organize games. They are miserable when there is no bridge or poker. If there is really nothing else to do—no deck golf, no quoits, no deck tennis, nothing at all—they pace up and down like wild beasts in a cage. On shore, if the truth be known, these people are probably of the indolent type, exerting themselves no more than is absolutely essential for earning the daily bread and keeping the liver up to scratch. For things go curiously by opposites when you are on the water. The other type of passenger is restless. When on shore he may be one of the "live wires" of life. Quick in action, like lightning in decision, a man who flows over affairs as if he were mercury. But on the water the energy seems to have been drained out of him. The utmost he can bring himself to do is get up about half way through the morning and stagger to a deck chair and spend the rest of the day staring vacantly at the river. His is the omnipotence of extreme idleness. He can do anything because there is nothing to do. He has returned to the inertia of the first few weeks of his life, when everything had to be done for him. His relaxation is so complete that he can only soak in the gossip around him as if he were floating in another dimension.

Much of the gossip may be of the "believe it or not" variety. But considering that disbelief is an effort, the indolent one prefers to take in everything without question. "There were four hundred of them on board," he hears in the distance. "Four hundred of them and not one would pay his fare. The captain reported the matter to the consul, who got in touch with one of the officials. Soon after an officer came down to the ship. He took one look at the mob and beat it. Yes sir, beat it without looking back. We waited another hour and a colonel or something like that turned up. The skipper took him down to view the four hundred. He stayed long enough to have a good look and even remonstrated mildly with one or two, then he retreated. Dignified exit, they call it. Another hour and a representative of the local official came himself. He looked things over, was very confident, said everything would be all right by to-morrow, and was about to follow the example of the others when the skipper told him we wanted to sail right away. The official seemed surprised, but said everything would be quite all right: there was no need to worry. An hour later another official came on board with twenty soldiers, armed to the teeth. Action at last, we all thought. But no: only words. The four hundred talked louder than the twenty soldiers, and after a while the twenty withdrew for reinforcements. But before the reinforcements arrived, the skipper decided to cast off and take a chance on the four hundred making trouble. Otherwise we should have been there yet. . . . There was no trouble."

There are some people who know the river as the Shanghai-lander knows Nanking Road. They have anecdotes about every point, every port. They know exactly what the dwellers upon the banks do with the reeds which, in parts, appear to be the principal crop—thatching roofs with the pliable parts, and burning the parts near the roots. They point out innumerable brick kilns along the river, most of the native variety but some modern enough to have great chimney stacks like factories. The bricks, you gather, are made of mud and are transported to towns in junks. The native brick kiln is

a crude affair. It might be mistaken for a grave mound, until you see an oven-like entrance into which the bricks are thrust for baking. There seems to be a brisk trade in bricks along the lower river. The stranger sometimes mistakes an iron mine for a modern brick kiln. The Japanese appear to have nearly all the concessions for iron mining along this section of the waterway. This fact dimly recalls the prolonged agitation against these Japanese enterprises. Young China has been protesting vigorously that Japan, not content with adopting an "imperialist" attitude in diplomacy, is actually engaged in "removing the bowels of China." There can be no more heinous "violation of China's sovereignty" than this. Who would not object to having his bowels removed and shipped off to another country? The blood of young China boils over at the thought.

This anecdote stirs the up-river traveller into action. You gather that "China's sovereignty" is more and more easily violated the further inland you get. Near Chungking it is almost impossible to do anything at all without committing some offence against the propriety of the state. The tenor of his remarks is cynical. He broadly hints that in those parts money is one of the principal considerations when such a plaint is raised. Despite the facts of tariff autonomy and the abolition of inland dues, he tells you, the taxes which must be paid in Chungking alone—including taxes to officials and coolies' unions—amount to about five per cent. of the value of the goods. Taxation, he goes on to say, is reduced to a fine art in those parts. Everything must be taxed. The farmer is taxed because he grows opium. He is also taxed if he does not, because then he is not a source of revenue. Even bandits demand their taxes—and have got them. Then he tells a story which even Mr. Ripley might reject as being too risky. Business is bad just now, he explains. Foreign ships are often forced to come down the Gorges in water ballast. This has proved a considerable source of annoyance to the tax officials, since they have had no cargo on which to levy dues. But some-one struck upon the bright idea that this travelling in water ballast was a "violation of sovereignty." Why, this genius asked, should foreign ships be allowed to take away China's water from Chungking? It was almost as bad as Japan and the iron ore. It was useless to point out that the water carried down river by the foreign ships was going down river any way. So, the up-river raconteur concludes with a shake of the head, there will soon be a tax on water ballast.

On the question of taxes, an oil merchant airs a grievance. He tells how a certain company shipped 1,000 cases of oil by a Chinese steamer from Ichang to Chungking. Five hundred cases disappeared en route, the Chinese captain maintaining that his ship had been held up by pirates and half the cargo stolen. This story, incidentally, was received by the consignees with more than scepticism—with positive disbelief. They could not see why only half of the cargo had been looted and said so. However, their attention was diverted by the tax officials. These pointed out with great show of reason that the bill of lading stated that there were 1,000 cases of oil on board. For some reason best known to the consignees there were only 500. There was just as much work in collecting taxes on 500 cases as on 1,000. More, in fact; since there would have to be explanations why the bill of lading said there were 1,000 cases when

there are only 500. It was all very difficult, and the only solution they could see was that the consignee would have to pay taxes on 1,000 cases. There was nothing else for it.

If you want to listen to ratline romance, you need go no further than a deck chair on a river-boat. Most of the stories you hear are true enough. Some have been coloured in the telling. Some have grown with each person through whom they have passed. But nothing is absolutely impossible to believe in this topsy-turvy country. It is the foreigner's fault if these things seem to him to be worthy of comment. To the native in the interior they are simply part of the day's work. And what a day's work! Well, when you are on a river boat the thought of work makes you perspire. And besides, there is another man telling the story of how he sold a gas engine to a mill and tried to collect payment. It is a good story, but. . .

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 30, 1871.

Some extensive coal robberies from the cargo of a ship lately bought for the Arsenal, have been discovered. The coal was discharged into native boats carrying about ten tons each, and of these one was found to have misdirected, its course to the Yang-king-pang, while five others found their way to a creek above the Arsenal, on the Pootung shore. The cargo having been sold to reach a certain weight, which it was pretty sure to exceed, the boats intended to lie quiet till the "tally" had been pronounced correct. The amount, however, fell short, so one boat left the little fleet in the creek to make it up, while the others lay snug for three days, till pounced upon by the police, who had got wind of the dodge.

The disturbances in Hannan, are reported to arise entirely from disbanded braves. The province is full of these characters, too proud to beg, and too idle to work. The pay of the soldiers actually under arms, too, is largely in arrears, and they naturally sympathize with the others. Li Hung-chang was appointed Viceroy of the two Hoo, on purpose to overawe the Huanense, and the occurrence of disturbances is a natural result of his removal. Li Han-chang, his brother and successor, a mild gentlemanly kind of a man, is not at all one of the awe-inspiring sort, and fails to control the rowdies.

CUCKOO

CONTRIBUTED

I am a man of Peace, and I desire To live harmoniously with all I find: Considerate, agreeable and kind, My Nature (and my countenance) lacks fire.

But could I get beside thee for a time, From pestilential pest-deströying foul, I'd sweep thy hated body in a fount, And soothly place thee in a tub of lime.

But not before I'd twisted from thy head Thy tail and all the rest that makes thee bird: So thy concupency no more be heard, And these Disintegrators completely Dead.

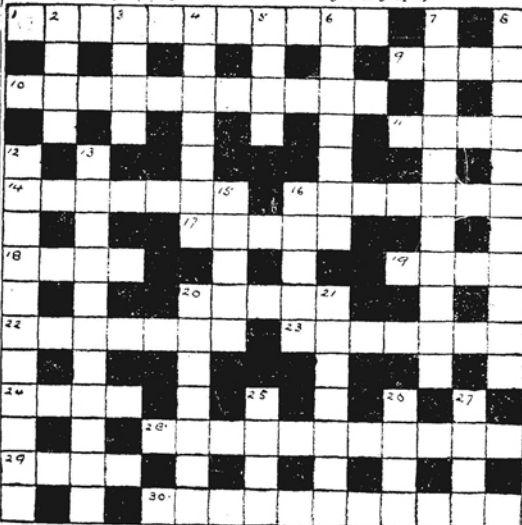
C.R.S.

AN application was made by a representative of the Anhui Provincial Government before Judge Hyui in the Special District Court yesterday for the extradition of a former magistrate of Lai Enhsien, who was alleged to have absconded with about \$10,000 belonging to the Government and who was arrested by the Settlement Police in the Great Eastern Hotel on Sunday afternoon at the request of the representative of the Anhui provincial authorities. A remand was ordered.

THE David Brand Memorial Scholarship was won by Audrey Hammond, age 11, a pupil of the Cathedral Girls School. It will be recalled that the friends of the late Mr. David Brand who was beloved by all who knew him, in order to perpetuate his memory, invested a sum of money to endow a scholarship to be competed for annually by the girls of the Cathedral School. The first examination was held on June 12 when eight candidates were examined in French, dictation, composition, grammar and mathematics, the standard being that of the Cambridge Local Preliminary Examinations. The result of the examination, as above, was announced by Sir Peter Grain chairman of the school, at the breaking up function on June 23.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By arrangement with the Daily Telegraph.)

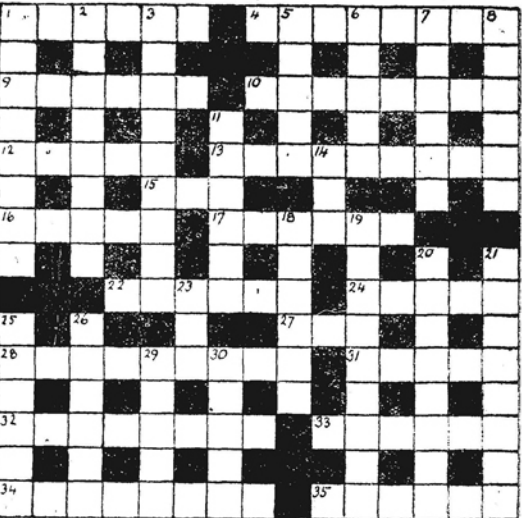


ACROSS

- 1 Due to lack of balance, possibly covers exactly 10 Prompt 11 A little land of use 14 Plant once used as a charm, but with vain end 16 Shoulder to 17 A lordly coin of old 18 Cover for sale 19 A baker of sorts 20 Flower with a long time in it 22 Word rooted in politics 23 A certain Italian, famous of old for archery 24 Clothing in a long 28 The prudent sort of policy; you may get it when old 29 Invoke a writer to undo use 30 He follows a fruitful calling

DOWN

- 2 Welcome word to the unshaved waiter 3 Keep on these to be alert 4 Get it in the brain, this is the best spot in the world 5 There's plenty of air in this above 6 A guardian of what is not his 7 What the toper must feel when the bottle is nearly finished 8 The body of persons present at half a score of "hops" 12 But for this 13 To assist an undertaker he has to do a certain amount of picking 15 Out of the ordinary 16 Ancient weapon that sometimes relieves the injured 20 A room 21 A vocal performance that is not musical 25 A villain among the fairies 26 One of the U.S.A. 27 Yield



ACROSS

- 1 Plant or the medicine it gives 4 Purely scholarly and perhaps impractical 9 Head-wear from overseas 10 Part of a trench with a poetical ending 12 See her amid the warmth 13 Hint 15 A little game on the links 16 "The fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal-brought death into the world" ("Paradise Lost") 17 Only enough to 18 Across perhaps, but there's plenty in it even when decapitated 22 Not easily roused 24 A hand-mill 27 Bird 28 A troublesome disease 31 Oxford College 32 Conversation 33 The Dog-star that forbids the sailor keeps his treasures 34 Where the sailor keeps his treasures 35 Vegetable

DOWN

- 1 "Tame a tup" (anag.) 2 "S.N.E.?" "No; S.N.E." makes this in two ways 3 Kind of cheese 5 Part of an army 6 English shire 7 Poetically numerous 8 Rather smart to include woman 11 Kind of engine 14 Look for this on a sixpence 18 Shy, though showing the town 19 Either a sweet or a medicine 20 Scoffing 21 County of Wales 23 Put this in the Navy to make a bird 25 Town of Asia that suggests a filial reminder to the departing parent 26 Narrow 29 Spacious 30 West - Country town

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



THE BOOK PAGE

A LOST CAUSE

BARNIAU—A Great Adventure of the War. An Account of Allied Intervention in Siberia. By Major Phelps Hodges. Jonathan Cape, London, 12/6.

Major Phelps Hodges has written a book which throws a powerful sidelight on the terrible disaster which occurred in Siberia during the years 1918 to 1920. Foreign intervention in Siberia occurred several months before the closure of the Great War and on general grounds was justified by the fact that the Allies were still fighting the Central Powers and hoped to create a military front against the eastward movement of the Bolsheviks, who had made peace with Germany, and were being assisted by her. Further, a large body of Czechs were in difficulties on the Russo-Siberian frontier and to save them, and to reorganize the White Russians who appeared to be pining to oppose the Bolsheviks and to regain control of their country, seemed both useful and laudable objects of policy. The signature of the armistice found the Allied plans for activities in Siberia far advanced, but as the exertion of pressure on Germany was no longer called for the original purpose of intervention had disappeared. By this time the Czechs in their retirement eastward were in serious jeopardy and the tide of Bolshevism was threatening the whole of the Far East. Foreign policy thereafter had for its main object the development of a White Russian opposition to the Bolshevik invasion, with the hope behind it of the ultimate overthrow of the Bolshevik régime.

The whole plan went woefully astray and Major Hodges' description of the dreadful confusion among the reorganized Russian forces, which had been armed and equipped with British money, makes exceedingly painful reading. Hodges, who did not arrive on the scene until late in the day, was first sent to Barnaul, a garrison town on a branch of the Siberian Railway running south from Novonikolaevsk to Semipalatinsk. It was his duty there to instruct and train the Russian artillery in the use of a number of British 15 pounder and 5 inch howitzer guns, supplied to the new Russian Army with equipment, harness, uniforms, etc.

"Life in Barnaul was only too typical. It was a warning of what was to come and we were soon in the thick of difficulties. Not only was there no conception of the value of time, as understood by us Westerners, but there was an almost impassable gulf between our fundamental ideas and theirs. Our Russian allies were kindhearted, generous to absurdity at times, laughter-loving frequently, devoted comrades at odd moments, delightful hosts and good talkers. Socially they were interesting and amusing companions. From a military and business point of view they were a flop. That is as far as we were concerned. They could not get things done, they were lazy, untidy, pessimistic, boastful, ignorant, untruthful and dishonest. They had no patriotism, though they wept over Holy Russia. They bragged, but were incompetent and often cowardly. They were cruel. They hated the Allies for not sending enormous armies to settle their troubles, when the only people who could clean up the mess were themselves. They promised everything and did nothing. They carped at the arms and supplies sent them, made little attempt to make use of them, and often sold military stores for their own profit."

With such material Kolchak never had any chance of turning the tables on the Bolsheviks. Hodges in the above quotation is obviously referring to the officers more than to the men who, as a type, have always been regarded as more stable than their better educated superiors. Had the officers been up to the mark there is no doubt that the men would have responded, but the virus of Bolshevism had spread into Siberia and the young peasants enlisted had no confidence in their officers and were easily affected by propaganda. The very conduct of the officers was sufficient to turn the men against them, and after the first advance across the Urals, where there were still a few gallant leaders who inspired confidence, the history of Kolchak's army was nothing but a record of ignominious retreat and surrender, in which honourable exceptions were very few.

Kolchak himself was a bold man but broken in health and totally incapable, and among the Russian leaders on the other fronts, of infusing life and spirit into an army whose officers were so incompetent and disheartened and the men of which distrust their officers and secretly sympathized with the enemy. It is easy

to be wise after the event, but considering all that happened in Siberia, and on the other fronts which the Allies helped to establish against the Bolsheviks, it is astonishing to realize how fatally ignorant were the Allied Governments of the psychology of the elements they sought to galvanize and of the problem which confronted them. Of all the miscalculations made by our own Government during and in connection with the Great War there was none so flagrant as that which resulted in the vain attempt to organize a new Russian Army. In making that attempt we were as wanting in psychological insight as were the Germans when they supposed the British would stand aloof from the struggle in Europe and leave France and Russia unaided.

But Major Hodges is not altogether a reliable witness as regards some of the political aspects of the Siberian enterprise. It is true that the British Government were instrumental in bringing Admiral Kolchak on the scene but it is not correct to say that the British Government allowed Kolchak, backed by Colonel Ward's battalion at Omsk, to overthrow the Directorate and declare himself Dictator on 18th November 1918. On that date neither Colonel Ward nor Admiral Kolchak was in Omsk. The writer happened to be with them both in a train in the Urals when that event occurred, and while it is possible that Kolchak knew that something would happen during his absence from Omsk it is certain that Colonel Ward was in complete ignorance of what was contemplated, and that the British Government only heard of the coup after it had occurred. Two members and two high officials of the Directorate were arrested by a party of Cossack officers and spirited away, and the common expectation was that they would be shot. John Ward immediately, on his return to Omsk, and without waiting to consult his Government, notified Kolchak that public opinion in Great Britain would regard with profound disapproval any attempt to deal with the arrested men except by proper trial. Kolchak promptly gave the necessary assurances, and, meanwhile, having accepted the position of Dictator from the provisional Siberian Government made a personal statement of his policy to Ward, which he desired to be transmitted to the British Government and made public to the world. The meeting took place in Ward's private car before only four witnesses, of which the writer had the luck to be one. Kolchak's obvious sincerity and high-mindedness making a great impression on all of us.

It was only six months later that Hodges arrived in Siberia and went to Barnaul, whence he was ordered to proceed to Dutoff's command, in Kolchak's left wing, as liaison officer, at the time when the Bolsheviks broke through the Urals and were flooding into Siberia. He soon found himself cut off from Headquarters and the narration of his escape from the invading Bolsheviks is not only exciting but highly instructive of the mentality of the Russian officers, and sufficiently explanatory of the whole Siberian debacle. With a handful of companions Hodges succeeded in crossing into Sinkiang, whence, after an interesting but arduous journey, he reached civilization at Peking. As the party followed the usual trade route from Urumchi to Lanchow Major Hodges is hardly correct in saying that the Gobi Desert was crossed though some of the way, in the middle of winter, was assuredly most inhospitable.—G.F.

A NOTABLE PAMPHLET

THREE PARTIES or TWO?—An Appeal to Liberals and Conservatives. By Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.M. Ernest Benn, Ltd., London, 2/6.

Sir Edward Grigg has written this pamphlet to draw attention to the critical state of British politics, to endeavour to persuade the Liberals and Conservatives to unite in reviving the glories of Liberalism which had its inspiration on the Conservative side in Disraeli, Lord Randolph Churchill and Joseph Chamberlain, and on the Liberal side in Rosebery and Lord Milner. Sir Edward Grigg is one of Lord Milner's young men, and as a man who has travelled far since those days, whether as private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George or as a Governor of Kenya, is a man of vision, a staunch patriot and a brilliant writer. His pamphlet is

TWO REVIEWS

The latest number of the "China Journal" makes a special feature of holiday resorts within easy access of Shanghai. With the weather what it is and Chinese promises of something still hotter to come, this subject of holiday resorts is peculiarly well chosen. The introductory article fully covers the range of such resorts, reviewing the enticements of the well-known sea-ports in the north, touching lightly upon the charm of Kuling, and briefly skirting the delights of Japan as a country in which to recuperate from the exhausting climate of this city. Few of the possible resorts are omitted, and much is written of the possibilities of an enjoyable holiday in the Netherlands East Indies.

Special articles of interest deal with old ivory of China and "Blessing the Tea," a picturesque ceremony of native life in Java, described by R.V.C. Bodley. Another special article is devoted to the popular holiday resorts of Japan, reviewing the potentialities of each in a brief and practical manner. There is also an interesting account of the Malabar Road Station in Java by Milling Jones.

Of particular interest to dog-lovers should be the section dealing with the Kennel, which in this number, reviews with illustrations the last show of the China Kennel Club. There are some exceptional fine pictures of winning dogs. In addition there are the usual scientific and engineering notes, with the other features the reader of the magazine has become accustomed to. In all the number is fully up to the high standard the editor has set in the past.

The June number of "La Revue Nationale. Chinoise" contains the first instalment of a series of articles by "Un Diplomate" on French policy in China. It will be read with much interest. The conclusion of this first instalment is that French policy in China has never departed from its friendly character, but that if there is any ground for criticism it lies in the fact that France has too often allowed herself to be carried along in the train of the diplomacy of other Powers rather than by developing her own line. Mr. Cheng Chi-chia contributes a thoughtful article on the National Convention and comes to the conclusion that in the upset it changes nothing in the actual situation because it is convoked to give a new national authority to the Government after the antecedent policy of the Government had been proved. A Chinese Banker contributes an article on the economic situation and the usual useful summary of press opinions is made.

A JAPANESE CLASSIC

THE HARVEST OF LEISURE.—Translated from the Tsurezure Gusa by Ryukichi Kurate. With an Introduction by L. Adams Beck. The Wisdom of the East Series. John Murray, London, 3/6.

In the "Harvest of Leisure" Ryukichi Kurate has translated extracts from the philosophical musings of Yoshida Kenko, Buddhist monk and recluse of the fourteenth century. During the last year or two far too many books of "extracts" have been published. Western literature, however, knows too little of the Japanese classics and though much of their beauty is lost in translation yet in this case publication is easily forgiven for there has survived a clear style unspoiled by the trappings of sophistication.

Kenko's mind is like nothing so much as a dainty bird flitting constantly from one graceful twig to another; quickly it turns from a contemplation of nature to that of ethics, from conventional behaviour to religion. His philosophy is amply illustrated by anecdotes; what it lacks in solidity is made up in charm. Many of his thoughts we can still appreciate keenly; cruelty and callous inappreciation were to him unforgivable sins for he saw nature through an artist's eager eyes. The wanderings of his mind are best described in his own words as "I see, and it may seem mad and strange enough, for I think of strangely mingled things."—E.T.V.

well worthy of consideration by all who believe that an alternative to the present unsatisfactory labour policy can be found with due regard to the principles of democracy. It is in fact a challenge to the diehards as well as to the extremist left wing.—E.H.

OUTWITTING THE BANK

PRINCES OF FALSE FINANCE.—By Charles Carew. John Long Ltd., London, 12/6.

Fastidious readers confronted with this lurid title might possibly imitate the reviewer and adopt a lordly air of indifference to such a pathological exploitation of the old saying that "vice is news and virtue is not." The reviewer must, however, admit that having started to read the first few chapters of the career of "Commodore" Weever who, incidentally, included Hongkong in his amazing exploits of crime, he was lured into finishing the book at a sitting. The stories are all taken from actual records of proceedings, according to the author, but Mr. Carew has a gift of narrative which makes them as interesting as any yarn in fiction. In one way it gives the layman a thrill of delight. Bank officials are always such models of caution and such sticklers for routine that it is most delicious to discover that they can at times be caught nodding as badly as ever Homer was. Thus, for example, in one episode the fraud was facilitated by the calm purchase of the empty premises of a shop in a country town, by transforming it into the semblance of a Bank, and by thus clearing stunter cheques passed by a confederate in London. The idea of building a Bank and putting quite nefarious people into the uniform of Bank officials in order to make forgery possible is distinctly intriguing. Bankers, however, can console themselves with the thought that nearly all these frauds were only rendered possible either by the regrettable lapse into crime of a Bank official or by the innocent employment of a potential criminal by the Banks themselves. Thus, Mr. Clarke, who worked for a whole year as an efficient, honest and competent inspector of Bank branches, shaved off his beard when his time of initiation had come to an end and turned himself into Mr. Doyle, who with a knowledge gained behind the scenes was able to relieve the Bank of an enormous amount of gold.

Perhaps the most interesting story is that of the man whom Mr. Carew calls the "Prince of all the Crooks." He actually obtained the backing of a famous banking firm, was regarded by the British Government as a most valuable contractor, and, in short, relieved the British and French taxpayers of something like a million sterling. And yet when he was arrested in America the demand for extradition was withdrawn because the British, American and French Governments considered that in spite of this enormous fraud Francis Drake, as his name was, had put more to his credit in the ledger account of national service. It is supposed that his talents besides being employed to enrich himself had been also exercised in secret service work of immense value to the Allied cause. But release did him no good, and the day on which it occurred he committed suicide. That indeed is the point which the glamour of these stories does not conceal, rather it brings it out with refreshing clarity. Hardly any of these crooks eventually evaded the arm of the law or, at any rate, the due nemesis for their misdeeds.—E.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

STRESEMANN.—By Antonina Vallentin. Constable.
ASIA'S TREKING MILLIONS.—Etienne Denbrey. Jonathan Cape.
THOMAS HARDY.—A. McDowall, Faber & Faber.
THE AUSTRIAN TYROL.—I. F. D. Morrow. Faber & Faber.
THE BOOK OF GLASGOW.

FICTION

MAHATMA.—S. Woods. Methuen.

A CRIME BOOK

ON THE SPOT.—By Edgar Wallace. John Long, Ltd., London, 7/6. (Kelly & Walsh).

Widely heralded as Mr. Wallace's best thriller, the strongest story he has done, this selection of the Crime-Book Society comes forth with a new slice of the amazing life for which Chicago is notorious. Here is what purports to be a veracious account of the Windy City's Gang Life already familiar to all those who have a weakness for reading the newspapers. The story enjoys the reputation of being as thrilling as the play, with suspense more drawn out, drama more poignant. In fact, once the action is started, or rather, once we become launched in the stream of action which flows ever steadily onward, the scene of all this complicated treachery is Perelli's own magnificent saloon. It might indeed be a play unfolding itself, for this action radiates from this one great apartment where the chief of the gangsters plays concertos and snatches of operas—always Italian music—while he awaits the reports of his killers.

Whether Mr. Wallace seeks to indulge his prophetic powers, or to satisfy the demands of poetic justice, one need not try to decide. At any rate, the man who as the corner butcher was looked down upon, even harried by the police, but who enjoyed the esteem of thousands once he adopted wholesale methods, triumphantly evaded the law. But his own law got him. And so the story has a moral.

One of the "puffs" on the jacket rather undermines the faith the reader might otherwise place in this merciless exposé. It mentions the fact that Mr. Wallace visited Chicago "the other day." For how long, one wonders.—M.V.

PLEASANTLY TOLD

"WHERE NO WIND COMES."—By Simon Dare. Hutchinson & Co., London. (Kelly & Walsh).

Pleasant people living pleasant lives in a pleasant English country neighbourhood, and the changing English seasons with their different scents and tints—Simon Dare writes of these things with an unhurried detailed simplicity. There is no psycho-analyzing—everyone just muddles and unmuddles as they go along. Imogen Crayle loves two things—her inheritance of Great Paddocks and Adam Trent, her steward. Major Jeremy Penruddock, old family friend, loves Imogen and Adam has eyes only for her half-sister, June. Unfortunately he suffers from what we psycho-analysts recognize as a slight inferiority complex, which gives a good deal of unnecessary trouble to himself and the young lady. Imogen loses Jeremy to Adam's sister, Penelope, because she can't make up her mind to put Adam out of it, and ends up with a complete outsider, June, via two or three incidents including a fascinating French airman, comes to Adam at last—and all is most satisfactory, except possibly for Imogen, who at any rate can comfort herself with her precious Great Paddocks. Li Fu is not perhaps the best name to have given to Major Jeremy's Japanese butler—but that wouldn't worry people at home.—G.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The second edition has been issued of the publication of the National Quarantine Service of the Republic of China. This is the first series of the publication and it contains a preliminary report upon cholera investigation and the quarantine needs of the port of Shanghai and other matter of interest to public health administrators. It is understood that a few hundred copies are left and they can be obtained from the National Quarantine Service, 24 Kiukiang Road, at \$1.50 a copy.

"New Lamps for Old"

AN INTERPRETATION OF EVENTS IN MODERN CHINA AND WHITHER THEY LEAD

By A. M. Kotenev

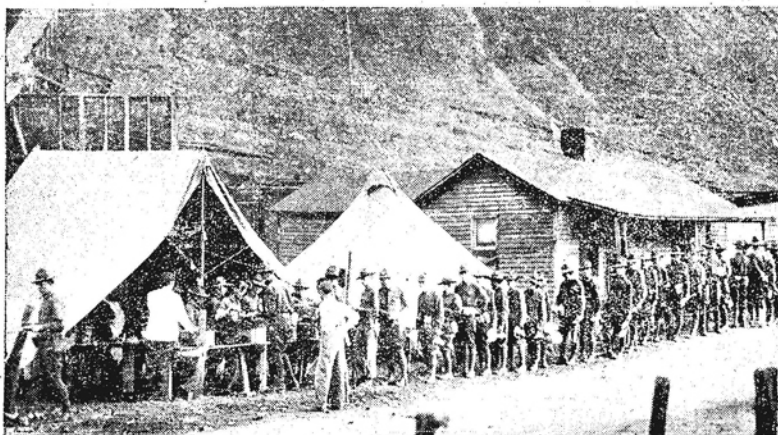
The author's theory is that the Chinese mind assimilates facts in quite a different manner from that of the Occidental. He traces the history of foreign relations with China in the Twentieth Century and seeks to show that the nation is working out its own salvation.

The book presents China in an unconventional light and is a work which will create discussion.

Royal octavo, 378 pp., £1-4-0

Obtainable From all Booksellers and

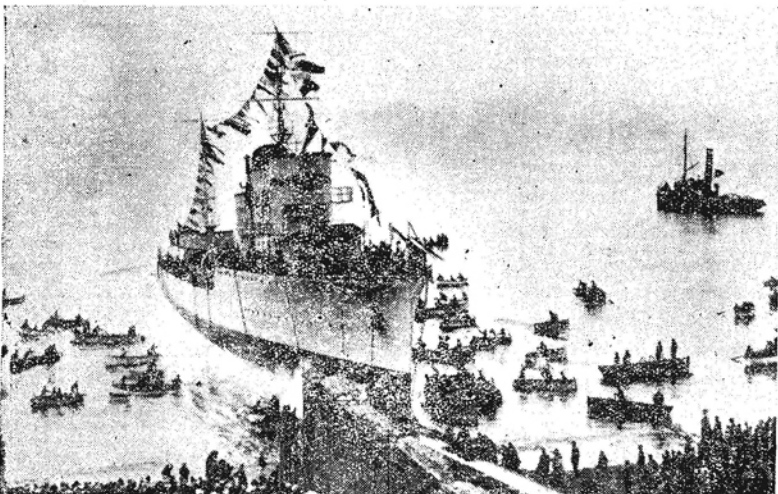
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI



International Newsreel Photo.

MINING TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY

Some of the State troopers who have been sent to the Kentucky coalfields as a result of the violent outbursts growing out of the strikes that have already cost several lives. Picture shows the troopers lined up outside their mess-tent in real war-time fashion.



International Newsreel Photo.

TURKISH NAVAL REFORM

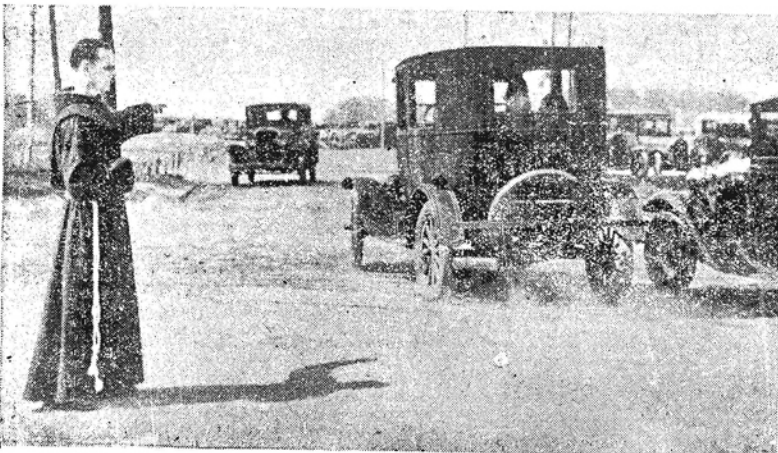
While hundreds of spectators cheer and a miniature fleet of small boats churn the waters around it, the light cruiser Admiral takes to the water in the Italian naval yard at Genoa, where it has been constructed for the Turkish government. Turkey's plans for naval reform are outlined on page 2.



Central Press Photo.

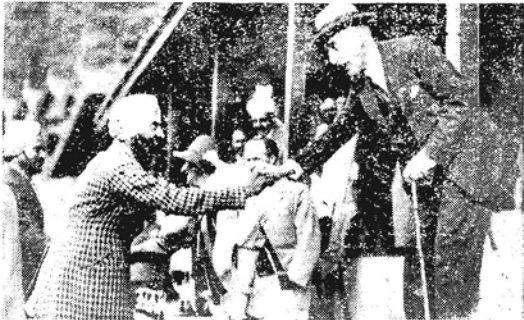
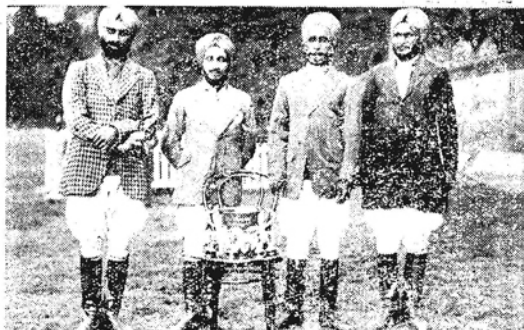
WOMEN'S CRICKET TEST MATCH

Strong teams of woman cricketers, representing the Midlands and the North, played a match on Sir Julian Cahn's ground at Nottingham. The picture shows Miss Brown (Midlands) batting to Miss A. Horder.



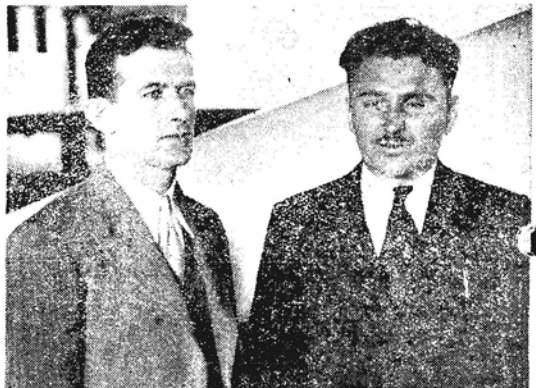
MONKS SOLVE THEIR OWN TRAFFIC PROBLEM

The Novena services held in the Chapel of St. Anthony at Detroit attracted such large crowds that the Franciscan fathers, who have charge of the chapel, were faced with a terrific traffic problem. As a result, drivers on the one-mile road leading to the chapel were treated to the spectacle of a young monk in the robes of the order acting as a traffic policeman.



POLO AT SIMLA

The 1st Rajindra Lancers, holders of the Viceroy's Staff Cup for the past two years, won it for the third time on May 25 when they defeated the White Rabbits in the final by 6½ goals to 1 during the polo tournament at Simla. From left to right the names of the winning team are Capt. S. Fateh Singh, Major Rao Raja Birindra Singh, Major Dalip Singh and Risaldar Hira Singh. The lower photo shows their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon shaking hands with the team.



RACE ROUND THE WORLD

Lt. Harold Gatty and Capt. Wiley Post who are making a flight round the world in the hope of smashing the record time held by the Graf Zeppelin. The two men, who are standing beside their Lockheed-Vega monoplane, expect to make the world trip in ten days.



THE "ORANGE BOX" IN MADRID

A revolutionary orator of Madrid using the traffic semaphore post as a rostrum to address the crowd. The picture was taken in the famous Puerto del Sol Square in the heart of Madrid. Close-by is the Ministry of State.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUP

Divided Skirts: Wee Golf and Wave-Lengths: Living to Eat

Glancing superficially over the character of the present generation one thing at any rate is obvious, and almost universal. We are not eating to live, we are living to eat; in other words we are not content to make just enough money whereby to exist, our whole lives are concentrated on making just a little bit more; which, after all, is only a roundabout way of explaining the catch-word of our generation—progress. Now, whereas progress is evidently sufficient in itself to spur men on to deeds, it is too prosaic an ideal to form the be-all and end-all of a woman's existence. Woman must have something with more glamour to it; she adds the little feminine touch that is the sauce piquante of an otherwise unappetising dish. She must garnish her ideal with colours, and the brighter the better; that is why red so often predominates. Being also an extremist, she generally likes it either very cold or very hot; the lukewarm temperature that to a man spells comfort, causes the dish to lose its savour for her. She prefers to eat it hot and suffer the consequences of being burnt . . . or at worst; allow some man sufficiently foolish to suffer them. But as usual, we are beginning to digress. The sauce piquante that women, of this generation at any rate, have added to the slightly unappetising dish of life, is Novelty.

"Outrageous Garments"

The philosopher was no doubt right when he said that there was nothing new under the sun, but



Pyjamas are no novelty

he forebore to mention novelty. Novelty is merely an old thing being looked at in a new light. Old curios, antiques, and even old customs, things that have been in use in some countries for thousands of years, are cleaned up, as it were, adapted to modern tastes, sold at an enormous price and thereupon become imbued with the magic quality of novelty. Take Mah-jongg for instance—it is an old old game, and not only that, but as far as Shanghai people are concerned we could have watched it being played in our own backyard every day of our lives if it had occurred to us; but it simply didn't interest us until somebody brought it to our notice and it became a novelty.

And now the latest novelty (which incidentally is causing a great deal of comment in home papers, chiefly in the form of violent opposition from "Upholder of femininity"—"Spinster but broadminded"—"Outraged," and suchlike . . .) is the divided skirt. I use that expression purposely, for if I were to call them pyjamas you would be justified in remarking that I was about five years behind the times and that pyjamas were no novelty. Evening dresses—the long-filmy, delightfully-old-world etc, variety that are forever being described by fashion writers—are beginning to become a little monotonous. When they first took the leap from knee to ankle they were undeniably a novelty, but now the novelty is wearing off and fashion experts have been forced to think of something different to tickle n'lady's exacting palate. It may be that they were afraid that if they didn't hurry up and give us something new, we might rise in a body and refuse to wear any dresses at all, and heaven knows what the consequences of that would have been. . . . However, fortunately they have devised the

divided skirt which has provoked so many divided opinions that its advent promises to keep us occupied for sometime to come. It is really little more than an exaggerated pair of lounge pyjamas. The "legs" are so wide as to give the delusion of a dress, and one would have thought that nobody, whatever the state of their imagination, could have objected to these garments on the grounds of propriety; but strangely enough, they have. They are "indecent," "Outrageous garments," and a menace to woman's fast-dying femininity. Their supporters of course proclaim them practical, graceful, and the ultimate solution



Zigzag Fairways

of feminine dress. Trousers have always had an irresistible fascination for us and now at last we can wear them with all the charm of an evening gown. Well, well, well, I suppose the upholders will continue to wear them and the opposers will continue to criticise them. Though, since they look exactly like a dress and only the wearer is conscious of the fact that they are pyjamas, one is tempted to conclude that the only reason for their existence is that they are a novelty.

A Hazardless Game

Another novelty which seems to be fast gaining the status of an institution is Wee Golf. In Shanghai courses are appearing with the suddenness and rapidity of mushrooms in almost every quarter of the town. For a summer evening occupation it is almost unequalled. It is played in the fresh air, it removes for a certain period at any rate, the temptation to smoke and drink, it provides little if any opportunity for gambling, and it can be enjoyed by young and old alike. It is a harmless yet diverting pastime; in its very harmlessness lies in fact, its main attraction; never before have we had a game that did not appeal to the gamblers' spirit, or at least evoke some competitive instinct. Another advantage of Wee Golf is that it can be enjoyed by bad golfers. Put them



Cacophony

on a normal golf course and their game will be a series of wild swings, scattering of earth, and frantic searchings in either untrodden ground. Place them amidst a bewildering array of hazards, zigzag "fairways," and strictly un-even "greens" and they will hole out in one without the slightest difficulty. The game is in fact excellent from every point of view; and when one comes to think of it, it says much for our present civilization that we encourage and support a game that is entirely without excitement, that contains no thrill of the unlawful, and appeals to none of man's baser instincts. Admittedly somebody was once heard to suggest that its universal popularity was due to the fact that

"DOWN TO THE SEA"

Impressions of a Trip on the River: Away from the Smoky City

Let us take a look at this Shanghai of ours. Come with me to the top-most summit of one of our highest buildings and let us get a bird's eye view of the place. Happily distance lends enchantment and we see no grim details; all we see is the Nanking road wriggling its way through the heart of the



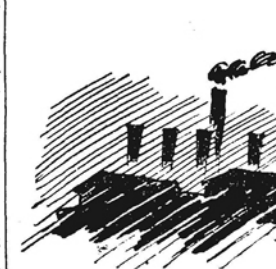
city; we see hundreds of buildings, some standing tall and straight—for they are young—and others, the old ones, leaning a little wearily in the dark shadows cast by their arrogant, towering neighbours. The Bund is covered with little crawling cars all moving backwards and forwards in the most orderly and respectable manner. Tiny ant-like creatures walk purposefully up and down the pavements, and every now and then one darts across the road. . . . But we will soon tire of watching them and our eyes will turn to the river. There it lies, curling like a gigantic yellow worm, and carrying on its back hundreds and hundreds of ships. . . . Small ones travelling fussily with much screaming of sirens and escaping of steam. . . . tiny sampans crawling in and out amongst proud liners. . . . ungainly, sailess junks, shuffling along clumsily against the tide. . . . a long catipillar, with a steam launch for its head manfully dragging a body of six or seven dilapidated barges. . . . here and there a cruiser gleaming silver grey in the sun, and looking peaceful enough in spite of the wicked guns that protrude from the aving. . . . a junk, sails wide-spread, drifts lazily down with the current. . . . and suddenly the thought comes to us that if it were not for this river there would be no Shanghai. The inhabitants would not be able to breathe in the smoky atmosphere without the fresh sea breezes; there would be no money to build her houses, her hotels and

her firms, if it were not for this yellow stretch of water that spells to the top-most summit of one of our highest buildings and let us get a bird's eye view of the place. Happily distance lends enchantment and we see no grim details; all we see is the Nanking road wriggling its way through the heart of the

We walk down to the Customs Jetty and take a ferry; we buy return tickets that cost us the large sum of forty cents, and, having dallied a few minutes watching a man carrying a mass of bundles who runs frantically down the Jetty shouting for the boat to wait, and then having finally settled ourselves in chairs on the upper deck, the boat turns slowly round and we set forth on our trip. Gradually we leave the buildings behind us and the air becomes a little fresher. On the left side of the river we see one or two big liners lying in wait for the hundreds of passengers whom they will carry vast distances over the ocean. Several cargo boats have



cranes grinding noisily and wharf coolies swarm up and down their gangways with heavy loads of cargo. Other ships are coaling, their hatches are wide open like great mouths as they greedily consume ton upon ton of black, greasy coal. There is a ship in dry-dock; she has been battered about, but now she is gleaming with fresh paint and ready to face the world once more. There are dredgers churning slime from the river-bed, there are police stations, and here and there a buoy rusty and barnacled with age; they bob up and down always in the same spot, currents may come, and cur-



rents may go, but we go on for ever, they seem to be saying.

There is a dirty looking launch; she is jet black all over, black sides, black funnel followed by a trail of black smoke; and yet if we look closely we shall find, strangely enough, that her name is "Aphrodite." On the other side of the river lies a Dollar boat; there are at least six buoys attached to her, and the taut chains give the impression that they are trying with all their might to keep her from rushing away. She also was black once, but at the moment there are weird shaped splashes of orange paint all over her bows; like midgets, little men stand on rocking sampans, wielding brushes many yards long as they paint her sides. One cannot help thinking for one fleeting moment what fun it would be to paint foolish pictures—faces and suchlike—in bright orange on those black sides.

'Behind all these ships the edge of the river bank is lined with factories and mills. Chimneys, belching thick black smoke, rear their grotesque ugliness against the skyline. Chimneys! A never-ending stream of them. . . . some cluster together, others stand stark and lonely, all pollute the clean air with their smoke. One factory succeeds another, one mill begets a second until we begin to have an almost uncontrollable longing to see something green. . . . just the tiniest patch of green grass to rest our eyes on. But we must wait a little longer; we must continue to look upon these man-made monstrosities and not be too impatient, because after all, what should we do without them? They give us our food and clothing. There is the Yangsze Mill which portrays a certain grim humour. The front of the building is made like a man's face; there are two windows for eyes, there is a door for a nose, and with an almost morbid passion for detail, someone has painted a fierce black moustache

to give the portrait a realistic touch. There is not quite so much traffic now; the river is beginning to widen, is even looking a little less yellow, and the sun makes playful streaks of silver on the water. The first signs of nature are four rather lonely looking trees; true, they struggle for life in front of a huge boarding labelled Vacuum Oil Company, but nevertheless, they have given us hope, and we wonder how much longer it will take to get to Kaochiao, for that (can it be that I have omitted to tell you?) is our destination. We call the attendants



and ask him how far it is to Kaochiao. He looks puzzled, then replies politely, if a little irrelevantly, that there is no foreign chow, only Chinese chow on the boat.

There is a keener tang to the air now, and at last the chimneys have given way to stretches of green grass growing right down to the water's edge. The green has that emerald freshness peculiar to grass growing near water, and here and there water-buffaloes are grazing. Lazily they move round, chewing the succulent grass and flicking off the flies with their inadequate tails. Every now and then one of them finds the sun too hot, he wades into the river until nothing but a detached and slightly ridiculous head shows above the water. A pleasant life, that of a water-buffalo. . . .

There are no more dirty wharves, instead there are strange looking fishing apparatus jutting out from the bank. They are made of bamboos criss-crossed at irregular angles. In the shade of some trees and beside a small creek running inland, there is a house; it has a



garden with coloured sun-umbrellas in it, and in big blue lettering are the words "River Rest." There are cool drinks on the tables and it all looks very enticing, but we will not stop there because we want to go further afield. The water is beautifully clear, and the great width of the river is flanked on both sides by fields dotted about with thatched roofs. We arrive at a small pontoon and are instructed by a placard to take the omnibus to the village of Kaochiao. But we know better than to travel along a dusty road just to see a Chinese village; instead we wander about in the fields and enjoy the fresh breeze blowing from the river. The half-hour allotted to us soon passes and we return a little reluctantly to the ferry. The boat turns round and we are heading for Shanghai. As we get nearer the atmosphere becomes heavier, we get back to the familiar noise of the river-traffic, and we try not to look at the factories. It is hot, the



breeze drops and the smell of oil and smoke becomes oppressive. But it cannot be helped; if we choose to live in a city we must perforce return to it. We see all the familiar buildings, we draw alongside the Customs Jetty. Soon we ourselves will be lost in that maze of buildings. Never mind, we have seen the green grass, we have felt the sea breezes, and our lungs have had a taste of fresh, clean air.—M.M.

THE MAILS

(INWARD)	(OUTWARD)
From SINGAPORE— Trans-Siberian By Train Per P. & O. S. Khyber July 6 From U.S.A.— Per R.R.S. Pres. Garfield July 6	For EUROPE, U.S.S.R. and KOREA— By Train—4 and 9 p.m. Daily For JAPAN VIA PORTS— Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki M. July 9 For EUROPE VIA PORTS— Per B.F.S. Patroclus July 9 For U.S.A. AND CANADA VIA PORTS— Per N.Y.K.S. Heian M. July 2

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON	From ROTTERDAM	From CALCUTTA
Samuel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Khyber May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1 Hendel May 23 July 1	Marathon June 2 July 19 Coblenz June 13 Aug. 2 From GOTHENBURG Tahiti June 24 July 24 Japan June 24 July 24 Shanghai June 24 July 24 From TRIESTE Genoa June 12 July 2 Levera June 20 July 21 From GENOA Rillito June 30 July 11 Isar June 11 July 14 From MARSEILLES Alphonse June 19 July 21 Angers June 19 July 21 From PORT SAID Venetia June 16 July 16 Brussels June 13 July 13 Khyber June 13 July 13 Hendel June 13 July 13 Hendel June 13 July 13 Hendel June 13 July 13 Hendel June 13 July 13 Hendel June 13 July 13 Hendel June 13 July 13	Tilawa June 25 July 19 From COLOMBO Khyber June 19 July 6 Bilston June 22 July 11 From SYDNEY Nellora June 13 July 9 From SAMARINDA Tilawa June 29 July 28 From SOERABAJA Tilawa June 29 July 28 Tilawa June 29 July 28 From BATAVIA Tilawa June 29 July 28 From PENANG Glenelg June 22 July 8 From SINGAPORE Khyber June 29 July 9 Khyber June 29 July 9 From HONGKONG Somali June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1 Helen M. June 29 July 1

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK	From NEW ORLEANS	From PORTLAND
Bunnamark May 29 July 3 P. Garfield May 29 July 3 Foyelbank May 29 July 3 P. McKinley May 29 July 3 C. Garfield May 29 July 3 Lyon May 29 July 3 P. Polk June 4 July 11 St. Exporter June 4 July 11 Silverpalm May 29 July 10 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16 P. Garfield June 10 July 16	Signover May 12 July 12 From BALTIMORE St. Exporter June 15 July 15 From SAN FRANCISCO P. Garfield June 12 July 6 Lyon June 12 July 6 P. Polk June 28 July 29 G. Polk June 28 July 29 From VANCOUVER E. Japan June 20 July 7 Nagasaki M. July 1 July 2	Oregon June 15 July 15 From SEATTLE Bellingham June 15 July 15 P. Tait June 27 July 14 From KOBE Mirzapore June 29 July 1 Sunamkirk June 29 July 1 Bellingham June 29 July 1 From NAGASAKI Nagasaki M. July 1 July 2

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per R.D.S. President Van Buren, June 22, from Kobe. Comdr. W. E. L. Gilhouse, Arthur W. Woods, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. A. Bell, Mr. M. Duffos, Mr. R. B. Elliott, Mr. P. Hyatt, Mrs. R. B. Lather Parker, Mrs. Luther Parker, Jefferys, Mrs. L. Macgregor, Mrs. F. J. Whitney, Mrs. W. G. Schofer, Carmen Wright, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. R. S. Schaefer, Mrs. Edith M. Steinmetz.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, June 25, from London. Mr. M. G. Stockley, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Morris, Mrs. W. G. Wickerson, Miss E. Lehmann, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. G. L. Brand, Mr. G. Plimister, Surg. Lt. S. Foster, R.N., Surg. Lt. Reese R.N., Mr. M. Thomas, Mr. G. Laing, From Marselles, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Read, Mr. E. C. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Forsyth, Bombay, Adjt. J. Collins, Miss B. Shroff, Mr. B. L. Dass, From Colombo, Mr. G. Murray, Mr. A. Savul, From Penang, Miss F. Kolkmann, Mrs. G. S. Brown, Mr. A. Anderson, From Hongkong, Mr. H. Handverden, Mr. K. Chance, Mr. W. Higgs, Mr. G. Robbins, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. C. Harrington, Mrs. Suli, Mrs. McNay and child.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 22, from Japan. Mr. Ferdinand Kalka, Mr. Harry Zigelbaum, Mr. Stanley A. Zweibel, Dr. W. Naumann, Mr. S. A. Drucker, Mr. J. S. Edkins, Mr. L. Plant, Mr. J. A. Duthie.

Per str. Cederic, June 23, from Chinwangtao. Mrs. W. J. Hawkins.

Per str. Leesang, June 23, from Northern Ports.—Mr. Basoko Ito.

Per str. Kutwa, June 24, from River Ports.—Mr. Hodgkins, Mrs. H. Barton, Mr. J. M. D. Haste, Mrs. L. F. Tebbutt, Miss Mason, Mrs. Macartney & children, Miss W. K. Goldis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Knott, Mr. F. C. Perkins, Miss N. Veronice, Mrs. W. E. Libby and children.

Per str. Kaiping, June 25, from Chinwangtao. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Anderson, and Mr. Bohmann.

Per str. Tuckwa, June 25, from River Ports. Mrs. Shield and infant, Mr. B. Oster, Mr. and Mrs. L. Maistre, Mrs. Beconi and child, Mr. P. Begun.

Per R.D.S. President Johnson, June 25, from Hongkong.—J. J. Alvarez, J. B. McDaniel, Katherine H. McDaniel, Joseph H. McDaniel, Mary E. McDaniel, Joseph M. McInture, Verne G. Sutter, Arnold Baustler, Alexander Chisold, Zeyla A. Chisold, Henry Dahl, Elizabeth, Harry H. Steinmetz, Myron Perry, John Kai, Vida Parker, Isabel

OUTWARD

Per str. Suiyang, June 23, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Pasco and child.—For Swallow.—Mr. N. H. Ramsey.

Per str. Shangkai Maru, June 23, for Japan.—Mrs. H. E. Hencock, Mrs. E. E. Perkins, Mrs. Chus Chong Man, Mrs. Mary F. Saki, Mrs. E. Raeburn and infant, Mr. Arthur Garrels, Mr. K. Stangard, Mr. H. Hibbard, Mr. Christopher Moller, Miss C. Collaco, Mrs. E. Moller, Miss Isabel Moller, Miss Nancy Moller.

Per str. Shantung, June 23, for Weihaiwei.—Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Commander T. M. Smith.—For Chefoo.—Miss H. Ivorova, Miss N. Leonard.

Per Tientsin.—Mrs. A. Haas, Miss Haas, Mrs. Miss Millican, Mrs. G. H. Callaghan, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mrs. K. M. Fetterly, Master N. F. Fetterly, Miss M. A. Fetterly, Mrs. M. R. Fritkham, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Garrod, Miss S. Garrod, Mr. Harry Hussey, Mr. Henry Hussey, Mrs. E. McMurdo, Miss L. McMurdo, Dr. F. L. Hawks, Pott, Mrs. Pott, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mr. C. H. Master R. G. Stockley, Master H. R. Stockley, Mrs. W. Tod, Mr. D. W. Van

SICCAWEY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind	Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	0	Atmos. Therm.		Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
June 10	29.70	75.4	S S	0	75.4	73.8	81.4	0. 25.
" 20	29.75	75.2	S W	1	74.7	69.8	73.9	0. 12.
" 21	29.76	75.2	S W	1	73.9	69.8	83.7	0. 66.9
" 22	29.70	75.2	S W	1	76.3	71.6	82.1	0. 77.1
" 23	29.73	75.5	S W	1	75.8	72.0	81.3	0. 70.0
" 24	29.77	75.5	S W	1	83.5	76.3	92.3	0. 70.0
" 25	29.78	75.5	S W	2	72.8	73.4	92.8	0. 66.2

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (duz) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
June: 19	68.5	63.5	79.0	73.0	0.25	0.4
" 20	69.0	66.0	78.0	74.0	0.11	0.60
" 21	68.5	69.0	80.5	73.5	0.03	1.75
" 22	70.5	68.0	79.5	83.5	NH	NH
" 23	71.0	72.0	82.0	88.0	0.01	NH
" 24	73.0	77.5	82.5	92.0	NH	NH
" 25	70.0	76.0	91.5	100.0	0.45	NH

ENGAGEMENT

CHARLOT-DEUDE.—The engagement is announced of Miss ROSE EDITH DUDE, daughter of Mrs. F. J. Passikides of Shanghai, to Mr. ALBERT EDWARD CHARLOT of Bellingham, Washington.

KOFOD.—On June 19, 1931, at his residence, 8 Minami Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan, Carr. A. Kofod, a native of Denmark and late Lower Yangtze Pilot, Shanghai, aged 84. Interment at the Urakami Cemetery, Nagasaki, June 22, 1931.

DEATHS

BOCK.—On June 23, 1931, at Nanking, GEORG VON BOCK, aged 36 years.

NEUT.—On June 25, 1931, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, RAPHAEL ARMAND NEUT, aged 52 years.

FAVACHO.—On June 27, 1931, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, SARITA LEONOR, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. FAVACHO, aged 22 years. (Bangkok and Hongkong papers please copy).

IN MEMORIAM

OLIVEIRA.—In ever loving memory of MARIA DE OLIVEIRA who passed away on June 28, 1930.



Here is a

COLUMBIA

TABLE GRAND
GRAFONOLA

FOR \$95 CASH

HARMONY MODEL

No. 21

SPECIFICATION: Cabinet, fitted with Silk Grille.
Large Single-Spring Motor. 12 inch Turntable New
Type Goose Neck Tone-Arm.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

77 NANKING ROAD

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